

October, 1903.

A CHEAP COLLECTION
OF
UNITED STATES COINS

FOR SALE BY

CHAS. STEIGERWALT,

130 East King St.

Lancaster, Pa.

PLEASE READ.

To sell the following coins quickly they are offered at very low rates, generally less than cost.

From these prices there is absolutely no discount to any person, and, in addition, all shipping expenses, mail or express, must be paid by the purchaser. If sent by mail, registration fee must be added.

Trusting that the cheap rates will induce the sending of many orders, I am yours truly,

CHAS. STEIGERWALT.

This cancels all similar previous lists.

UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLARS.

- 1795. Flowing hair. Fine. 3.00. Good. 2.25.
- 1795. Fillet head. Fine. 3.00.
- 1796. Large date. Fine. 4.00. Good. 2.75.
- 1796. Small date. Fine. 3.50. Fair, worn. 1.75.
- 1796. Small date. Small letters on reverse. Fine, except very trifling reverse edge bruise. Rare. 4.00.

**COLLECTION OF NEW JERSEY CENTS.
1786-1788.**

New Jersey. The collection formed by the late W. W. Hays, with a few improvements. Includes the following varieties, according to Maris' work on New Jerseys:

1—A	23—P	39—a	59—o
2—B	23—R	40—b	60—p
6—C	24—P	42—c	61—p
6—D	25—S	43—Y	62—q
11—H	26—S	43—d	63—q
12—G	28—L	44—d	63—r
12—I	28—S	45—d	63—s
13—J	29—L	45—e	64—t
14—J	30—L	46—e	64—u
15—J	31—L	47—e	65—u
15—L	32—T	48—f	66—v
15—T	33—U	48—g	67—v
16—J	34—J	49—f	68—w
16—L	34—V	50—f	72—z
17—J	35—J	51—g	73—aa
17—K	37—J	52—i	74—bb
17—b	37—Y	53—j	75—bb
18—M	37—f	54—k	77—dd
19—M	38—Y	55—l	78—dd
20—N	38—Z	55—m	
21—N	38—a	56—n	
21—O	38—c	58—n	

In addition, there are more than one specimen of the following: 2 B (8), Mark Newby, die varieties; 17 K (2), one struck over a 1787 Conn., though this variety is dated 1786; 34 J (2), one having the die badly broken through date; 48 g (2), difference in size of planchets; 56 n (3), one on larger planchet over Conn., two on smaller planchets over Conn. and over Vermont; 63 q (2), with and without die-break at shield; 64 t, large planchet (2), one a curious double strike, small planchet (2), one exceptionally heavy. Also, a T reverse, with same incused on other side.

It will be noted that all of those rated by Maris as "Common" to "Rarity 3," with two exceptions, 21 P and 27 S (both scarcer than Maris rating), are in this collection, while those from "Rarity 4" to "Rarity 6," his highest, are represented by 10, as follows: 13 J (only 4 known), 16 J (about 6), 21 O (5), 34 V (3),

40 b, 43 Y, 47 e (supposed unique; this may be Maris piece),
55 l, 66 v (3), 73 aa (3).

Hays paid very good prices for some of his coins, and while the condition does not run uniformly fine or better, the collection is in excellent shape, and worthy of a place in any cabinet. One trifling objection is caused by Hays marking each piece with the Maris number and letter in a white paste, which rubs off readily if its removal is desired, but may leave a trace of discoloration. A very few are worn, but nearly all are in good to extremely fine condition, many being fine or better.

Collection contains 102 pieces. Price, 125.00.

COLLECTION OF CONNECTICUT CENTS.

1785-1788.

Connecticut. The entire Hays collection. Crosby's arrangement of this coinage, the only available, is based on the differences of punctuation. This is not entirely satisfactory, as similar punctuation is often found on very dissimilar coins. In fact, Crosby states, page 217, that his No. 33 of 1787 requires at least 79 pieces to show all the dies and combinations of same. Hays intended to issue a work in which Crosby's classification was elaborated to include every die, with full description to identify it, the variations being given as sub-numbers of Crosby: 33-1, 33-2, etc. He had completed in manuscript these descriptions as far as he could go, and even went to the trouble and expense of privately printing a 58-page book on the 1787 issues. Only 4 copies of this book, it is said, were printed, as he only wanted these few copies for personal use and for a few friends who were helping him in making corrections and additions. His personal copy, with corrections and additions inserted, as well as his manuscript book of all the issues, 1785-1788, goes with the collection. This work, practically completed, took many tedious hours of Hays' time, and cost him a large amount. With very little additional effort it could be published and a substantial addition made to numismatic knowledge of the subject.

Hays examined hundreds of Connecticut cents in his effort to procure the best specimens obtainable to show the varying dies, and spent a large sum on the collection. They are generally in excellent condition, and except in some cases, where he had two or more pieces to show every part of the coin plainly, the duplicates are not included. He marked each coin with the same white paste as on the New Jerseys, but in this case it helps greatly in arranging.

Collection contains 277 pieces. Price, 150.00.

File: Conn. Census

Report: R.Martin Collection

Selection: Collection contains RM

Date	Variety	Condition	Prev. Coll.	Prev. Pri	Remarks
1785	3.3-F.3	35/40			
1785	3.4-F.1	F/VF			
1785	3.4-F.2	VF30/35	Robison,2/82		
1785	4.1-F.4	VF30/35	Kagin2/84#10		
1785	4.1-F.4	VF+	CarnegieMus.		Spink&S
1785	4.3-A.2	VF30	J.Turoff,10/	55	
1785	4.3-D	VF			Late die state,flan dished
1785	4.3-D	XF	HIM,11/83#54		Lustrous,Finest?
1785	6.1-A.1	VF+	Picker#147	187	
1785	6.3-G.1	F	Robison,5/82		GL,Late state
1785	6.3-G.1	F15-18	B&R Springfi		
1785	6.3-G.1	VF			Early state,clip@30'c
1785	7.1-D	VG			Some stri rev.,smooth steel
1785	7.1-D	F	EAC#326-P		
1785	7.1-D	VF			No Defects,Smooth steel to d
1785	7.2-D	VF	Tay-P,H-B	1100	Finest? w/ink.
1785	7.2-D	AG			Porous lt brown
1785	7.2-D	G	N.E.7/76#18-		Some details VG,Some def.
1785	8-D	G/VG	MHS70#124-P	60	
1785	8-D	VF	B&M 11/83		Tri struck brock,Smooth glos
1785	3.1-L	F	J.Turoff,10/	30	
1786	1-A	F/VF			Smooth
1786	1-A	VF+			Smooth,lt.brown
1786	1-A	VF			Dbl.stru.obv.brock.75.4gr.
1786	2.1-A	VG			Smooth
1786	2.1-A	F			VF w/lt.granu.
1786	2.1-A	VF35-40			Smooth lt.br.
1786	2.1-D.3	VF	Tay-P	1210	Nice,Finest
1786	2.2-D.2	VG-F	Tay-P,EAC#33	1980	Finest
1786	2.2-D.2	G	Tay-P,EAC#34	577	Nice
1786	3-D.1	G	CoinGal,11/7		Att.punct@120'c.obv.
1786	3-D.1	G			smooth,lg.clip
1786	3-D.1	VF			Smooth,Trace poros.
1786	3-D.1	VF	Roper,11/83#		Taxay plate 71&76
1786	4.1-G	XF-45	Tay-P,H-B,NN	770	w/ink
1786	4.1-G	VG			Few defects
1786	5.1-H.1	VF	Stacks,6/81#		Smooth,olive
1786	5.10-L	XF45	Tay-P,H-B,NN	770	Tan,some weakness,Finest?
1786	5.10-L	F/VF			
1786	5.11-R	G/VG	B&M,6/85#231		Dbl.str.
1786	5.3-N	VG			Striae
1786	5.3-N	F			Smooth,full date,early state
1786	5.3-N	VF			Smooth,late state
1786	5.3-N	VF35	Robison,2/82		Smooth,tan,Sm.rim defect@20'
1786	5.3-N	F-Db1	B&M,3/85#211		1st20%Off to 120'c,2nd25% to
1786	5.4-O.1	G			
1786	5.4-O.1	F			
1786	5.5-M	VF+			Smooth,glossy,lt.br.
1786	5.7-H.1	VF	Pine Tree5/7		Smooth,med.brown

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1786	5.8-F	MS60	B&M,9/85#138		Lt.br.w/some red
1786	5.8-D.2	V/VF	H-B,Robison,		ink on edge
1786	5.9-B.1	VG	Stacks,5/82#		GL
1786	6-K	G			Lt.por.
1786	6-K	VG			
1787	1.1-A	XF45	Bowers,#27-P		Small clip,Smooth med.br.
1787	1.1-VV	F	Tay-P,lot#23	577,	Irreg.flan,rev.scratches
1787	1.1-VV				
1787	1.2-mm	VF	Tay-P,#2395,	4400.	Smooth,even deep brown,Fines
1787	1.3-L	F			Vlack,Early Amer.Coins-P,lt.
1787	1.3-L	F			Smooth,lt.br.
1787	2-B	VF	Pine Tree,6/		Dk.br.w/sme red verd on obv.
1787	3-G.1	VG			Smooth,lt br.,some striae,bu
1787	4-L	G/VG			Early state,no break,uniform
1787	4-L	VF			Inter.die state,charcoal,min
1787	4-L	F	Stacks,5/82#		GL,Inter.die state,uneven st
1787	4-L	VF30	HIM,11/83#59		Early die state,no break,mot
1787	4-L	VF30			Smooth,charcoal
1787	4-L	VF35			Plate,Colonial News,Vol#12#1
1787	6.1-M	XF	Stacks,2/82#		Choice tan,defect in hair
1787	6.2-M	VF30-35			Smooth,reddish br.
1787	7-I	VG			Smooth,chocolate
1787	7-I	VF	Stacks,Roper		Smooth,semi gloss med.steel
1787	7-I	F-15	Tay-P,Merkin	770.	Smooth,glossy dark brown
1787	9-R	AG,dbl			Double struck,2nd strike 50%
1787	9-R	F/VF			No defects,lt.br,2nd15%off c
1787	9-R	VG10			Smooth,lt br,uneven strike
1787	9-R	VF	Pine Tree,5/		Smooth,dk.br.uneven strike
1787	9-R	VF35	Tay-P,#2415	935.	Olive brown,strong overdate,
1787	10-E	VG			Smooth,med.br,186gr.
1787	10-E	F,dbl	HIM,11/82#17		Double struck,Dk red,br.&jad
1787	11.1-E	G			Severe defects
1787	11.1-E	VF			Smooth,glossy tan,97.2gr.
1787	11.1-E	VF30-35	HIM,7/82#605		Smooth,mottled tan&br.,censu
1787	11.2-K	XF	Tay-P,#2420	247.	Smooth,light brown,slightly
1787	12-Q	VF30			Nice reddish br w/trace of v
1787	12-Q	VF35	Stacks,2/82#		Med.br.some defects
1787	12-Q	XF	Stacks,Roper		Smooth,glossy,lt-med.br,one
1787	14-H	F15-18			Dark br,legends slightly hig
1787	14-H	XF+	Stacks,Roper		Choice
1787	15-F	G			Severe defects
1787	15-F	G/VG			Dark br
1787	15-F	XF			Well stru&cntrd,No def.Dk ch
1787	15-F	XF			Light br.some striae
1787	15-S	Fair/AG			Heavy defects
1787	16.5-N	F	B&R,Turoff,1		Med.dk.br.,patch of roughnes
1787	17-G.3	VF25-30			Nice lt.br.color & surfaces
1787	17-G.3	XF,dbl	H-B,NN51,Sta		Med.br.2nd 50% off,Straight
1787	18-q.1	VG			Steel br.

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1787	18-g.1	VF	Stacks,Roper		Olive br.,well stru&cntrd
1787	19-g.4	G/VG			No def
1787	20-a.2	VG	B&M,11/84#27		Dark br.,ink in field & on wh
1787	22-g.2	F15	B&R,11/79#21		Smooth,lt.choco.br.,glossy,c
1787	24-g.5,db	VF30			Lt.br.,1st 20% Off,census?
1787	28-m	VG			Olive br.,No def
1787	31.1,	VG	Stacks,2/82#		Brockage,full obverse
1787	31.1-r.4	VG			Lt.br.no defects
1787	31.1-r.4	VF30			Lt.br.well stru & cntr
1787	31.2-r.3	F18	Pine Tree,11		Smooth,glosst lt.br.,bottom
1787	31.2-r.3	VG			Dark br.slightly off
1787	31.2-r.3	VF35			Nice mottled br.Irreg.clip @
1787	31.2-r.3	VF,dbl			Double struck,2nd 35%off,lt.
1787	32.1-X.3	VG			Some poros.on obv.
1787	32.1-X.3	Ch.XF	B&M,11/84#27		Ch lt br color & surfaces,sl
1787	32.2-X.1	VF			5%off,Smooth,med.br.
1787	32.2-X.1	VF	Stacks,5/82#		Smooth,med&dk br.
1787	32.2-X.1	dbl	Stacks,5/82#		1st 15%off,2-dates,Dark,ligh
1787	32.2-X.1	MS60	HIM,11/83#65		Lustrous lt.br.w/mint red @
1787	32.2-X.1	VF30-35	Stacks,Picke		Smooth.lt choc br,well cntrd
1787	32.3-X.4	VG			No defects
1787	32.4-X.5	VG	B&R,Turoff,1		Some rough green verd.
1787	32.4-Z.3	G	Stacks,10/82		Clip at date,Dk.grayish br.
1787	32.5-aa	VG			Smooth,br.,patch of poros on
1787	32.5-aa	F15	NE,3/82#758		Smooth,obv.weak,well cen.
1787	33.1-Z.13	VF30			Smooth,med.br.
1787	33.10-Z.7	XF45-50	EAC,#254-P,B		Lustrous,lt brown,obv.weak,F
1787	33.11-Z.1	VF			Smooth,med.brown,Some weakne
1787	33.13-Z.1	VF35			Lt.choc.brown.Terminal state
1787	33.13-Z.7	F18			Smooth,lt.br.weakness from s
1787	33.15-r.1	G			Some striae on obv.
1787	33.15-r.1	F15			Smooth,med.br.
1787	33.16-Z.1	VF	NE,3/82#7626		Med.br.slightly off cntr
1787	33.16-Z.1	XF	Stacks,2/80#		Choice,Smooth,rich mottled b
1787	33.17-gg.	F12-15			Lt.choc.Slightly off cntr.Ed
1787	33.17-gg.	VG,dbl	EAC,#358-P		1st 50%off
1787	33.17-r.1	F18	Coin Gal,11/		Smooth,lt.br.,some rim bruis
1787	33.17-r.5	XF			Double struck,lt.br.,1st 10%
1787	33.19-Z.1	VG			Lt.br.,few def
1787	33.19-Z.1	VG,dbl	Coin Gal,11/		1st 15%off,2nd rotated 60 de
1787	33.2-Z.12	G/VG			Dark,lt.gran.
1787	33.2-Z.17	VF30-35	Stacks,5/82#		Smooth,well stru,char br.
1787	33.2-Z.5	VG			Dark br.dev & legends highlt
1787	33.2-Z.5	F15	Stacks,5/82#		Misatt. as Z.17,Nice med.br.
1787	33.2-Z.5	VF25-30			Smooth,tan,edge def @ 2o'c
1787	33.20-Z.1	F/VF	Kessler,4/81		Dark br.
1787	33.21-k.4	VF,dbl	Tay-P,#2555	357.	Dark
1787	33.23-hh.	VF			Med.choc.,rev weak from die
1787	33.27-r.4	F			Smooth,lt.br.,rev die worn &

Selection: Collection contains RM

Date	Variety	Condition	Prev. Coll.	Prev. Pri	Remarks
1787	33.28-Z.1	VF			Lt.choc.,white ink l.obv.,so
1787	33.28-Z.1	AU	H-B,NN51,Sta		Lustrous,lt.br.,ink on edge
1787	33.29-Z.7	VF			Med.br,few def.Census
1787	33.30-SS	VG			Uneven strike,some lt.poros.
1787	33.33-Z.3	VF			Smooth,choc.br.slightly off,
1787	33.34-Z.1	XF45	Stacks,10/81		Well struck & cntrd.,ch.flan
1787	33.36-T.2	VF35+			Ch.color & surfaces,cntr not
1787	33.37-Z.9	F			Dark char.br.,Slightly off
1787	33.38-Z.6	VG			Dark & rough,severly buckled
1787	33.38-Z.6	F	Amwest,11/81		Details VF,dark min.gran.1/2
1787	33.38-Z.6	VF			Smooth,severly buckled obv.1
1787	33.39-s.1	VF	Stacks,5/82#		Some weakness
1787	33.4-q	VG	Pine Tree,9/		Smooth,lt.br.
1787	33.5-T.2	F/VF	B&R,NY Pub.L		Mottled brown
1787	33.6-KK	G6			Smooth,lt br.slightly off
1787	33.6-KK	VF20-25			Smooth,choc br.Hall#left obv
1787	33.6-KK	VF30-35	Pine Tree,6/		
1787	33.6-KK	F18			Smooth,mottled tan & br,5-10
1787	33.7-r.2	VG10			Smooth,dark char.br.
1787	33.7-r.2	F18	Pine Tree,6/		Smooth,dk.brown
1787	33.7-r.2	F18			Lt.choc.Slightly off cntr
1787	33.7-r.2	XF,dbl	Stacks,2/82#		Smooth,glossy chestnut.1st 2
1787	33.7-r.2,	F	Stacks,2/82#		Smooth,tan.1st normal,2nd 10
1787	33.8-Z.13	VF			Some weakness,med.brown.Cens
1787	33.8-Z.13	VF	NE,3/82#761		Some weakness obv.& rev cent
1787	33.8-Z.19	XF	Stacks,2/82#		Glossy,lt.choc.,Some weaknes
1787	33.9-s.2	XF	B&M,11/84#27		Mostly smooth lt br,late die
1787	34-ff.1	XF-AU	Pine Tree,6/		Glossy,olive w/some mint red
1787	37.1-cc.1	F18			Some weakness,old cleaning
1787	37.11-ff.	F			Med.br.,slight gran.
1787	37.2-k.5	XF	Tay-P,#2627, 770		Smooth,tan,white ink on edge
1787	37.3-i	F15			Lt.reddish br.,cntrs.weak,ol
1787	37.3-i	MS60	B&R,7/81#271		Lustrous,lt.br.,some mint re
1787	37.4-k.1	VG			Lt.br.,obv.clashed & bulged,
1787	37.4-k.1	VF			Ch.lt.br.,well cntrd.
1787	37.8-LL	F	Pine Tree,6/		Char.gray & br.,2 minor flaw
1787	37.8-LL	F,dbl	NE,7/76#134-		Lt.br.,2nd 25%off,2-"ET IIB'
1787	37.8-LL	VG,dbl	HIM,2/83#103		Dark reddish br.,2nd 20%off,
1787	37.9-e	XF-AU			Lustrous,lt.br.,flaw on obv.
1787	37.9-e	VG,dbl	Pine Tree,10		Lt.br.2nd 30%off
1787	38-GG	Ch.XF	Stacks,Roper		Glossy lt br.well struck & c
1787	38-1.2	F			Nice lt.br.uneven def.strike
1787	38-1.2	F18			Nice lt br.shallow strike.VF
1787	39.2-ee	F	Pine Tree,6/		Med.br.few def.on rev.slight
1787	40-N	VG	Pine Tree,10		Uneven strike,date off flan,
1787	41-ii	VF			Smooth,lt.br.,small clip
1787	41-kk.1	G/VG			Smooth,lt br,severe clashing
1787	42-kk.2	VG10			Smooth,lt.br.cntrs.weak,few
1787	42-kk.2	VF			Smooth.lt choc br,cntrs weak

Selection: Collection contains RM

Date	Variety	Condition	Prev. Coll.	Prev. Pri	Remarks
1787	43.1-Y	VG			Smooth,dark br.
1787	43.1-Y	F/VF	Pine Tree,6/		10%off,med.br.,trace gran.
1787	43.1-Y	F,dbl	Pine Tree,10		2nd 65%off,2-CONNFC's,med br
1787	44-W.5	VG			Brassy color,obv weak from s
1787	48-g.5	F	Pine Tree,10		Dark br,areas weak,some gran
1787	52-G.1	VG	B&R,#14,4/72		Smooth,lt.br,clashed & buckl
1787	52-G.1	F			Smooth,Med.br,clashed & buck
1788	1-I	G/Poor			
1788	1-I	F			Some details VF
1788	1-I	F15-18	Stacks,10/82		1 of 8 piece unatt.GL
1788	1-I	VF	H-B,NN priva		Smooth olive br.,white ink o
1788	2-D	VF25			Smooth,Dark reddish br,87gr
1788	2-D	25-30			Smooth,Tan,sm curv clip
1788	2-D	XF,Db1			Db1 struck,part rev brock,sm
1788	4.1-B.1	VF			Dark,no def
1788	4.1-B.1	AU	Stacks,Roper		Light tan w/some red
1788	4.1-B.1	AU	Stacks,Roper		Ch.lt tan w/traces of mint r
1788	4.1-K	VF+			Smooth,lt br,some weakness
1788	4.1-K	VF35			Smooth,lt br,eneven strike
1788	5-B.2	VG	Pine Tree,6/		
1788	6-H	VF			Smooth,med br,obv clashed&bu
1788	7-E	F15	B&R,NYP Libr		Smooth,lt br,weak strike,sm
1788	7-F.2	VF30	Tay-P,H-B,NN	495.	
1788	7-F.2	VF			Lt br,uneven stri,few def
1788	7-F.2	AG	Ringo		White ink rt obv field,Disco
1788	7-F.2	VF30	Tap-P,#2701,	495.	Smooth,tan,late die state,he
1788	9-E	VF			Smooth lt br obv,Dk reddish
1788	11-G	VF	Stacks,5/82#		Smooth,med br,slight off cnt
1788	11-G	XF			Smooth,glossy,steel br
1788	11-G	XF,Db1	Stacks,2/82#		Db1 stru,ragged clip
1788	12.1-E	VG/F			Smooth,olive
1788	13-A.1	VG/F			Some def,choco
1788	14.1-L.2	VF			Smooth,uneven stri
1788	15.1-L.1	F			Smooth,dark br
1788	15.1-L.1	F			Smooth,dark choc
1788	16.1-D	VF20/25	Stacks,Robis		Smooth,early state
1788	16.1-D	VF30/35			Smooth,glossy dk br
1788	16.1-D	Db1 St	HIM,11/82#17		Lt.choco
1788	16.1-D	XF	Stacks,Roper		Some def,Nice choco
1788	16.2-O	XF	Roper,#264-P		Smooth,dark reddish brown
1788	16.2-O	XF	Stacks,Roper		Smooth,dark reddish br

Date	Variety	Condition	Prev. Coll.	Remarks
1785	3.1-L	F	J.Turoff,10/76#5	
1785	3.3-F.3	35/40		
1785	3.4-F.1	F/VF		
1785	3.4-F.2	VF30/35	Robison,2/82#109	
1785	4.1-F.4	VF30/35	Kagin2/84#1009-P	
1785	4.1-F.4	VF+	CarnegieMus.3/83	Spink&S
1785	4.3-A.2	VF30	J.Turoff,10/76#5	
1785	4.3-D	VF		Late die state,flan dished
1785	4.3-D	XF	HIM,11/83#54	Lustrous,Finest?
1785	6.1-A.1	VF+	Picker#147	
1785	6.3-G.1	F	Robison,5/82#58	GL,Late state
1785	6.3-G.1	F15-18	B&R Springfield	
1785	6.3-G.1	VF		Early state,clip@30'c
1785	7.1-D	VG		Some stri rev.,smooth steel
1785	7.1-D	F	EAC#326-P	
1785	7.1-D	VF		No Defects,Smooth steel to d
1785	7.2-D	VF	Tay-P,H-B	Finest? w/ink.
1785	7.2-D	AG		Porous lt brown
1785	7.2-D	G	N.E.7/76#18-P	Some details VG,Some def.
1785	8-D	G/VG	MHS70#124-P	
1785	8-D	VF	B&M 11/83	Tri struck brock,Smooth glos
1786	1-A	F/VF		Smooth
1786	1-A	VF+		Smooth,lt.brown
1786	1-A	VF		Dbl.stru.obv.brock.75.4gr.
1786	2.1-A	VG		Smooth
1786	2.1-A	F		VF w/lt.granu.
1786	2.1-A	VF35-40		Smooth lt.br.
1786	2.1-D.3	VF	Tay-P	Nice,Finest
1786	2.2-D.2	VG-F	Tay-P,EAC#33	Finest
1786	2.2-D.2	G	Tay-P,EAC#34	Nice
1786	3-D.1	G	CoinGal,11/79#11	Att.punct@120'c.obv.
1786	3-D.1	G		smooth,lg.clip
1786	3-D.1	VF		Smooth,Trace poros.
1786	3-D.1	VF	Roper,11/83#231-	Taxay plate 71&76
1786	4.1-G	XF-45	Tay-P,H-B,NN51#7	w/ink
1786	4.1-G	VG		Few defects
1786	5.1-H.1	VF	Stacks,6/81#54-P	Smooth,olive
1786	5.10-L	XF45	Tay-P,H-B,NN51#7	Tan,some weakness,Finest?
1786	5.10-L	F/VF		
1786	5.11-R	G/VG	B&M,6/85#2319-P	Dbl.str.
1786	5.3-N	VG		Striae
1786	5.3-N	F		Smooth,full date,early state
1786	5.3-N	VF		Smooth,late state
1786	5.3-N	VF35	Robison,2/82#117	Smooth,tan,Sm.rim defect@20'
1786	5.3-N	F-Dbl	B&M,3/85#2116-P	1st20%Off to 120'c,2nd25% to
1786	5.4-O.1	G		
1786	5.4-O.1	F		
1786	5.5-M	VF+		Smooth,glossy,lt.br.
1786	5.7-H.1	VF	Pine Tree5/76#50	Smooth,med.brown

Report: R.Martin Collection

Selection: Collection contains RM

Date	Variety	Condition	Prev. Coll.	Remarks
1786	5.8-F	MS60	B&M, 9/85#1386-P	Lt.br.w/some red
1786	5.8-F	VF	Amwest11/81#28-P	Dbl.str.date reads 17786
1786	5.8-0.2	F15	B&R, 1/80#857, Sup	Smooth
1786	5.8-0.2	V/VF	H-B, Robison, 2/82	ink on edge
1786	5.9-B.1	VG	Stacks, 5/82#59	GL
1786	6-K	G		Lt.por.
1786	6-K	VG		
1787	1.1-A	F15		Smooth, lt.br.small clip
1787	1.1-A	XF45	Bowers, #27-P	Small clip, Smooth med.br.
1787	1.1-VV			
1787	1.3-L	F		Vlack, Early Amer.Coins-P, lt.
1787	1.3-L	F		Smooth, lt.br.
1787	2-B	VF	Pine Tree, 6/78	Dk.br.w/sme red verd on obv.
1787	3-G.1	VG		Smooth, lt br., some striae, bu
1787	4-L	G/VG		Early state, no break, uniform
1787	4-L	VF		Inter.die state, charcoal, min
1787	4-L	F	Stacks, 5/82#58	GL, Inter.die state, uneven st
1787	4-L	VF30	HIM, 11/83#59	Early die state, no break, mot
1787	4-L	VF30		Smooth, charcoal
1787	4-L	VF35		Plate, Colonial News, Vol#12#1
1787	6.1-M	XF	Stacks, 2/82#124-	Choice tan, defect in hair
1787	6.2-M	VF30-35		Smooth, reddish br.
1787	7-I	VG		Smooth, chocolate
1787	7-I	F		Dark br.2/3date off flan
1787	7-I	VF	Stacks, Roper, #24	Smooth, semi gloss med.steel
1787	9-R	AG, dbl		Double struck, 2nd strike 50%
1787	9-R	F/VF		No defects, lt.br, 2nd 15% off c
1787	9-R	F15	B&R, 1/80#21	Smooth, med.br.Uneven strike
1787	9-R	VG10		Smooth, lt br, uneven strike
1787	9-R	VF	Pine Tree, 5/76#5	Smooth, dk.br.uneven strike
1787	10-E	VG		Smooth, med.br, 186gr.
1787	10-E	F, dbl	HIM, 11/82#178-P	Double struck, Dk red, br.&jad
1787	11.1-E	G		Severe defects
1787	11.1-E	VF		Smooth, glossy tan, 97.2gr.
1787	11.1-E	VF30-35	HIM, 7/82#605	Smooth, mottled tan&br., censu
1787	11.1-K	VG, dbl	Stacks, 5/82#62	GL, Dk.br, 2nd strike 15% off cn
1787	12-Q	VF+	NE, 7/76#53-P	Smooth, dk reddish br
1787	12-Q	VF30		Nice reddish br w/trace of v
1787	12-Q	VF35	Stacks, 2/82#127-	Med.br.some defects
1787	12-Q	XF	Stacks, Roper, 12/	Smooth, glossy, lt-med.br, one
1787	13-D	F18		Smooth, choco br, slight off c
1787	14-H	F15-18		Dark br, legends slightly hig
1787	14-H	XF+	Stacks, Roper, #24	Choice
1787	15-F	G		Severe defects
1787	15-F	G/VG		Dark br
1787	15-F	XF		Well stru&cntrd, No def.Dk ch
1787	15-F	XF		Light br.some striae
1787	15-S	Fair/AG		Heavy defects
1787	16.2-NN1	VG, Triple	NE, 7/76#61-P	Dk.br.2nd 20% off, 3rd 95% o

Date	Variety	Condition	Prev. Coll.	Remarks
1787	16.5-N	F	B&R,Turoff,11/76	Med.dk.br.,patch of roughnes
1787	17-G.3	VF25-30		Nice lt.br.color & surfaces
1787	17-G.3	XF,dbl	H-B,NN51,Stacks,	Med.br.2nd 50% off,Straight
1787	18-g.1	VG		Steel br.
1787	18-g.1	VF	Stacks,Roper,12/	Olive br,well stru&cntrd
1787	19-g.4	G/VG		No def
1787	20-a.2	VG	B&M,11/84#2743	Dark br,ink in field & on wh
1787	22-g.2	F15	B&R,11/79#2104	Smooth,lt.choco.br.,glossy,c
1787	24-g.5,dbl	VF30		Lt.br.,1st 20% Off,census?
1787	28-m	VG		Olive br.,No def
1787	31.1,	VG	Stacks,2/82#137-	Brockage,full obverse
1787	31.1-gg.1	F15	EAC,#362,Pine Tr	Nice lt,choc.br.
1787	31.1-r.4	VG		Lt.br.no defects
1787	31.1-r.4	VF30		Lt.br.well stru & cntr
1787	31.2-r.3	F18	Pine Tree,11/76#	Smooth,glosst lt.br.,bottom
1787	31.2-r.3	VG		Dark br.slightly off
1787	31.2-r.3	VF35		Nice mottled br.Irreg.clip @
1787	31.2-r.3	VF,dbl		Double struck,2nd 35%off,lt.
1787	32.1-X.3	VG		Some poros.on obv.
1787	32.1-X.3	Ch.XF	B&M,11/84#2744-P	Ch lt br color & surfaces,sl
1787	32.2-X.1	VF		5%off,Smooth,med.br.
1787	32.2-X.1	VF	Stacks,5/82#48,B	Smooth,med&dk br.
1787	32.2-X.1	dbl	Stacks,5/82#63 G	1st 15%off,2-dates,Dark,ligh
1787	32.2-X.1	MS60	HIM,11/83#65-P	Lustrous lt.br.w/mint red @
1787	32.2-X.1	VF30-35	Stacks,Picker,10	Smooth.lt choc br,well cntrd
1787	32.3-X.4	VG		No defects
1787	32.4-X.5	VG	B&R,Turoff,10/76	Some rough green verd.
1787	32.4-Z.3	G	Stacks,10/82#839	Clip at date,Dk.grayish br.
1787	32.5-aa	VG		Smooth,br.,patch of poros on
1787	32.5-aa	F15	NE,3/82#758	Smooth,obv.weak,well cen.
1787	33.1-Z.13	VF30		Smooth,med.br.
1787	33.10-Z.7	XF45-50	EAC,#254-P,Bower	Lustrous,lt brown,obv.weak,F
1787	33.11-Z.18	VF		Smooth,med.brown,Some weakne
1787	33.13-Z.1	VF35		Lt.choc.brown.Terminal state
1787	33.13-Z.7	F18		Smooth,lt.br.weakness from s
1787	33.15-r.1	G		Some striae on obv.
1787	33.15-r.1	F15		Smooth,med.br.
1787	33.16-Z.15	VF	NE,3/82#762GL	Med.br.slightly off cntr
1787	33.16-Z.15	XF	Stacks,2/80#497	Choice,Smooth,rich mottled b
1787	33.17-gg.2	F12-15		Lt.choc.Slightly off cntr.Ed
1787	33.17-gg.2	VG,dbl	EAC,#358-P	1st 50%off
1787	33.17-r.1	F18	Coin Gal,11/79#1	Smooth,lt.br.,some rim bruis
1787	33.17-r.5	XF		Double struck,lt.br.,1st 10%
1787	33.19-Z.1	VG		Lt.br.,few def
1787	33.19-Z.1	VG,dbl	Coin Gal,11/79#1	1st 15%off,2nd rotated 60 de
1787	33.2-Z.12	G/VG		Dark,lt.gran.
1787	33.2-Z.17	VF30-35	Stacks,5/82#49 m	Smooth,well stru,char br.
1787	33.2-Z.5	VG		Dark br.dev & legends hight
1787	33.2-Z.5	F15	Stacks,5/82#59 1	Misatt. as Z.17,Nice med.br.

Report: R.Martin Collection

Selection: Collection contains RM

Date	Variety	Condition	Prev. Coll.	Remarks
1787	33.2-Z.5	VF25-30		Smooth,tan,edge def @ 2o'c
1787	33.20-Z.11	F/VF	Kessler,4/81#222	Dark br.
1787	33.23-hh.2	VF		Med.choc.,rev weak from die
1787	33.27-r.4	F		Smooth,lt.br.,rev die worn &
1787	33.28-Z.16	VF		Lt.choc.,white ink l.obv.,so
1787	33.28-Z.16	AU	H-B,NN51,Stacks,	Lustrous,lt.br.,ink on edge
1787	33.29-Z.7	VF		Med.br,few def.Census
1787	33.30-SS	VG		Uneven strike,some lt.poros.
1787	33.33-Z.3	VF		Smooth,choc.br.slightly off,
1787	33.34-Z.11	XF45	Stacks,10/81#14,	Well struck & cntrd.,ch.flan
1787	33.36-T.2	VF35+		Ch.color & surfaces,cntr not
1787	33.37-Z.9	F		Dark char.br.,Slightly off
1787	33.38-Z.6	VG		Dark & rough,severly buckled
1787	33.38-Z.6	F	Amwest,11/81#32-	Details VF,dark min.gran.1/2
1787	33.38-Z.6	VF		Smooth,severly buckled obv.1
1787	33.39-s.1	VF	Stacks,5/82#59GL	Some weakness
1787	33.4-q	VG	Pine Tree,9/78#6	Smooth,lt.br.
1787	33.5-T.2	F/VF	B&R,NY Pub.Lib.,	Mottled brown
1787	33.6-KK	G6		Smooth,lt br.slightly off
1787	33.6-KK	VF20-25		Smooth,choc br.Hall#left obv
1787	33.6-KK	VF30-35	Pine Tree,6/78#2	
1787	33.6-KK	F18		Smooth,mottled tan & br,5-10
1787	33.7-r.2	VG10		Smooth,dark char.br.
1787	33.7-r.2	F18	Pine Tree,6/78#2	Smooth,dk.brown
1787	33.7-r.2	F18		Lt.choc.Slightly off cntr
1787	33.7-r.2	XF,dbl	Stacks,2/82#139-	Smooth,glossy chestnut.1st 2
1787	33.7-r.2,T	F	Stacks,2/82#140,	Smooth,tan.1st normal,2nd 10
1787	33.8-Z.13	VF		Some weakness,med.brown.Cens
1787	33.8-Z.13	VF	NE,3/82#761	Some weakness obv.& rev cent
1787	33.8-Z.19	XF	Stacks,2/82#132	Glossy,lt.choc.,Some weaknes
1787	33.9-s.2	XF	B&M,11/84#2747-P	Mostly smooth lt br,late die
1787	34-ff.1	XF-AU	Pine Tree,6/78#2	Glossy,olive w/some mint red
1787	37.1-cc.1	F18		Some weakness,old cleaning
1787	37.11-ff.2	F		Med.br.,slight gran.
1787	37.3-i	F15		Lt.reddish br.,cntrs.weak,ol
1787	37.3-i	MS60	B&R,7/81#2717-P,	Lustrous,lt.br.,some mint re
1787	37.4-k.1	VG		Lt.br.,obv.clashed & bulged,
1787	37.4-k.1	VF		Ch.lt.br.,well cntrd.
1787	37.8-LL	F	Pine Tree,6/78#2	Char.gray & br.,2 minor flaw
1787	37.8-LL	F,dbl	NE,7/76#134-P	Lt.br.,2nd 25%off,2-"ET IIB'
1787	37.8-LL	VG,dbl	HIM,2/83#1037-P,	Dark reddish br.,2nd 20%off,
1787	37.9-e	XF-AU		Lustrous,lt.br.,flaw on obv.
1787	37.9-e	VG,dbl	Pine Tree,10/76#	Lt.br.2nd 30%off
1787	38-GG	Ch.XF	Stacks,Roper,12/	Glossy lt br.well struck & c
1787	38-l.2	F		Nice lt.br.uneven def.strike
1787	38-l.2	F18		Nice lt br.shallow strike.VF
1787	39.2-ee	F	Pine Tree,6/78#2	Med.br.few def.on rev.slight
1787	40-N	VG	Pine Tree,10/76#	Uneven strike,date off flan,
1787	41-ii	VF		Smooth,lt.br.,small clip

Date	Variety	Condition	Prev. Coll.	Remarks
1787	41-kk.1	G/VG		Smooth,lt br,severe clashing
1787	42-kk.2	VG10		Smooth,lt.br.cntrs.weak,few
1787	42-kk.2	VF		Smooth.lt choc br,cntrs weak
1787	43.1-Y	VG		Smooth,dark br.
1787	43.1-Y	F/VF	Pine Tree,6/78#2	10%off,med.br.,trace gran.
1787	43.1-Y	F,dbl	Pine Tree,10/76#	2nd 65%off,2-CONNFC's,med br
1787	44-W.5	VG		Brassy color,obv weak from s
1787	48-g.5	F	Pine Tree,10/76#	Dark br,areas weak,some gran
1787	52-G.1	VG	B&R,#14,4/72,	Smooth,lt.br,clashed & buckl
1787	52-G.1	F		Smooth,Med.br,clashed & buck
1788	1-I	G/Poor		
1788	1-I	F		Some details VF
1788	1-I	F15-18	Stacks,10/82#839	1 of 8 piece unatt.GL
1788	1-I	VF	H-B,NN private 1	Smooth olive br.,white ink o
1788	2-D	VF25		Smooth,Dark reddish br,87gr
1788	2-D	25-30		Smooth,Tan,sm curv clip
1788	2-D	XF,Db1		Db1 struck,part rev brock,sm
1788	4.1-B.1	VF		Dark,no def
1788	4.1-B.1	AU	Stacks,Roper,12/	Light tan w/some red
1788	4.1-B.1	AU	Stacks,Roper,12/	Ch.lt tan w/traces of mint r
1788	4.1-K	VF+		Smooth,lt br,some weakness
1788	4.1-K	VF35		Smooth,lt br,eneven strike
1788	5-B.2	VG	Pine Tree,6/75#2	
1788	6-H	VF		Smooth,med br,obv clashed&bu
1788	7-E	F15	B&R,NYP Library,	Smooth,lt br,weak strike,sm
1788	7-F.2	VF30	Tay-P,H-B,NN51#1	
1788	7-F.2	VF		Lt br,uneven stri,few def
1788	7-F.2	AG	Ringo	White ink rt obv field,Disco
1788	9-E	VF		Smooth lt br obv,Dk reddish
1788	11-G	VF	Stacks,5/82#52	Smooth,med br,slight off cnt
1788	11-G	XF		Smooth,glossy,steel br
1788	11-G	XF,Db1	Stacks,2/82#147-	Db1 stru,ragged clip
1788	12.1-E	VG/F		Smooth,olive
1788	13-A.1	VG/F		Some def,choco
1788	14.1-L.2	VF		Smooth,uneven stri
1788	15.1-L.1	F		Smooth,dark br
1788	15.1-L.1	F		Smooth,dark choc
1788	16.1-D	VF20/25	Stacks,Robis,2/8	Smooth,early state
1788	16.1-D	VF30/35		Smooth,glossy dk br
1788	16.1-D	Db1 St	HIM,11/82#179-P	Lt.choco
1788	16.1-D	XF	Stacks,Roper,12/	Some def,Nice choco
1788	16.2-O	XF	Stacks,Roper,12/	Smooth,dark reddish br

File: Conn. Census
 Report: Harry Resigno Coll.
 Selection: Collection is not blank
 and Collection equals HR
 through Collection equals HK

Page 1
 5/27/87

Date	Variety	Condition	Prev. Coll.	Remarks
✓1785	1-E	VF	Roger Geary	
✓1785	3.1-L	F/VF		
✓1785	4.1-F.4	XF	Merkin, 73	
✓1785	6.2-F.1	VF		
✓1785	6.3-G.1	XF	HIM, 11/84	
1786	1-A	VF		
1786	2.1-A	F	MR	
1786	4.1-G	VF		
1786	5.1-H.1	VF		
1786	5.2-I	F/VF		
1786	5.3-N	VF		Early State, no c
1786	5.4-G	F		
1786	5.4-O.1	VF		
1786	5.8-F	F		
1786	5.9-B.1	VF		
1787	1.1-A	VF		
1787	1.2-C	VF		
1787	4-L	F/VF	Sonderman	
1787	6.1-M	VF		
1787	7-1	F	Taylor-P, Ringo	Very Porous
1787	8-O	F	Taylor, Ringo	
1787	9-R	VG	Sonderman	
1787	10-E	VF	EAC, 84	
1787	12-Q	F	Ringo, M. Rubin	
1787	14-H	ChVF		
1787	15-F	VF	Spinks, #3	
~~1787~~	~~15-S~~	~~G~~	~~R. McDonalds~~	
1787	15-S	G	R. McDonalds	
1787	16.6-NN.2	ChVF	Mid. Amer. Capitol	
1787	18-q.1	VF/XF		
1787	19-q.4	VF	R. McDonalds	
1787	24-q.5	F	Harmer-Rooke	
1787	25-b	F15	Bowers, 1/84	
1787	29.2-o	F		
1787	30-hh.1	VF		
1787	31.1-gg.1	ChVF	Spinks, #3	
1787	31.1-r.4	VF	Bowers, 1/84	
1787	31.2-r.3	VF	Coin Gal, 8/86	
1787	32.1-X.3	VF		
1787	32.2-X.4	VF		
1787	32.3-X.4	F/VF	Pine Tree, 6/85	
1787	32.4-X.5	F/VF		
1787	32.4-Z.5	F		
1787	32.7-X.1	VF	Bowers, 1/84	

File: Conn. Censu
 Report: Harry Resigno Coll.
 Selection: Collection is not blank
 and Collection equals HR
 through Collection equals HR

Page 2
 5/27/87

Date	Variety	Condition	Prev. Coll.	Remarks
1787	33.10-Z.8	VF		
1787	33.11-gg.1	F	EAC75,#186	
1787	33.11-Z.18	F/VF	HIM, Phillips sa	
1787	33.13-Z.1	F		
1787	33.15-r.1	VF	R&T	
1787	33.17-r.1	VF	Pine Tree,6/85	
1787	33.19-Z.1	VF	R&T	
1787	33.2-Z.21	F		
1787	33.2-Z.5	F+		
1787	33.25-Z.10	F/VF		
1787	33.28-Z.11	VF		
1787	33.28-Z.16	VF		
1787	33.29-gg.1	VF	Mid.Amer,Capitol	
1787	33.3-W.1	ChVF	EAN,3/84	
1787	33.32-Z.13	F	R&T	
1787	33.33-Z.3	VF		
1787	33.38-Z.1	VG/F		
1787	33.39-s.1	VF	Spinks,#3	
1787	33.45-W.2	F		
1787	33.7-r.2	VG	R&T	
1787	37.13-HH	XF	Pine Tree,6/85	
1787	37.3-i	VF		
1787	37.4-k.1	VF		
1787	37.8-k.2	F/VF	Ringo	
1787	39.2-ee	F		
1787	40-N	VG	Pine Tree,9/85	
1787	43.1-Y	VF	Harold Hess	
1787	43.2-X.4	F/VF		
1787	48-g.5	F/VF		
1787	53-FF	F/VF	Har-Rok,6/85	
~~1788~~	~~4.1-K~~	~~F~~	~~Lepczyk sale#59~~	~~Over Nova Con.~~
1788	4.1-K	F	Lepczyk sale#59	
1788	4.2-R	VG		
1788	5-B.2	F/VF	Spink,#3	
1788	6-H	VG/F	Stacks,Robison ?	
~~1788~~	~~7-F.2~~	~~VF~~	~~Stacks,Robison ?~~	
1788	7-F.2	VF	Stacks,Robison ?	
1788	11-G	VF	CoinGal,11/82	
1788	12.1-F.1	F		
1788	12.2-C	VF		
1788	13-A.1	F		
1788	15.1-L.1	VF		
1788	16.1-D	ChVF		

File: Conn. Census

Report: Harry Resigno Coll.

Selection: Collection is not blank

and Collection equals HR

through Collection equals HR

Date	Variety	Condition	Prev. Coll.	Remarks
1788	16.1-H	VF	Pine Tree, 6/85	
1788	16.2-O	F		
1788	16.3-N		Black	

Received 88 Connecticut Cents
5/27/87

listed above

Donald A. Matukas

CT.

①

22 Nov. 1953.

1785

1-E

2-A'

2-A⁴3'-A³3'-F³

3'-L

3²-L3³-F³3⁴-F'3⁴-F²3⁴-F²3⁵-B3⁵-B4'-F⁺4'-F⁺4³-A²4³-D4⁴-C4⁴-C4⁴-D5'-F⁵5'-F⁵

6'-A'

6⁴-F⁵6⁴-K'

6'-A'

6²-F'6³-G'6³-G'6³-G²6⁴-I6⁴-I6⁵-M

7'-D

7²-D

8-D

8-D

Guard this
with your life.

R. D. D. D.

1786

(2)

1-A	5 ⁹ -L	5 ⁹ -Q
2'-A	5 ² -O ²	5 ¹⁰ -L
2'-D ³	5 ³ -G	5 ¹⁰ -L
2 ² -D ²	5 ³ -N	5 ¹⁰ -P
2 ² -D ²	5 ³ -N	5 ¹⁰ -P
3-D'	5 ³ -N	5 ¹¹ -R
3-D ⁴	5 ⁴ -G'	5 ¹³ -I
3-D ⁵	5 ⁴ -N	5 ¹⁴ -S
3-D'	5 ⁴ -O'	5 ¹⁴ -S
4'-G	5 ⁴ -O'	6-R
4'-G	5 ⁵ -M	6-K
4 ² -R	5 ⁵ -M	7-K
5'-H'	5 ⁷ -H'	~~7-A~~
5'-H'	5 ⁷ -O ²	
5 ² -H'	5 ⁷ -O ²	
5 ² -H'	5 ⁸ -F	
5 ² -I	5 ⁸ -F	
5 ² -L	5 ⁸ -H ²	
5 ² -L	5 ⁸ -H ²	
5 ² -L	5 ⁸ -O ²	
5 ² -L	5 ⁹ -B'	
5 ² -L	5 ⁹ -O	

787

(3)

1' - A	6' - M	12 - Q	17 - ~~G~~ G ³	28 - M
1' - A	6' - M	12 - Q	17 - G ³	28 - N
1' - V V	6 ² - M	13 - D	17 - G ¹	28 - N
1 ² - C	6 ² - M	13 - D	18 - G ⁺	28 - O
1 ² - C	7 - I	13 - D	19 - G ⁺	29' - A ²
1 ³ - C	8 - N	13 - D	19 - G ⁺	29' - N
1 ² - C	8 - O	14 - H	20 - A ²	29' - P
1 ² - C	9 - D	14 - H	21 - D D	29 ² - N
1 ³ - L	9 - E	14 - H	21 - D D	29 ² - O
2 - B	9 - E	15 - F	22 - G ²	29 ² - O
2 - B	9 - R	15 - R	22 - G ²	29 ² - O
2 - B	9 - R	15 - S	24 - G ³	30 - hh'
2 - B	9 - R	15 - S	24 - G ³	30 - hh'
3 - G	10 - E	15 - S	24 - G ⁵	30 - hh'
4 - L	10 - E	16' - N	24 - G ⁵	30 - hh'
4 - L	10 - E	16 ² - NN'	24 - G ⁵	30 - hh'
4 - L	11' - E	16 ² - NN'	24 - FF	30 - x'
4 - L	11 ² - K	16 ³ - I ²	24 - FF	31' - r ⁺
4 - L	11 ² - K	16 ⁴ - N	25 - B	31' - r ⁺
5 - P	11 ² - K	16 ⁵ - N	25 - M	31' - r ⁺
5 - P	11 ² - K	16 ⁵ - N	26 - A'	31' - gg'
6' - M	11 ³ - K	16 ⁵ - N	26 - AA	31' - gg'
		16 ⁵ - N	26 - AA	31' - gg'
		16 ⁵ - N	26 - KK'	32' - x ³
		16 ⁶ - NN ²	27 - A'	31 ² - r ³

$32^2 - X^1$	$33^2 - Z^5$	$33^8 - Z^{19}$	$33^{14} - Z^{14}$
$32^2 - X^2$	$33^2 - Z^5$	$33^9 - S^2$	$33^{15} - r^1$
$32^2 - X^2$	$33^2 - Z^{12}$	$33^9 - S^2$	$33^{15} - r^1$
$32^2 - X^4$	$33^2 - Z^{17}$	$33^{10} - W^6$	$33^{16} - l^2$
$32^3 - X^4$	$33^2 - Z^{21}$	$33^{10} - Z^7$	$33^{16} - T^2$
$32^2 - F$	$33^2 - Z^{22}$	$33^{10} - Z^8$	$33^{16} - Z^{15}$
$32^4 - X^5$	$33^3 - W^1$	$33^{10} - Z^8$	$33^{16} - Z^{15}$
$32^4 - Z^3$	$33^3 - W^1$	$33^{11} - Z^{18}$	$33^{17} - R^1$
$32^4 - Z^{20}$	$33^4 - Q$	$33^{11} - Z^{18}$	$33^{17} - r^5$
$32^5 - a_4$	$33^4 - Z^2$	$33^{11} - GG^1$	~~$33^{17} - gg$~~
$32^5 - a_4$	$33^5 - T^2$	$33^{12} - W^3$	$33^{17} - gg$
$32^6 - X^6$	$33^5 - T^2$	$33^{12} - Z^{16}$	$33^{18} - Z^{24}$
$32^7 - X^1$	$33^5 - T^2$	$33^{12} - Z^{21}$	$33^{19} - Z^1$
$32^8 - a_4$	$33^6 - KK$	$33^{12} - Z^{24}$	$33^{19} - Z^2$
$32^9 - X^7$	$33^7 - R^2$	$33^{13} - Z^1$	$33^{19} - Q^1$
$33^1 - Z^{13}$	$33^7 - R^4$	$33^{13} - Z^1$	$33^{20} - Z^9$
$33^1 - Z^{19}$	$33^7 - Z^{10}$	$33^{13} - Q$	$33^{20} - Z^9$
$33^2 - Z^5$	$33^8 - Z^{13}$	$33^{13} - Z^6$	$33^{20} - Z^9$
	$33^8 - Z^{15}$	$33^{13} - Z^7$	$33^{21} - Z^{13}$
		$33^{13} - ff^1$	$33^{23} - Z^4$
		$33^{13} - hh^2$	$33^{23} - Z^4$

33²³-hh²

33²⁴-Z¹⁰

33²⁵-W³

33²⁵-W³

33²⁵-Z¹⁰

33²⁵-Z²⁴

33²⁶-W³

33²⁶-W³

33²⁶-W⁵

33²⁷-Z¹⁶

33²⁷-r⁺

33²⁸-Z¹¹

33²⁸-Z¹⁶

33²⁸-Z¹⁶

33²⁹-Z⁷

33²⁹-GG'

33³⁰-EE

33³¹-gg²

33³²-Z¹³

33³²-Z¹³

33³³-Z³ (5)

33³³-Z¹¹

33³⁴-W²

33³⁴-Z³

33³⁴-Z¹¹

33³⁶-T¹

33³⁶-T¹

33³⁶-T²

33³⁶-T²

33³⁶-T²

33³⁶-SS

33³⁷-Z⁹

33³⁷-Z¹¹

33³⁸-Z¹

33³⁸-Z⁶

33³⁸-Z¹⁶

33³⁸-Z²³

33³⁸-Z²³

33³⁸-Z²³

33³⁸-gg¹

33³⁸-gg¹

33³⁹-S¹

33⁴⁰-Z²

33⁴⁰-Z²

33⁴¹-Z¹¹

33⁴²-Z²

33⁴³-Q¹

33⁴³-Q¹

33⁴³-hh²

33⁴⁴-W³

33⁴⁴-W³

33⁴⁵-W²

33⁴⁶-Z²¹

34-K³

34-ff

34-ff

34-ff¹

36-ff²

36-l¹

36-K³

37'-CC¹

37'-CC¹

37²-K⁵

37²-K⁵

37³-i

37⁴-K¹

37⁴-K¹

37⁴-K¹

37⁵-e

37⁵-e

37⁶-B

37⁶-K⁴

37⁶-K⁴

37⁷-h²

37⁸-H¹

37⁸-K²

37⁸-LL

37⁹-C

37¹⁰-RR

37¹¹-ff

37¹¹-ff¹

37¹²-LL

37¹²-TT

37¹³-H¹

37¹⁴-CC

37¹⁵-h³

38-GG

38-GG

38-l²

39'-ff¹

⑥

1787, cont.

39'-h'

39²-ee

39²-ee

40-KK'

40-N

41-ii

41-ii'

42-KK²

42-O

43'-Y

43²-X⁴

44-W⁴

44-W⁵

44-Z¹⁰

45-CC

46-BB

46-BB

47-a³

48-G⁵

49-Z'

50-F

52-G

52-G

53-FF

56-xx

1788

↓

1-1

1-1

2-D

2-D

3'-B'

3²-B²

4'-B'

4'-B'

4'-B'

4'-B²

4'-K

4'-K

4²-R

5-B²

6-H

6-H

7-F

7-K

8-K

9-E

9-E

10-C

10-C

10-C

10-C

11-G

11-G

11-G

11-G

12'-E

12'-E'

12²-C

12²-C

12²-E

13-A'

14'-L²

14²-A²

14²-A²

14²-A²

15'-1'

15²-P

15²-P

15³-P

16'-D

16'-D

16'-D

16'-H

16'-H

16'-H

16²-O

16³-N

16³-N

16³-N

16⁴-L²

16⁴-L²

16⁵-H

16⁵-H

16⁶-H

17-O

17-Q

16'-H

16'-N

FINIS

Ken Mote
Want list of Conn.
As of ~~5/1/97~~
10.29.99

Miller #'s

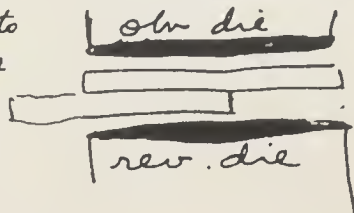
1785	3.1 F.3	1787	1.1 VV	33.13 q
	4.2 F.6		1.2 mm	33.13 ff.1
	4.4 D		1.3 L	33.13 hh.2
	6.5 M		1.4 WW	33.14 Z.2
	7.2 D		3 G.1	33.16 T.2
	7.3 D		8 a.1	33.17 r.5
1786	2.1 D.3		11.3 K	33.18 Z.24
	2.2 D.2		15 R	33.19 Z.4
	2.3 T		16.2 NN.2	33.20 Z.11
	2.4 U		16.3 I.2	33.21 K.4
	2.5 V		16.4 n	33.21 EE
	2.6 BR1		29.1 a.2	33.22 II
	3 D.4		~~29.1 n~~	33.24 Z.10
	4.1 C		29.2 N	33.25 W.3
	4.2 G		32.4 Z.20	~~33.25 Z.10~~
	~~5.2 O.2~~		32.9 X.7	33.25 Z.24
	5.3 B.2		33.7 Z.9	33.26 W.5
	5.3 G		33.7 Z.10	33.27 Z.16
	5.4 N		33.8 Z.19	33.28 Z.7
	5.10 L		33.10 W.6	33.28 Z.20
	5.13 I		33.12 W.3	33.29 s.1
	7 K		33.12 Z.10	~~33.29 Z.25~~
	8 O.1		~~33.12 Z.24~~	33.30 SS

1787	33.35 Z.1	37.15 h.3
	33.35 Z.9	40 N
	33.36 T.3	42 o
	33.36 SS	48 K.3
	33.37 Z.11	49.1 Z.1
	33.38 Z.18	49.2 Z.26
	33.39 Z.13	49.2 Z.1
	33.41 Z.11	52 G.1
	33.42 Z.2	52 G.2
	33.46 Z.21	56 RR.2
	33.46 Z.22	1788 1 I
	33.47 TT	4.1 B.2
	33.48 Z.25	~~4.2 R~~
	34 K.3	7 K
	36 K.3	8 K
	37.4 RR.1	12.2 E
	37.6 B	14.1 S
	37.7 h.2	16.4 A.2
	~~37.12 TT~~	16.7 P
		17 O

gem one; light brown
with full red through-
legends

Two blanks were in the coining press
the top one received the obverse and had
a blank reverse. The bottom one conversely
had a blank obverse and a struck reverse.
The operator tried to
remove both coins
but got the lower
one out; and the
upper one partly
out from the die area.

When the dies came together the top
coin was partly restrieked and the
impression of the blank top of the
lower coin was pressed into the
upper coin



Eric Newman's
notes on the
coin

16.4-2.2

ex 100 EHR Green
estate
@ \$7.50

HARRY PESCHNO COLLECTION

Connecticut Coppers

1785

280	400	1. Miller	4.1 - ~~B.F.~~ 4	African Hd	EF	Ex Markin 1973 Sale R-1	Or R CTH Soo.
1-78	80	2. "	6.2 - F-1	Tall Hd	VF	R-4	
11/82	125	3. Miller	~~B. 4 - F-1~~	~~Washed Best Rd~~	~~Can. Collection~~	~~Nov 9, 1984~~	~~Y.F.~~
82	200	4. "	6.3 - G. 1	" " "	HSM Nov 4-6, 1984	EF R-3	
11/82	50	5. "	4.3 - A. 2	" " "	Ex Mail Rd EAM Oct 1, 1984	F-VF R-3	
2/85	60	6. "	1 - E	" " "	ex Roy. Library	VF R-4	
6/11	100	7. "	3.1 - L	" " "	ex HRN	F-VF R-4	

Connecticut Coppers

17

10-31	100	1. Mike,	1-A	ET L13	INDE	VF	R-6
4-80	70	2.	"	5.2-I	Mailed Bust Left	F-VF	R-3
1-78	18.50	3.	"	5.8-F	" " "	~~F~~ F	R-6
1/18/77	"	"	"	5.3-N	HERCULES Head	F	R-4
"	5.	"	"	5.1-H.1	Mailed Bust Left	VF	R-6
"	6.	"	"	5.4-C.1	" " "	VF	R-2
"	7.	"	"	5.9-B.1	" " "	VF	R-6
"	8.	"	"	5.11-R	" " "	VF	R-6
1/18/75	9.	"	"	5.3-N	Hercules Hd Early State - No Clash	VF	R-4
6/16	125	10.	"	2.1-A	ET L13 INDE	F	R-3 ^{Mike} Rings
7/7	80	11.	"	4.1-G		VF	R-2
6/7/84	82	12.	"	5.4-G	Mailed Bust Left	F	R-2
^{Mike} 2073				5.9-O	" " "	VL	R-6
2073				5.7-H.1	" " "	G	R-5
20-15				5.7-O.2	" " "	G-VL	R-6

Connecticut Coppers

1787

8-77	351	Miller	1.2-C	Muttonhead - Early	De State	VF	R-6
12-81	852	"	4-L	^{Dave Sanderman}	Early De State	F-VF	R-4
11-81	853	"	4-L	Horned Bust		F-VF	R-1
5-80	1204	"	6.1-M	Laughing Head		VF	R-1
4-78	355	"	11.2-K	Masted Bust Left		F	R-4
3-83	2006	"	15-F	Connect Spinks Auction	3VF	R-4	
4-79	487	"	18-g.1	Draped Bust Left	VF-XF	R-4	
2-87	258	"	19-g.4	Draped Bust Left	From Richard V.F. McDonalds	~~VF~~	R-2
1-85	759	"	30-hh.1	"ET LIR"		VF	R-2
3-83	12510	"	31.1-gg.1	ET LIR Spinks Auction	3CH VF-35	R-3	
"	"	"	32.1-X.3	Draped Bust Left	VF	R-5	
5-74	3012	"	32.4-23	"		F	R-7
5-74	2013	"	33.2-25	"		F-VF	R-1
2-74	4014	"	33.2-221	"		F	R-7
1-81	3015	"	33.6-KK	"		VF	R-3
7-77	1016	"	33.7-2	"		VH	R-1
12-81	4017	"	33.10-2.8	"		VF	R-6
5-80	4118	"	33.13-2.1	"		F	R-6
12-77	2019	"	33.17-gg.2	"ET LIR		F	R-2
8-80	4520	"	33.25-2.10	Draped Bust Left		F-VF	R-6
Ex 13418	4521	"	33.28-2.16	Stripped Nose		VF	R-3
10-79	2522	"	33.32-2.13	Draped Bust Left		F	R-1
2-78	2823	"	33.38-gg.1	ET LIR		F	R-5
1-80	5024	"	33.45-w.2	Draped Bust Left		F	R-7
5-82	12525	"	37.4-K.1	"		VF	R-2
6-77	6026	"	37.11-C.2	ET LIR		F-VF	R-3
5-78	2027	"	48-g.5	Draped Bust Left		F-VF	R-5
"	25	"	9-R	1787/8 Dave Sanderman		VH	R-6
12-82	12516	"	32.4-X.5	Stripped Bust - left		F-VF	R-6

Connecticut Coppers

1787

2/85	28	Miller	32.2-X.1	Draped Bust Left	VF	R-1	
3/85	29	"	33.11-2.18	" " "	F-VF	R-5	
7/86	30	"	33.15-1.1	" " "	VF	R-1	
8	31	"	32.2-X.4	" " "	VF	R-7	
	32	"	33.33-Z.3	" " "	VI	R-6	
	33	"	37.3-i	" " "	VF	R-2	
1/85	34	"	43.2-X.4	" " "	F-VF	R-7	
7/85	60	Spinks Sale	33.39-S.1	" " "	VF	R-1	
6/85	20	36	39.2-ec	ACTOBI Var.	F	R-5	
7/85	11	37	39.2-100	Draped Bust Left	F	R-7	
5/85	170	38	1.1-A	Small Head	VF	R-3	
1/85	7	39	Peter Sale 15-R	Connect/INO ET LIB 1787/188	VF	R-7	Ex Repet, Ex 1975 EAK Sale
1/85	100	40	B.M. Jan 1984 32.7-X.1	Draped Bust Left	VF	R-6	Ex B.M. Jan 1
	41	EAN 3/84 Mail Sale	33.3-W.1	" " "	CLIF	R-4	
	42	LAL	12-E	Matted Bust Left	VF	R-6	
	43	"	43.1-Y	CONNFC	VF	R-1	
100	44	"	14.4	Phoen in Legend	CHVF	R-4	
2/85	4	From 100	33.4-g	Draped Bust Left	VF	R-6	
2/85	121.00	46	Mid Amer RC	" " "	CHVF	R-6	
2/85	121.00	47	Capitol City Sale 16.6-NN.2	" " "	VF	R-6	
4	30.00	48	Mid Amer. R.C. 33.29-gg.1	" " "	CHVF	R-4	
15.00	49	B.M.	25-b	" " "	VF-20	R-2	
6/85	50	Sing-Ness 7/8	31.1-r.4	" " "	F-12	R-6	
2/85	51	Harmer Rook	24-g.5	" " "	G	R-7	
2/85	52	Harmer Rook	28-14	" " "	VF	R-3	
2/85	53	"	33.28-2.11	Singie Nose Var.	VF	R-5	
2/85	54	"	37.12-LL	Draped Bust Left	VF	R-5	
2/85	55	"	53-FF	" " "	F-VF	R-5	
2/85	56	"	33.43-6h.2	" " "	F-VF	R-3	
2/85	57	Mike Rubin	12-Q	Overdate	F	R-5	

Connecticut Copper

173

Date	Year	Lot	Description	Notes
4/14	1977	10	1977 D. 1/2 1/4	ACTORING R-7
5/15	1977	11	"	ET LIR ~~EF~~ R-3
5/15	1977	12	"	VF R-4
4/15	1977	13	24.3 X.4	F-VF R-1
4/15	1977	14	37.8 - K.2 ^{Mike} Rings	F-VF R-3
6/1/86	1986	59	"	(Lot 186)
250	6/1/86	60	33.11 - gg.1 ex ^{Pine} Tree 1975 EAC Sale	Ct D. Chalk F R-6
15	7/1/86	61	33.19 - 2.1 ex Steve Tannenbaum	VF R-2
65	8/1/86	62	31.2 - r. 3 (Coin Galleries 8/20/86)	VF R-1
40	7/1/86	63	33.32 - 2.13 Steve Tannenbaum	F R-1
40	7/1/86	64	33.7 - r. 2	"
25	11/86	65	33.38 - 2.1	VF R-1
10	2/87	66	15 - S	CONNECT/INDL ET LIB R-5
300	3/87	67	7 - I	Dick McDonalds G R-6
75	3/87	68	8 - O	Hercules Herd ^{ex Frederick Taylor} Sale (Lot 2400) F R-6
			Mailed Bust Left	^{Mike Rings} ex Frederick Taylor F-12
				sale (lot 8-0) Mike Rings R3

Connecticut Coppers

1788

5-77	60	1.	Miller	212	Mailed Bust Right	AJ-55	R-2
9-80	60	2.	"	42-R	" " " over Nova Const.	VG	R-7
8-83	73.50	3.	"	6-H	Medium Head	VG-F	R-7
2-53	170	4.	"	7-F.2	Mailed Bust Left	VF	R-7
6-50	50	5.	"	8-K	Mailed Bust Left	VG-6	R-7
10-30	30	6.	"	12.1-17.1	" " "	F	R-4
2-75	10	7.	"	13-A.1	CONNLC	F	R-4
1-75	175	8.	"	16.1-D	Draped Bust Left - Cloyd N York	VF	R-3
3/80	20	9.	"	16.2-C	INCL Variety	F	R-6
1-	100	10.	"	11 G	Mailed Bust Left - Comb. Galleries	VF	R-3
3-85	60	11.	"	5-B.2	Mailed Bust Right - Spinks Sale No. 3	F-VF	R-6
8/82	110	12.	"	12.2-C	" " Left	VF	R-4
1-	100	13.	"	16.1-D	Draped " Left	CHVF	R-3
1-	14.	14.	"	15.1-L.1	" " "	VF	R-5
1-	15.	15.	"	4.1-K	Mailed Bust Right - ^{Sale 59} Lepczyk	FR-6	
6/75	20	16.	"	16.2-O	INCL GTLIB Plan. Lamination	G-4	R-6
11/81	70	17.	"	16.1-F	Draped Bust Left - Pine Tree Sale 9/5/6/5	VF	R-3
4/86	50	17.	"	16.3-N	" " " Robert Vlack	F-VF	R-3

Thoughts on the Sale

The name of Dr. Thomas Hall of Boston is that of a virtual Patron Saint to those who specialize in colonial and early American coinage. Best known for his seminal work on the die varieties of Connecticut state coinage published in 1890, Hall's collecting interests included large cents, with those of 1793 his specialty, and Lincoln medals. At his death in 1909, his collection was sold intact to Virgil Brand, to some extent in line with his wishes that his complete reference collections not be broken up. Thus the "Hall-Brand" pedigree is frequently encountered in several series. From the present consignment of literature, it is apparent that Brand also acquired Hall's library, a small portion of which is offered here. Our consignor acquired the material "from the Brand Estate" with the Hall provenance unknown. Only one item is signed by Hall, another is inscribed "priced for Dr. Hall," and another 20 or so are annotated in his hand, some making reference to coins in his cabinet. We appreciate the help given us by Halliphile Robert Martin who loaned up copies of Hall's manuscripts for the purpose of comparing writing samples.

In addition, the catalogue contains a second selection of books, catalogues, and ephemera from the Theophile E. Leon library. With Leon's close connections with Virgil Brand, some of the material offered may have in fact passed through Brand's library as well. Our third consignor is well known bibliophile Frank Van Zandt, whose library has approached completeness in many series of auction catalogues, reference works and periodicals, all of which he has found time to read. Regrettably Frank has deaccessioned much of his fine numismatic library to make room for his other areas of interest which include works on archaeological and local history topics.

OBITUARY: DR. THOMAS HALL, BOSTON COLLECTOR.

It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Doctor Thomas Hall, a retired Boston physician, but better known to the numismatic world as an ardent coin collector.

For the last few years the Doctor had been in poor health, but during the past winter this had greatly improved. It was therefore with considerable surprise that his many friends learned of his sudden demise in his sixty-eighth year at his summer home at Chelmsford Centre where he had gone but two days before.

Dr. Hall always took pleasure in showing his coins to anybody he thought interested in them and about every out of town collector visiting Boston made a pilgrimage to his home. The Doctor's collection was especially strong in Colonials and contained several unique pieces and a number unique in the condition he had them in. For nearly all of his coins were in the best condition obtainable as he made it a rule to buy only the finest. Connecticut cents were his specialty and his varieties of these numbered several hundreds. His collection was also especially strong in the Lincoln and Washington series, the Rosa Americanas, and patterns, but to the average collector his collection of cents were the most appealing, for he had probably the finest sets of 1793 and 1794 cents known. Suffice to say, he had eleven uncirculated varieties of the former date, including the best strawberry leaf variety known, and twenty-five of the 1794's, besides the balance of the sets in less fine condition. His other dates were as remarkable, and his half cents were of the same high order. He made no pretence of collecting the silver series with the exception of the half dimes. As yet it is uncertain whether the collection will be sold, at least not right away, but if ever it is, collectors will have a chance for many of our American varieties.

CONNECTICUT COPPERS

We are pleased to present the outstanding cabinet of 1785-1788 Connecticut copper coins formed over the course of many years by the late Robert J. Lindesmith. A longtime enthusiast of state coppers, particularly those of Connecticut and New Jersey, Lindesmith was well known in the hobby. He was always willing to share his knowledge with others. His contributions to *The Colonial Newsletter* commenced with the September 1965 issue and continued for many years thereafter.

His initial letter read as follows: "The Colonial Newsletter has helped me a great deal in my pet project which is a study of 'Early American Medalists and Die Sinkers.' I especially liked the discussion by Everett T. Sipsey titled 'New Facts and Ideas on State Coinages.' "

For decades, Lindesmith added to his remarkable collection of state coinage. In that time he acquired over 200 die varieties ranging in grades from AU-50 to worn nearly smooth, an eclectic distribution, which has the effect today of making available coins suitable for advanced specialists as well as those with a beginning interest.

Among notable pieces, there are many that approach the Condition Census category, Rarity-5 and Rarity-6 examples abound, several Rarity-7 pieces are of interest, and other delicacies will be long remembered.

The Lindesmith Collection is one of the most extensive to be presented in a single auction sale. You are invited to enjoy the opportunity and the descriptions, the latter by Frank Van Valen of our staff.

BOWERS AND MERENA

The Lindesmith and LaRiviere Collections NOV 11, 1999

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CROSBY'S SIGNATURE

Jim Neiswinter

During a recent visit to the American Numismatic Society, I was going through the correspondence of George Clapp. In a letter from Sydney Noe (ANS curator) dated February 21, 1942, Clapp is told that Dr. Thomas Hall's copy of Sylvester Crosby's 1897 book: *The United States Coinage of 1793-Cents and Half Cents* had been donated to the ANS by Henry Beckwith. This copy has Hall's annotations and interleaved notes on his cents of 1793. Hall was best known for his book: *A Descriptive List of the Coppers Used by the Authority for the State of Connecticut for the Year 1787*, but he also had a major interest in the cents of 1793.

I asked the ANS assistant librarian, Katie Rissetto, if she would get me this book out of the rare book room. She went to the computer and told me that the ANS has four copies of this book. I asked to see them all.

The first was a 1933 reprint donated by David Bullowa. The second was an original copy donated by Crosby in March 1898. The third was the Dr. Hall copy. This is the one I wanted to see. His first written page was a list of the 1793 cents in his collection. This list, comprised of 22 cents, was described using both Crosby and Frossard numbers. It tells where he acquired each, his grade, and his cost code telling what he paid for each coin. He owned every variety of 1793, including all NCs known at the time, except for the C14K (S15). His collection was sold intact to Virgil Brand in September 1909 – four months after his death. The fourth copy of the book came from the Chapman brothers. There are pencil notations by both brothers (Samuel Hudson and Henry) on several pages.

After I finished with Hall's copy I went back to the copy that Crosby donated. It was worth a second look. It didn't take me more than a few seconds to realize I was looking at Crosby's signature on the first page. My favorite numismatic personage has always been Joseph N. T. Levick. He was a contemporary of Crosby's in the 1860s. It was Levick who produced the first photographic plate in American numismatics of the Types and Varieties of the U. S. Cent, 1793 in the April, 1869 edition of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Sylvester Crosby provided the written descriptions of all the pictured varieties. Levick was a prolific signer of auction catalogues. I have four in my collection, and

I've probably seen twenty others. However I had never seen a signature of Sylvester Crosby. Now I was looking at one. I went through the rest of the book and found no annotations, but there was a letter taped to the back of the inside cover.

This letter, addressed to J. N. T. Levick on Crosby's stationary, is dated Feb. 8, 1896. He asks for Levick's assistance in updating the information on the new additions of 1793 cents discovered in the past 27 years. Crosby is also going to add the varieties of 1793 half cents. This letter was signed just as his name on the first page – S. S. Crosby. So now I had two examples of Crosby's signature in the same book.

At the Baltimore coin show at the end of October, I asked both George Kolbe and David Fanning if they had ever seen an example of Crosby's signature. After thinking for a few minutes George did recall seeing his signature once.

There is no letter from Levick replying to Crosby's request, but it doesn't appear that he supplied any help. On the first page of his book Crosby thanks six people who did assist him. Besides Dr. Hall (who provided almost all of the cents Crosby used to display the varieties) there are two founding members of the Boston Numismatic Society in 1860 – Augustine Shurtleff and William Appleton. Shurtleff wrote the first published variety study, About Cents, in the *Boston Evening Transcript* on March 1, 1859 (very likely helped by other future BNS members such as Appleton). Crosby does reference the April 1869 *AJN* article, The United States Cents of 1793, but the name J. N. T. Levick is not mentioned.

Crosby's The Cents of 1793 was serialized in the *AJN* starting in Oct. 1896 and ending in the July 1897 issue with the 1793 half cents. In late 1897 he published 200 copies of *The United States Coinage of 1793-Cents and Half Cents*. This book is a reprint of his *AJN* articles. The price was \$2 a copy. T. R. Marvin & Sons of Boston, the same firm that published the quarterly *American Journal of Numismatics*, printed the book.

S. S. CROSBY,
(Late of CROSBY & TOWNES.)
43 WEST STREET. BOSTON
Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Jewelry and
Silver Ware Carefully Repaired,
or Furnished to Order.

Boston, Feb 8th 1896

Mr J. & T. Swick.

Dear Sir.

It is a long time since we had a little correspondence relating to the "Cents of 1793", and I have now taken the matter up for a second time, to make whatever additions the nearly thirty years since then have added to the list.

I intend also to add descriptions of the half cents, of the same year.

Can you give me any assistance in it? I find as yet but two obs. and 3 per. dis. of the half Cent, and have no idea how many others there may be.

Please see what you can do for me.

Can you tell me where the "Clover leaf" Cents are? Dr. Hall of Philadelphia has one but I don't know where the other two are. S.S.C.

Yours
S. S. Crosby.

The American Numismatic & Archaeological Society

With the best wishes of

March 1898.

S. S. Crosby.

The Machin's Mills Mint Near Newburgh, N. Y.

by Eric P. Newman

(G16)

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Empire TOPICS

Issue No. 7

August-September

1959

Empire Topics presents an article by Eric P. Newman, well known author in the field of colonial American numismatics. Mr. Newman's works include the standard references for Fugio cents, Continental dollars and colonial Virginia coinage. "The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling", Mr. Newman's latest writing, has recently been published by the American Numismatic Society.

The present article is a request for information concerning the somewhat enigmatic Machin's Mills, a private New York state mint in the late 1780's.

A search for facts adding to the knowledge of . . .

THE MACHIN'S MILLS MINT NEAR NEWBURGH, N. Y.

by Eric P. Newman

What occurred in the mysterious operation of the mint for the coinage of coppers erected at Orange Lake, New York, about 1786? When Thomas Machin, a hero of the American Revolution, used land of Governor George Clinton of New York for a "money-making" venture it was hoped that the state of New York would approve a coining franchise for his association as had been granted to others in the neighboring states of Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey and Massachusetts. Since that did not materialize the group turned to the unauthorized coinage of coppers. If we only knew more about what coins they made we might answer many questions about American coinage during the period before the Constitution.



Genuine and counterfeit British halfpence were circulated freely in the United States before and after the Revolution, and the profit in manufacturing a few more seemed attractive—particularly at Machin's Mills because there was no law against counterfeiting copper in New York at that time. The coins struck at Machin's Mills are as much a part of American numismatics as any other series—even though most of them were imitation British halfpence. Some are dated 1776, 1778, 1787 and 1788, dates when no genuine British halfpence were minted. There are hundreds of varieties of British halfpence dated from 1770 to 1775, and a few dated 1781, 1784 and 1785. While virtually all of these are of British or Irish origin, a few may be Machin's Mills or other American pieces. Many a collector's junk box has American pieces of this type in it, but there they remain unidentified. The Vermont, Connecticut and New Jersey pieces which are candidates for a Machin's Mills source at least are known as well as those with New York and Federal insignia. Yet which were made in Machin's Mills is unknown. It is not even known what coins are referred to in the Connecticut mint report where it is said that Maj. Eli Leavenworth had coppers made in New York (Machin's Mills) which were similar to Connecticut coinages.

For over ten years the writer has been gathering data on Machin's Mills to write up the subject and sincerely needs the cooperation of many numismatists. If the joint efforts of anyone who has any relative data were pooled substantial further progress can result. We are on the threshold of adding a new series of American coins. No fact is too obvious to restudy, no prior statement exempt from challenge, no eighteenth century George III British halfpenny too unimportant to examine. What can you add to this subject?

The records of Thomas Machin are still to be located. They were used by Jephtha R. Sims in *The History of Schoharie County* in 1845 and their whereabouts are unknown. In *The History of Newburgh* by Ruttenber, and the *History of Orange County* by Eager there are comments about the mint. Hickcox was the first numismatist to comment, then Crosby (pp. 172, 190-202, 290, 319 of *Early Coins of America*) adds more data. C. Wyllys Betts first tried to identify Machin's imitation British halfpence in his pamphlet "Counterfeit Halfpence". Kurth in the February 1942 *Numismatist* pushes the frontier forward, then Breen in the January 1952 *Numismatist* described the amazing Fairfield County hoard. In the *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* the article of the undersigned entitled "A Newly Discovered Coin Solves a Vermont Numismatic Enigma", attempts to explain the relationship between the Vermont coinage and Machin's Mills imitation British halfpence.

Even the term "Bungtown coppers" needs clarification. Many writers have stated that this expression refers to coppers with unofficial legends such as GREGORY III PON, GANGES III RATE, BRITAIN'S HAPPY ISLE or BONNY GIRLS. There is a great probability that Bungtown really means imitation British halfpence with standard legends rather than evasive legends, and that the coppers with evasive legends were never used in America. Has any reader ever found any evidence in letters, newspapers, diaries, hoards, or otherwise that coppers with unofficial legends ever circulated in America? Are not Machin's Mills halfpence some of the true Bungtowns?

Can you help with your ideas, your data and information as to your coins? Needles in a haystack can be found, particularly with the magnetism of numismatics.

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, 5 Missouri

EAC PENNY-WISE *ISSUE #197 MARCH 15, 2000*
THE COLONIAL RARITY SCALE

Dennis Wierzba

Should the rarity of colonial coins be measured on the Sheldon/EAC scale? That numeric scale for large cents, where R1 indicates more than 1250 survivors, R2 equals 501-1250 examples, and R3 equals 201 to 500, seems excessive for the surviving colonial population at those rarity levels. However, the tradition of using R1, R2, and R3 for state coinage rarities is not likely to change. The challenge is to find a simple, easy-to-remember system to resolve the conflict. My proposal for a colonial rarity scale is as follows:

R1 = over 350 (Sheldon/EAC R3-)	R6- = 22-30
R2 = 201-350 (Sheldon/EAC R3+)	R6+ = 13-21
R3 = 138-200 (Sheldon/EAC R4-)	R7- = 8-12
R4 = 76-137 (Sheldon/EAC R4+)	R7+ = 4-7
R5- = 53-75	R8 = 2-3
R5+ = 31-52	R9 = 1

The bridge is mapping the split Sheldon/EAC R3 and R4 levels into the colonial scale R1 to R4. This is simple mental arithmetic to those familiar with the Sheldon/EAC scale. With the lower number of both surviving specimens and colonial collectors, split rarities such as high R5 (R5+) and low R5 (R5-) are needed, meaningful levels of precision.

Hidden kettle of coins excavated in 1950s harbored hundreds of Colonials

By Stuart Segan

COIN WORLD Staff

"Some excavations during 1950 on a pre-Revolutionary war estate in Stepney [Depot], Fairfield County, Connecticut brought to light an old iron kettle apparently filled with earth. The kettle was of eighteenth century vintage, was undamaged and probably had lain undisturbed since its burial next to one of the posts in the old barn (built 1760) whence it was unearthed. It proved to contain some two hundred coins, incriminated, which the owners subsequently sold to Stack's in New York."

Thus begins an account of the Fairfield County Hoard of Colonial coins by Walter Breen, which appeared in his article, "Survey of American Coin Hoards" in the January 1952 edition of *The Numismatist*.

Of the 200 or more coins in the hoard, Breen personally examined 181 of them.

Fairfield County, Conn., is bounded on the south by the Long Island Sound and on the west by the state of New York. From the New York state line to the northern most boundary of Fairfield County is a 30-mile drive. Phineas T. Barnum, noted entrepreneur and a numismatic entity — he appeared on a half dollar commemorative — was born in Fairfield County.

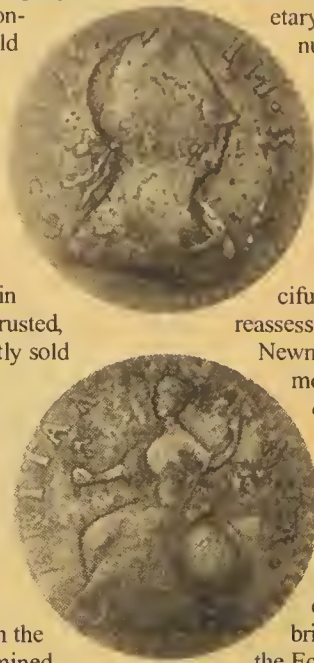
Among the coins found in the hoard were 125 Connecticut coppers of which 74 different die varieties could be identified. Breen refers to the Connecticut coppers simply as Connecticut and refers to the die varieties in the specialized jargon of the Miller reference. The Miller work on the copper coins of Connecticut goes back to 1919 when the American Numismatic Society published Miller's work under the aegis *The State Coinage of New England*. Sparring the detailed numerical Miller descriptors, Breen notes that there were extremely rare die varieties to be found amongst the 125 coins.

Also of great interest in the hoard were 72 counterfeit British and Irish half-pence, some undoubtedly struck at the infamous Machin Mills facility in New York. Rounding out the hoard were eight Vermont coppers, three Vermont-Britannia mulings and one Nova Eborac.

After studying the hoard, Breen was able to come to some conclusions about the nature of its contents. Though he provides "proof" for his conclusions, they will be stated here without the full benefit of Breen's elaborations. The hoard was buried in 1788 unless the Connecticut coppers were predated. The value of the hoard when buried was less than two Spanish dollars — this concluded using the fact that

such coppers as were found in the hoard passed at six to eight per penny. Most fanciful of all is that the hoard was placed by a child — this because of the low monetary value of the hoard, the large number of Connecticut varieties (suggesting it was accumulated over a fairly long period of time) and the large number of counterfeit half pence (a young person's ignorance of "base coin"), according to Breen. While the last may be a fanciful conjecture, later study and reassessment of the hoard by Eric Newman actually makes the theory

more plausible. Usually, hoards of coins placed contemporaneously are done so to stash large amounts of money, not because they are important numismatic items. Witness the \$100,000 worth of early half dollars stashed away in a brick wall as was the case with the Ecomite Treasure; the thought that these coins would later help numismatists study Bust half dollars by die variety is of course absurd. In the case of the



A 1776 MACHIN Mills halfpenny, one kind of Colonial coin found in the hoard.

COIN WORLD, Monday, September 27, 1999

Hidden kettle of coins excavated in 1950s harbored hundreds of Colonials

By Stuart Segan

COIN WORLD Staff

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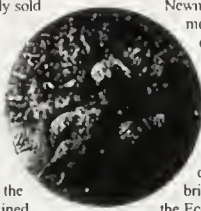
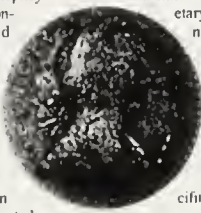
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Fairfield County Hoard of Colonials, Breen notes the monetary value at a slim two Spanish dollars. However, Eric Newman points out that Breen's ratio of 6 to 8 per penny is incorrect. The known ratio is 6 to 8 shillings to a Spanish dollar with 14 to 18 coppers per shilling and at a time as high as 60 coppers to a shilling. Therefore, the two Spanish silver dollar amount is high and so the monetary value is rather small — maybe a young person did stash it away!

Perhaps the most interesting coin in the hoard was the 1776 Machin Mills counterfeit halfpenny. What makes the coin so fascinating is its depiction of King George III of England with the Britannia figure (and shield) on reverse. Such icons were stated to have appeared on Vermont coinage of the mid- to late 1780s. However, the very suggestion that King George and British imagery would appear on post Revolutionary coinage was heresy — never mind that Vermont was desperately trying to make coinage in order to prove its worthiness as a potential state in the Union. Newman realized the 1776 Machin Mills half pence was the missing link. He showed that the die used to strike the coin was originally intended to make an imitation halfpenny (with the King George and Britannia symbols) but whose use was then diverted to Vermont when it contracted with Machin Mills in New York to produce coinage.

Today, the hoard stands as an important numismatic treasure, though no doubt the small monetary value was itself a full blown treasure to someone in 1760. **CW**



A 1776 MACHIN Mills halfpenny, one kind of Colonial coin found in the hoard.

A UNIQUE COLONIAL

Whoever saw a Connecticut cent like the one here illustrated? It is no double strike which sometimes happened due to carelessness, but what I term a "quadruple strike", for there are four distinct stampings of portions of both obverse and reverse placed symmetrically on opposite sides of the coin. A 1786



cent was used, as the date plainly shows, and every leaf of the branch in the hand of Liberty is distinct.

All this was no accident, but purposely done by some ingenious workman in the New Haven mint of long ago; evidently to see what he could make a cent look like, and with decided success I should say. A desire to accomplish the unusual back in the early days was no different from what it is now, but such a freak could not happen in one of our present day mints.

While I have a number of most interesting coining press errors in Connecticut cents, still the intentional curiosity here shown I consider my "pet" freak.

—John M. Richardson.

Numismatics in Literature

Edited by Joseph Coffin

Excerpts of numismatic interest
from well-known books

In "This Way Southward", by A. F. Tschiffely (W. W. Norton & Co., Inc.) 1940, the author mentions Julio Popper, the dictator of Tierra del Fuego, who had a gold mining concession from the Argentine government.

Popper ran his own mint, made his own money and printed his own stamps. His coins were made of gold, weighed 5 grams and read: "Tierra del Fuego—Popper—1889." Wages of the adventurer's army and mine workers were paid in these coins.

I have never seen any of these coins or any mention of them in auction catalogs. However, in reviewing Tschiffely's book in the New York Herald Tribune, March 3, Charles J. Finger says "such coins are now so rare as to be collector's items. I have one of them before me as I write. It is of gold, half an inch in diameter and 1/32 of an inch in thickness, with a milled edge. On one side is a design of a hammer and pick crossed, the words El Paramo running around the design, also the words gramme. The other side has the name Popper, the date 1889, and the words Tierra del Fuego running circumferentially."

During the month of January the Philadelphia mint struck 1 centavo coins for the Dominican Republic and 10- and 25-cent pieces for the Netherlands East Indies.

The San Francisco mint struck coins for Indo-China.

the combined pressures to meet a deadline before leaving on a trip planned for a granddaughter plus problems with our laser printer and similar frustrations. We were able to correct a few of these such as the numbering of pages 1530A and 1530B, but ye Editor has no explanation whatsoever as to how we managed to get page 2 positioned between pages 1552 and 1554! The most frustrating of these pagination problems was that in the process of renumbering pages we failed to renumber references so that a notation that endnotes are to be found on a given page actually appear a page earlier or later. Yuch! Such are the joys of desktop publishing.

□ □ □

Now - let us

ASK the EDITORS

Here are a number of comments on previous "Ask the Editors" subjects. These are *all* from John Kleeberg of ANS/NY.

Regarding AE-1 "The Stepney Hoard" (see pages 1383 and 1401):

One other coin, other than those listed so far in the CNL, is known to have been in the Stepney Hoard; this is the Vermont 1788 R-16, Bressett 15-S. It was lot 1282 of the Norweb sale; the pedigree given was Stepney Hoard-Walter Breen-Richard Picker 1959-Emerly May Norweb. I have noticed no other coins in that auction as being in the Stepney Hoard, but I could have slipped up on a few.

The probable date for Eric P. Newman acquiring the counterfeits from the Stepney hoard would be May 1951. Breen didn't work at Stack's that long - he gives May 1951 as the date in his autobiography published in *Penny Wise*, 1977.

By the way, I personally think the Stepney hoard is legitimate. I don't think the pristine surfaces of the specimens is a valid argument against them. They may have been cleaned, but most of our best coins come from buried hoards. Some coins react with the soil; some

don't. I am not a trained chemist, but it is possible that the chemicals attacked the iron kettle first, and so the coins were spared. This is just a matter of opinion, however.

□ □ □

On AE-7 "Die Orientation of London Elephant Tokens" (see pages 1402 & 1403):

The ANS has five authentic elephant tokens in its collection (two London, three Carolinas). All are medal turn. The ANS also has thirteen fakes in its collection. Nearly all the fakes are medal turn as well, unfortunately, although one is off a bit, at one o'clock. Medal turn is common in the seventeenth century. Many, maybe most seventeenth century tradesmen's tokens are medal turn. The New Yorke in America token is medal turn - that was one of the arguments I used for a seventeenth century date. Massachusetts silver switches from coin turn to medal turn early in the Oak Tree series. During the eighteenth century coin turn prevails - so you should record the die axis if you have a coin which is significantly off from six o'clock.

□ □ □

On AE-11 "Farthings in America" (see pages 1409 & 1470):

The question of the circulation of farthings in the American colonies is an interesting one. I believe they circulated to some, albeit limited, extent. Mr. Oppenheim has found most of the relevant references on the matter, and is right to focus on the coppers from the Mermaid, which was probably one of the largest injections of farthings ever. A hoard with over fifty farthings dated 1702-1740, with a few shillings, was found at Elmsford, near White Plains, New York, in 1895 (see the *Numismatist*, 1895, vol. 8, p. 242). During the excavations which turned up the halfpennies in the Philadelphia Highway hoard, two farthings were found: one 169x, William III tin, the other a 1774 George III. (See Newman and Gaspar in the *Numismatist*, 1978, vol. 91, pp. 453-467). Two other

MICHAEL HODDER writes,

Having seen my name taken in vain, so to speak, in the latest P-W, I figured I'd write a letter to the editor, so here goes:

I got a kick out of reading part of Ray Williams' synopsis of the Third NJ Copper Symposium. What tickled me specifically was Ray's statement that "... no one knew which rarity scale Michael Hodder uses when he catalogs." That's a loaded comment if ever I heard one! I'll assume that it doesn't mean my cataloguing is so weird that no one can figure out what scale I use because only the aliens in their tunnels under Santa Fe know where it comes from.

In reality, the rarity scale I use is the same one everyone else does, good old Dr. Sheldon's. It's stood the test of time for many series, particularly on the high end when classifying rarities like R7 and above. In my opinion, it's valid for R6 and R5 in the NJ series, maybe for High R4, too. Lower than that and Sheldon's scale breaks down, simply because there aren't that many surviving coins. Maris 56-n is everyone's R1. I've got records of hundreds of them. Are there more than 1,250 surviving? Maybe. Are there as many 16-L's or 63-q's as there are 56-n's? I'll bet you dollars to donuts there aren't.

So, on the low side, Sheldon's scale fails for New Jersey's. It does, as well, for Connecticut's. If 1787 4-L is the benchmark for R1, then my case is proven and we need to rethink the low end of the traditional rarity scale for CT coppers, too. As for Vermont's, as I wrote Tony Carlotto recently, Sheldon's scale is even more unbalanced when applied to VT coppers. In the VT series, I'd suggest that any Sheldon rating lower than R6 is entirely meaningless. After eight years of record taking, seeing virtually every big VT collection, I've got only about 1,600 different VT coppers listed in my databases. I'd be willing to bet once again that there aren't any "real" Sheldon Rarity-1 Vermont copper varieties (including RR-9 and RR-13) and there aren't any R2's, either.

If the Sheldon scale is largely unworkable for state coppers, particularly in the lower ranges below R6, should it be replaced? Speaking as a cataloguer, I don't think it should. Specialists may well understand the need for the change and be able to adapt to it quickly enough. I'm afraid that my experience has shown me that the general run of collectors doesn't take to fundamental change like this too easily. A variety that has its rarity rating changed, for whatever reason, is a source of consternation to many readers of auction catalogues. It's simple human nature to stick to what we know. Dave Bowers proposed a Universal Rarity Scale a few years back, and although it was a scientifically based one, it never caught on. Likewise, Bill Anton's 1975 CNL scale is much more appropriate for NJ coppers than Sheldon's, but I don't know anyone who uses it.

Ideally, each colonial series should have its own, tailor-made rarity ratings based upon strict observation of the actual number of specimens of each variety known to survive. I try to inject this sort of precision in my cataloguing, since I don't use anyone else's rarity ratings but my own, which are based on the number of coins I've seen or otherwise confirmed. In the final analysis, however, colonials aren't as popular as bust halves or large cents are, so anything under Rarity-5 usually doesn't command a

premium based upon it's rarity rating. Consequently, I tend to lump R5 to R1 together into a "Common" category in my mind, knowing that anyone who wants a Maris 61-p rated R5, for example, could have one without too much looking. Only the R6's and above command a premium, but sometimes a series can be so over sold that even R7's sell more for grade than rarity!

I'll stick to Sheldon's scale in my research and cataloguing, at least until something so much better comes along that everyone adopts it at the same time and without question.

As for Maris 65-u and why I dropped its rarity rating to R2, I've seen 38 65-u's now, as many as I have 38-c's. The 2nd NJ Symposium rated 38-c a Low R3. I fail to see what's so different about 65-u that its rating shouldn't be dropped. If the 3rd Symposium feels I'm too low at R2, then call it Low R3. It essentially amounts to the same thing, a variety that shouldn't have been rated as high as R5 because it's really quite a common Morristown issue.

Finally, I was really pleased to see that someone else who reads P-W also has a copy of Lewis & Short's Latin dictionary. I remember lugging that thing around with me one semester. If you think Dave Bowers' silver dollars book is heavy, check out L&S, and it's printed on Bible paper! I've used denticle as opposed to dentil for years, so I'm glad someone showed what the correct usage should be.

Editor's comment: It's intriguing to me that the 'good old Sheldon scale' breaks down in the same range of rarities, but in terms of absolute numbers of survivors in the opposite direction, for both the colonial series and the early date large cents -- lumping strange bedfellows in each case -- be that Maris 56n's and 16L's, or S-58's and S-256's: leading the novice purchaser of one of the latter to gloat, "I've got one of less than 600!" -- To which I say, yeah, right . . .

* * *

and RANDY from CALIFORNIA (Sorry, Randy, but I discarded the envelope in which your note came, and was left with no last name as I put this issue together) wrote,

Your Intro sent me into my big fat Webster's. I prefer dentil, dentils, and dentilation; however dentilation (the cutting of teeth) doesn't hit the mark as well as denticulation. An even better word is dentelle, from the French for lacy edging.

In the specialized area of our hobby, we are free to develop our own language, and only in popular use will any word become "official."

P.S.: Can you say "cud"?

P.P.S.: So lucky we are that "suction marks" didn't catch on!

* * * * *

NICKNAMED CONNECTICUTSEDWARD BARNESLEY

(2) HORNEB BUST, Miller
Obverse 4 of 1787

Perfect Die

*BARNESLEY COLLECTION*

Early Chip

BARNESLEY COLLECTION

Late Die State

In 1875 Crosby was the first to apply the nickname Horned Bust to this die. Hall in 1892 said the die had a "Break near center of left field; later showing a continuous horn-like projection from front of mail near throat." Miller pointed out that the die was much rarer in the perfect state than it was with the Horned Bust break. Small breaks are also much rarer than large breaks. The illustrations show three examples of the innumerable progression of die break enlargement which resulted from continued strikings from this flawed die.

"Mr. Oswald,

A Penny of the new coinage of the state of Connecticut has lately fallen into my hands, and although I am thought skilled in the medallic science, yet I must own that I could not decypher the meaning of the legends, or inscription of this piece. The emblems appeared to me still more extraordinary. I shall give the public a faithful copy of the one and description of the other, hoping that some antiquarian or member of our Philosophical Society, will favor them with an explanation.

On one side of the medal, a *head* encircled with a civic crown, with this legend: AUCTOPI: CONNEC:

On the *reverse* a *woman* with dishevelled hair, holding a nosegay in her dexter hand, and a constable's staff in her sinister, sitting on something I could not well discern, but resembling upon the whole the famous Britannia stamped upon English *pennies*, with the legend: INDE: ETIIB:--- And on the *exurgue*, 1787.

The device of this piece of money, I understood very well to be a silly and servile imitation of British pence; the head might stand for *King George*, or *Governor Griswold*, and the woman for *Britannia* or *Connecticutia*--- But the inscriptions, I must own, are above my understanding--- *O! Imitatores, fervum pecus!*

MARTIN SCRIBLERUS."

(From the July 16, 1787 issue of the Independent Gazetteer or the Chronicle of Freedom, published in Philadelphia)

NORMAN BRYANT

1 Old Orchard Road, North Haven, Connecticut

Telephone: 112 CH8-2996

4 - March - 1962

Also called me this date

Mr. Edward R. Barnsley
111 S. State Street
Newtown
Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Barnsley:

Thank you for your letter and your listing of the Connecticut Cents. The goal that you and Eric plus some others in revising Miller's list is most interesting. This project I started a number of year's ago and spent quite a bit of money on photos before I got discouraged, because there was no assurance that the American Numismatic Society would go to the expense of publishing it after the individual had put a lot of money into the project. They wanted to see finished project first before committing themselves.

As far as photos are concerned I got specimens from Eric, Yale University, Joseph Matthieu, and others and had them photographed. My object was to get best specimen's of each die variety and have each of them photographed.

Seeing I can not afford to do job that I set out to do, I am glad to help you fellows out in your project. I have helped Eric out to some extent already.

Yes, I do have a 1786 - 4(2)-S and a 5(9)- L. Glad to know you have a 4(2)-S.

Joseph Matthieu of Willimantic, Conn., had a fine collection of Connecticut Cents. I attributed most of his collection for him. He had some beautiful specimens in the tougher years of 1785 and 1786 as well as many fine ones of 1787 and 1788. I tried to buy his collection when he was ready to sell but without success. I was willing to pay a good price for the beautiful specimens but Matthieu wanted to sell his collection as a whole unit. This he did and I learned through the grape vine that Stack's in New York bought it. I do have a list of what he did have.

I bought the late John Richardson of Stratford, Conn., collection of Connecticut Cents. Have saved all his letters to me which are extremely interesting as we had discussions regarding various die varieties of the Connecticut Cents. He gave his copy of Miller's book with his notations where he thought the description could be improved upon or some variety that should be added or eliminated. After he gave me his book, I gave him another copy of Miller's and have his last changes he made in it before he died.

NORMAN BRYANT

1 Old Orchard Road, North Haven, Connecticut

In answer to your question about my 57- X³, I have called the obverse a new die and I do own this coin. The reason I called this obverse a new one is that it only differs from 32¹ in that my specimen does not have a period after AUCTORI. My coin is a clear specimen.

I sent a rubbing of my coin to John Richardson. On Dec. 13 1947, he wrote back to me the following: "In the 1787 56-X³ I am very doubtful, and think it is really 32¹-X³. If no trace of a period should ~~not~~ show on a perfectly clear field on a number of specimens, it would surely indicate a new die variety. I have a beautiful specimen of 32¹-X³ and there is a very short faint die crack visible from left edge of the first cinquefoil and ending just opposite the foot of A. Now, if your suspected coin should show this, it would surely prove it to be 32¹ and not 56. I would hate, however, in being too sure about a doubtful specimen from just a rubbing."

Later I changed obverse number to 57 rather than 56 because of 56 - XX.

My specimen does not have the die-crack that John mentioned. Frankly, I do not know if it should be called same as 32¹ or not. I own his coin that he describes. What is your opinion?

In regard to 153-P of 1788, I can not justify that there is no such variety. As far as 167-P, I have no description about this obverse as it is not listed in Miller nor in corrections. I have a 153 which John Richardson and I both agreed upon and I own his coin to-day. My duplicate of 153 I have discovered which is the same in all respects to one that John owned but for one thing and that is a period after AUCTORI. Both of mine have die break mentioned in Miller for 153. Both of my coins are in poor condition.

On August 19, 1945, the late John Richardson wrote to me about my 153-P coin. He said "Thanks a lot for sending me the 1788 cent to examine. It is an awfully tough specimen for anyone to give an opinion on I admit, but as near as I can figure ~~###~~ it, it is not a new variety, but the exceedingly rare variety 153-P. Now don't take this for law and gospel, but see if this strikes you."

" I am a great hand to try attribution by elimination, so here goes. It is draped bust so everything is thrown out at the start except - 14---15--- 16--- and 17. It cannot be 14¹-1² or 14²-A³## for on the reverse the foliage goes way above E in ET about to the base of T. Now for 15¹--- 15² and 15³ it cannot be 15¹ for the first cinquefoil is pretty well under bust instead of being entirely outside. It cannot be 15² for the first cinquefoil is in the same outside position as in 15¹/ Now 15³ has the first cinquefoil just where your coin has it and 15³ is combined

NORMAN BRYANT

1 Old Orchard Road, North Haven, Connecticut

with P the same reverse you thought. As for anything in obverse 16 we cannot use anything for in 16¹-D the pole points to upright of 7 instead to that of 1. In reverse H it is ETLIB at right of pole. In 16²-O the first ~~#####~~ obverse cinquefoil is outside the bust. In reverse N, ETLIB is outside the pole at right. In 16⁴ the first cinquefoil is outside bust. I think this eliminates all 16s. Your cent cannot be 17-Q for first cinquefoil is also outside bust. If you see any flaw in^m y elimination just "holler". "

Dr. Hall's original book on his attribution of the Connecticut Cents is owned by the Connecticut State Library in Hartford, Conn. The Library photostated the entire book for me and I had it bound. At the moment I can not find my correspondence with the Library, but my memory is that they have some of the actual coins. I attributed quite a number of theirs for them. Nearer the back of this book are special notations by Dr. Hall regarding some of the varieties. Am not sure if these are considered his "Later Notes". From page numbers of his book, I would guess the additional data were his notes made at a later time. As soon as I dig up the correspondence, I think I can prove it.

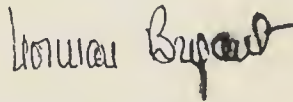
I think that you and Eric will agree that in a number of the Connecticut Cents the rarity number should be changed.

Believe it or not, I have over 1000 Connecticut Cents; I have naturally many duplicates. Until my project was going to be finished in rewriting Miller's work, I was not keen on letting any of the duplicates go.

I would be interested in knowing by your check list system how many die varieties you have one or two of of the same die variety and which ones they are.

Please let me know if I can be of any help in the project.

Sincerely



Norman Bryant

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER



1998 Groves Forum Features Mossman

The inaugural Groves Forum in American Numismatics took place at the ANS on April 18 before a full house of interested and attentive members and the public. The featured speaker was Dr. Philip L. Mossman, speaking on "The Stepney Hoard of Connecticut Coppers, 48 Years after the Fact(?)." Mossman laid out the evidence for and against considering the collection of coppers found in an iron pot to be an historical numismatic deposit of the late 1780s as opposed to a mid-nineteenth century marketing ploy. He agreed that Walter Breen was correct in concluding from his initial analysis that this is a legitimate hoard.

The meeting was chaired by ANS President Arthur Houghton, who welcomed the gathering and requested the audience to join him in remembering Harry W. Bass Jr., whose death on April 4 so shocked the entire numismatic community. Mr. Bass served as Society President from 1978 through 1984.

CNL Editors ANS Guests

Mr. Houghton then introduced the Society's special guests for the weekend. He noted that, as of 1997, the CNL Foundation donated to the ANS its prestigious journal, *The Colonial Newsletter*, which appears in three issues each year. "In large measure," Mr. Houghton stated, "we took on this exciting responsibility because Dr. Philip L. Mossman volunteered to become its Editor and Gary Trudgen agreed to act as Associate Editor and also to physically produce the journal and see it through the press. They are

assisted by Michael Hodder, as Associate Editor and James C. Spilman, the President of the CNL Foundation, who is now Editor Emeritus. Phil, Gary, and their wives are with us this weekend, and I know you will all want to join me in thanking them for their work on our behalf." The audience responded with appreciative applause.

Mr. Houghton continued, "This meeting marks the inauguration of the Groves Forum in American Numismatics, through which the ANS will endeavor to present speakers or panels on topics relating to North American coins, currency, and related artifacts. The Society is pleased to have this opportunity and proud that Dr. Mossman has agreed to inaugurate this new series of ANS public programs."

Dr. Mossman was introduced by ANS Executive Director Leslie A. Elam who spoke as follows:

"It is a distinct pleasure for me to present today's speaker. I have known Dr. Philip L. Mossman for just over a decade, since it was 1987 when we first discussed the possibility of the ANS publishing his book which had appeared in draft form in September of 1986 as a special issue of *CNL*. In the period since our initial contact, Phil has cooperated with the ANS in a succession of events that has greatly enhanced our understanding of American colonial numismatics.

"Trained as a medical doctor with a degree from Harvard Medical School in

Continued next page



Groves Forum speaker Dr. Philip Mossman with his wife Mary discuss the talk with American colonial expert Robert Martin

Groves Forum continued

1958, he spent the greater part of his career in rehabilitative medicine, authored the textbook on stroke rehabilitation and, at his retirement last year, was Director of Rehabilitation at the Eastern Maine Medical Center in Bangor. Avocationally, Phil has long had a deep interest in European and American history, centered on colonial North America, the precocious offspring of European social and political ideas.

"The circulation of money is central to such an interest and has focused both his collecting and research activities. In 1990, he delivered the Bullowa Memorial Lecture here at the ANS, speaking on the Coppers Panic of 1787, an analysis which formed an important chapter in his award-winning book, *Money of the American Colonies and Confederation*, published by the ANS In 1993 as *Numismatic Studies* No. 20. Later that year he produced a major exhibition based on the book, for display at the 1993 New York International Numismatic Convention. Phil has also been an active contributor to the Society's annual *Coinage of the Americas* Conference. In 1991 he spoke on Abel Buell's Connecticut coppers and in 1995

returned to Chair the conference, deliver the overview lecture, and edit the resultant Proceedings volume on *Coinage of the American Confederation Period*.

"That abuse of his good-will led naturally to our saddling him with the Editorship of *CNL*, a project which now occupies the greater part of his waking hours. The topic of his talk today, "The Stepney Hoard of Connecticut Coppers, 48 Years After the Fact(?)" is slated for publication in *CNL* later this year and I am sure your comments are welcome toward that end.

"I am honored to present the 1998 Groves Forum speaker, Dr. Philip L. Mossman."

A lively discussion ensued following the illustrated address. It continued through the public reception at the Society and, for those who assembled at a fine restaurant on the West Side, well into the evening.



Enjoying the reception following the Groves Forum talk are Gary Trudgen, Anthony Terranova, and Mike Ringo

THE FAIRFIELD COIN HOARD.

During 1950, in the course of some excavations on the site of an old barn on a pre-Revolutionary War estate in the town of Stepney, in Fairfield County, Connecticut, there was brought to light an antique iron kettle apparently completely filled with earth. This kettle appeared to be of 18th Century manufacture; it was undamaged, and probably had lain undisturbed since its burial next to one of the posts in the barn. The barn itself was said to have been built around 1760.

Upon removal of the soil from within the kettle, the owners found a quantity of well-incrusted copper and brass coins. They sold all of these (though retaining the kettle) to Stack's of New York City, by whom a few of the choicer specimens were sold after cleaning with boiling water had removed the incrustations. Early in 1951 I had the good fortune to examine and study the remainder of this hoard, and the present discussion is the result, although this has been previewed in the Lunismatist article "Survey of American Coin Hoards."

There follows, first in summary and then in detail, a catalogue of the contents of this hoard. It must be remembered that this does not include the coins sold before I obtained access to the hoard, and that therefore the conclusions here submitted may have to be revised later if those pieces should become available for study. They are said to have included twenty-odd Connecticut cents and eight Vermont cents, head types only, all in mint state. Unfortunately, dates and attributions were not recorded.

Summary:

- No. 1 is a Nova Eborac.
- Nos. 2- 73 are coins purporting to be British and Irish half-pence.
- Nos. 74- 81 are Connecticut cents of 1785.
- Nos. 82- 99 are Connecticut cents of 1786.
- Nos. 100-174 are Connecticut cents of 1787.
- Nos. 175-178 are Connecticut cents of 1788.
- Nos. 179-181 are Vermont cents.

In the following catalogue, where condition is not mentioned, each coin is in mint state or near that preservation. (allowance is made for the fact that many Connecticutts were very poorly struck; coins showing mint lustre frequently have illegible areas.) Where metal is not stated, it is copper. Attributions to Miller-Nyder and Richardson will replace ~~most~~ detailed notice of die varieties. Weight standards for British and Connecticut coppers are 144 grains each (Crosby, p.209) and for the Vermonts, 111 grains each (ibid., p.179). All weights are given in grains, and (owing to limitations in available scale weights) all are rounded off to the nearest quarter grain.

GREAT BRITAIN

1. ~~NOVA~~ EBORAC~~Æ~~ Gynandroid mailed bust r.
R~~Æ~~ VIRI. ET LIB~~Æ~~ Female figure seated l. of Britannia type, but with New York shield. In ex., 1787. Halfpenn, token, wt. 112 grains. Crosby, p. 341, no. 2, Fig. 86, and Plate VIII, No. 11. Condition, fine.
2. GEORGIVS III REX. Crude head l. R~~Æ~~ HIBERNIA, harp and illegible dato. 115 grains. Contemporaneous counterfeit halfpenny. Very worn.
- 3—19. Similar obverses to last. R~~Æ~~ BRITAN NIA and dates mostly partly or wholly illegible, 1736-174(9?). Wts., 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 165 grains; the heavier specimens--seven or eight above 130 grains--are all crude brass casts. (All others are coppers struck from false dies.) Counterfeits as above, without exception. All are worn.
- 20—25. Crude heads to r. with GEORGIVS III REX (various punctuations). R~~Æ~~ HIBERNIA, harp and various dates 176(2?)-178(1?) mostly partly or wholly illegible. Wgts. of five, 71 to 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; the sixth, 140 grains, but the die work condemns this one along with its fellows. Counterfeits as above. All are worn.
- 26—54. Similar obverses to preceding of George III. R~~Æ~~ BRITAN NIA and dates 1771-1775 inclusive. Three are dated 1771, one 1772, three 1773, four 1774, eighteen 1775. No two are from the same dies, though all of 1771-2-3 are of similar workmanship and condition. Wts. range from 90 to 127 grains, with one 1774 of 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ and ^{one} 1775 of 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; on both the portraiture (and die work generally) are quite superior to all the rest, though not matching the average on genuine coppers of these dates. With these two possible exceptions, all are contemporaneous counterfeits; condition, good to very fine.

55—57. Types similar to last, but date 1776, which is prima facie evidence that ^{these} three are false. (The Tower Mint struck no halfpence of this type after 1775.) All three are from different dies; one has the king's name spelled GEORGIUS. This last, however, bears no resemblance whatever to the GEORGIUS obverse by James F. Atlee (muled with the IMMENSUS COLUMBIA die). Instead, this (like the other two of 1776) has an affinity to the 1771-2-3 issues, Nos. 26—33, and presumably came from the same source. Wts. 116½, 118 (the GEORGIUS) and 119½ grains. Counterfeits as above. Condition, fine.

58—60. Illegible pieces, at least one of which (the heaviest) is definitely a purported ^{British} halfpenny type of Geo. III. Wts. 96, 99, 120 grains; all are halfpenny size and are listed here for want of better information on their provenance. All are poor.

Between the preceding, Nos. E 26—57, and the thirteen halfpence to follow, Nos. 61—73 (dated 1778-87-88), there is a vast difference in workmanship. These latter without exception bear unmistakable signs of common origin in Machin's Mill: evidence in form of identity of fabric, letter and figure punches and similarity in workmanship to each other and to certain issues usually classed as Vermont and Connecticut coins, but more accurately ascribed to Atlee and Machin's Mill. The reverses of three of these are ^{from} the same die as that later used on the so-called Vermont cent with BRITANNIA reverse. Nos. 61—73 and following, despite their inscriptions, will consequently be listed as the initial coins under the heading:

NEW YORK & CONNECTICUT

61—63. Similar to preceding British types--milled bust r., &c., but dated 1778 (sic). Dies of all three identical. Workmanship, letter and figure punches, fabric (i.e. texture and finish of copper) identical with following pieces known to have been made in Machin's Mill. Wts. 84 (clipped) to 100½ grains. Counterfeit halfpence as next; Mint State.

64—66. Three more of identical workmanship, but all are from a single slightly differing pair of dies dated 1787. Remarks as above. Wts. range from 107½ to 118½ grains.

67—69. As last. Three very slightly differing obverses (one is the same die as that illustrated as "Machin's Halfpenny" on the fourth page of Kurth's introduction to Richardson on Vermont coinages (May 1947, numismatist).

All three have as reverse the same die (having small crack or flaw just over Britannia's head, pointing southwest) as was later used with the Vermont obverse (Richardson No. 13) and as was illustrated by Lurth, as mentioned above, as the reverse of "Machin's halfpenny." Remarks otherwise as above. Wts. $94\frac{1}{4}$, $117\frac{1}{4}$, $118\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

70-75. As last, one pair of dies very slightly differing, dated 1788. Wts. of first three range from $96\frac{1}{4}$ to 112 grains--the fourth is $137\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

74-75. AUCTORI: COMEC: Mailed bust r. 1/ INDE: ET LIB: Female seated l. In ex. 1785. Miller-Ryder 3^3P^3 . Wts., 157 and 143 grains.

76-77. Similar. M. 3^4P^2 . Wts. 139 and 133 grains, latter worn.

78. Similar. M. 3^5B . Wt. $141\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

I may mention ^{here} that I have seen one specimen of an unlisted muling, obv. 3^5 , rev. L, though not from this hoard. Fine, wt. $126\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

79-80. Similar. M. 4^4C . Wts. 133 (very fine) and $124\frac{1}{4}$, latter has defective planchet.

81. Similar. M. 6^3G^1 . Wt. $131\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

82. Similar types, but dated 1786. M. $3-D^1$. Wt. 115 grains. Slight damage, probably-made at burial by rough gravel in the kettle; otherwise excellent condition; this same damage has left characteristic identifying marks on many of these coins.

83-84. Similar legends, but mailed bust left. (Same head as on 1785 Obvs. 7 and 8, 1786 Obv. types 4 and 5 except 5^1 , 5^3 , 5^6 .) M. 4^1G , wts. $132\frac{1}{4}$ (damaged as last) and $159\frac{1}{4}$ (worn and double-struck).

85. Similar. Unlisted muling, M. 4^2 with rev. G. Wt. $147\frac{1}{4}$ grains. Fine but poorly struck. R ^{6} .

86. Similar. M. 5^2H^1 . 124 grains. R ^{5} .

87. Similar. M. 5^2I . Wt. $126\frac{1}{4}$ grains. Fine, defective planchet.

88. Similar. M. 5^2L , formerly called $5^{12}L$ (see supplement to Miller-Ryder). Wt. $134\frac{1}{2}$ grains, worn. R ^{6} .

89. Similar. M. 5^4O^1 . Wt. $124\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Very slight damage as in No. 82, otherwise excellent.

90. Similar. M. 5^5M . Wt. $118\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

91-93. Similar. M. 5^8F . All poorly and unevenly struck but otherwise in superior preservation. Wts. 121, $134\frac{1}{2}$ (fine), $151\frac{1}{2}$ grains, latter on a defective planchet. (Those three were at first catalogued as from a

new obverse but comparison to the two M.5⁸F's in A.S. (Canfield coll.) showed that all three were from the same die, though poor striking prevented some parts from showing distinctly, with the result that distances between devices appear to be different.

94. Similar. M.5⁹B¹. wt. 147 grains. worn, damaged like No. 82.

95—96. Similar. M.5¹⁰L. Wts. 128 and 129½ grains, latter worn.

The former shows, on obv., incusations of a reverse commonly called "suction marks."

97. Similar. M.5¹¹R. wt. 113½ grains, worn, damaged like No. 82. R⁵.

98—99. Similar. M.5¹⁴S, sword hilt under elbow. wts. 102 and 136½ grains. Both very fine but poorly struck. R⁶.

Both of these likewise were originally listed as from a new obverse, for reasons like those applying to Nos. 91—93. This error is more to be expected here, inasmuch as no single specimen shows a complete impression from the dies, and no complete description has been heretofore available. Miller and Ryder were deceived too; their variety 5¹⁵S is the same as their 5¹⁴S but has the heavy diebreak described in the (Canfield and Ryder) supplement. The corrected description to follow is compiled from all of the specimens I have seen--Nos. 98, 99 and the two in A.S. (Canfield coll.)

Obverse 5¹⁴, with reverse S. AUCTORI: CORREC: Head from the same hub as all of 1786 obverses of types 4 and 5 except 5¹, 5³, 5⁶ (and possibly 5¹³). Legend very wide, especially A U and C T O. The I slants to left. First colon slants r.; its lower dot partly under base arc line of letters, its upper dot low, the underside on a level with center of I. C O distant from head; NE closer than other letters. Final C and colon tilted left, the C slightly low, the upper dot of colon low, and its lower dot much nearer C than shoulder. Lower fillet points between C and colon. Border denticles unusually fine.

One or two specimens of this die have a large semicircular sunken area or failure, about 8 mm. wide, from edge to shoulder: Miller-Ryder's "Obv. 5¹⁵."

Reverse S, with obverse 5¹⁴. INDE: ET-LIB. Date wide, with line above it double, the lower stroke being heavier and the lines diverging to right. Branch hand points at D and slightly left; branch thick and stubby, with five undersized leaves on each side and one at top. Counting from the bottom, the first and fourth at left are detached, and the fourth at right has an engraver's scratch at its end. Top of

branch points a minuscule to rt. of period. Wide F H D E, the H being a trifle closer together. First colon upright and extremely close to E; upper dot very low, opposite center of E; lower dot normal. The E is blocked in. Hole hand touches second S; pole has minute Liberty cap on top, and touches border which has extra fine denticles. T appears to be cut over some other letter, whose traces show at sides. Dot or short hyphen between T and L is high and midway. L B quite close together. Upper dot of final colon opposite center of B; B midway upper dot and I. Colon slants left, and its lower dot much more than half on shield. B almost touches shield. Sword hilt and guard plain under elbow; the hilt points to left half of the T.

100-102. Similar types, but dated 1787. M.2-B. Wts. 132, 142½ and 146½ grains. The second is very fine only, and the third is on a defective planchet.

103. Similar. M.8-O. Wt. 108 grains, fine condition.

104. Similar. M.9-D. Wt. 116 grains (trace of clipping at mint).

105. Similar. M.9-E. Wt. 132 grains, damaged like No. 82, defective planchet.

106. Similar. M.9-R. Wt. 114½ grains. R⁵.

107. Similar. M.11¹E. Wt. 146½ grains. This and the preceding obv. are from a hub seen also on the "CONNECT" obverse and obverse types 10-11-12 of 1788.

108. Similar. M.11²K. Wt. 146 grains. Very fine, double-struck.

109. Similar. M.14-H, the type with pheons. Wt. 117, sl. clipped.

110. Similar legends, but draped bust left, from a hub common to all draped 1787 obverses numbered between 16 and 56, as well as the 1788 dies with draped bust. M.20-a². Without the diebreak described. Wt. 143 grns.

111. Similar. M.26-a¹. Flan defect at edge. Wt. 147½. R⁵.

112-3. Similar. M.31¹gg¹. Wts. 134 and 143 grains, former with flan defects, latter with damage similar to No. 82.

114. Similar. M.31²r³. Wt. 118½ grains.

115. Similar. M.32³x⁴. Wt. 155½ grains.

116. Similar. M.32⁵aa. Wt. 136½ grains. Very fine, but planchet poorly cut out.

117. Similar. M.33¹z¹³. Wt. 149½ grains. Very fine plus.

118-120. Similar. M.33²z¹². Wts. 116½, 134½, 129½ grains, first two being slightly circulated.

121. Similar. M.33²Z¹⁷. Wt. 135½ grains. Fine.

122. Similar. M.33⁶Rk. Wt. 136½, extremely fine.

This variety provides the conclusive proof that a hub was used for the obverses of the draped bust 1767's, as the hub (otherwise showing a bust identical with that in all the obverses of this year numbered 16-56 except 52) here was punched in twice. Miller did not describe this obverse as such; his "Three fillet ends. Toge double out" is misleading. The effect seen in this die could have been produced in no other way than by double punching of a complete head-punch or hub.

123. Similar. M.33⁷r². Wt. 134½ grains. Extremely fine.

124. Similar. M.33⁷r⁴. Wt. 153 grains. R⁶.

125. Similar. M.33⁹s². Wt. 114 grains. Fine, defective plan.

126. Similar. M.33¹⁰Z⁷. Wt. 149½ grains. Defective planchet. R⁵.

127. Similar. M.33¹⁰Z⁸. Wt. 102½ grains.

128. Similar. M.33¹²Z¹⁶. Wt. 143½ grains.

129. Similar. M.33¹²Z²⁴. Wt. 125½ grains. R⁶.

130. Similar. M.33¹³Z¹. Wt. 130 grains, clipped. Ext. fine. R⁵.

131. Similar. M.33¹³Z⁷. Wt. 155½ grains, very fine, defective plan.

132. Similar. M.33¹⁴Z¹⁴. Wt. 160½ grains.

133-134. Similar. M.33¹⁵r¹. Wts. 143 and 135½ grains, latter very fine. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

135-136. Similar. M.33¹⁶Z¹⁵. Wts. 136½ and 137 grains, latter very fine and with defective planchet.

137. Similar. M.33¹⁷r¹. Wt. 134½ grains (clipped).

138. Similar. M.33¹⁷g². Wt. 130½ grains, double struck.

139-140. Similar. M.33¹⁹Z¹. Wts. 139½ and 122 grains, both very fine, both on defective planchets.

141. Similar. M.33²⁸Z¹¹. Wt. 146 grains.

142-145. Similar. M.33²⁸Z¹⁶. Wts. 115½ (defective plan), 128½, 129½, and 165½ grains. The first and third are only very fine condition; the fourth is struck on a heavy irregular planchet similar to two following

146-148. Similar. M.33³²Z¹³. Wts. 139½, 135½ (fine), 142½ (fine) grains. The first two are struck on irregular (not round) planchets like that of No. 145.

149. Similar. M.33³⁴r². Wt. 126½ grains.

150. Similar. M.33⁴⁰Z². Wt. 137 grains. R⁵.

151. Similar. M.37¹cc¹. Wt. 170 grains, very fine. This is the second heaviest piece in the hoard.

152. Similar. M.37²k⁵. Wt. 156¹ grains.
- 153—155. Similar. M.37³l. Wts. 144¹, 132¹ (extremely fine) and 166¹ grains. The first and third are on defective planchets.
- 156—157. Similar. M.37⁴k¹. Wts. 145 and 121¹ grains.
158. Similar. M.37⁸HH. Wt. 100¹ grains, very fine.
- 159—160. Similar. M.37⁸LL. Wts. 150 and 142 grains, latter very fine.
- 161—162. Similar. M.37⁹e. Wts. 153¹ and 120¹ grains.
- 163—164. Similar. M.37¹¹fr². Wts. 132¹ (very fine) and 171¹/₂ grains. The latter is on a slightly defective planchet and is the heaviest piece in the hoard, being nearly thirty grains above the Connecticut standard.
165. Similar. M.37¹²LL. Wt. 131¹/₂ grains, very fine--planchet rough and defective.
166. Similar, but erroneous legend AUCTORI CONNCO. M.38-1². Wt. 136¹/₂ grains, fine.
- 167—168. Similar to last. M.38-GG. Wts. 156¹/₂ and 151¹/₂ grains, both very fine.
169. Similar, but legend in large letters and reads AUCTORI CONNCO, punctuated with stars. M.41-11. Wt. 151 grains, extremely fine.
170. Similar, but correct legend. M.44-W⁴. Wt. 107¹/₂ grains.
171. Similar. M.46-BB. Wt. 133 grains, fine, damaged like No. 82.
- 172—174. Similar. M.53-FF. Wts. 106¹/₂, 112¹/₂ and 154 grains, all very fine.
175. Similar legends, but milled bust to left and dated 1783. M.9-E. Wt. 133 grains.
- 176—177. As last; hub noted under 1787 Obv. 9. M.12¹F¹. Wts. 105¹/₂ and 104¹/₂; former perfect, latter slightly clipped and on imperfect flan.
178. As last. M.12²L. Wt. 123 grains, perfect.

NEW YORK--VERMONT.

- 179—180. Obv. VERMONT AUCTORI and crude bust r. as on nos. 61--73, counterfeit halfpence attributed to Atlee. Reverse, same die as nos. 67--69 xxx. (BRUTAL MIA.). The Vermont with Britannia reverse, Ryder--Richardson no. 13. Both examples are so much worn that I have doubts whether they actually belong with the hoard as was claimed (though they were indeed not in the same bag in which the other coins had been kept after sale to Stock's). Weights approximately 90 grains; the second one has an immense diebreak where the date should be.

181. (1788) Vermont cent C.4-2, Ryder 27. Fine. 106 grains.

Some examples as above
New York 177-181
condition of piece
or C. 175-177

was from the mint.

Let us look therefore at these coins to attempt to fix the date of burial. Three facts immediately stand out. (1) The latest discernible date on a piece is 1788. (2) There are only a few pieces of this date, even if we exclude Nos. 179-181 which are assignable to that year and which have possibly been interpolated, not really belonging to the original hoard. Actual count discloses only eight pieces dated 1788 besides the Vermonts--and eighty-one dated 1787. Now the coinage of 1788 Connecticut is far from rare even in comparison with the very large issue of 1787. ¹²⁻¹³ if all of the twenty-odd Connecticut and eight Vermonts sold before I saw the hoard had been of 1788, that would not occasion much change here--this hoard still would show relative scarcity of that date.)

(3) All of the coins dated 1788 are in mint condition, a thing true of considerably fewer of the 1787-and-earlier pieces.

The conclusion is at least probable, therefore, that this hoard was buried in 1788, assuming of course that the coppers were not all predated. This takes into account the fact that the burial site (Stepney) is not many miles away from either the mint at Machin's mill, near Newburgh, N.Y., or the two Connecticut mints just outside New Haven (Westville and Morris Cove--see Crosby, pp. 210--211). Moreover, there is no specimen of the Machin issues ascribed to the period 1789-91 (18 U.S. COLUMBIA; GEORGE IV 1793; 18 A mules with 1788 Rev. ^{D and} A of the Connecticut and the like). If the hoard were of a later period than this year, one would expect (even in view of the proximity of the three mints) that the 1788 issues would show wear (as the 1786 and 1787 do), and that there would not be ~~an~~ such an overwhelming preponderance of the earlier years, ^{also that there} ~~would be~~ examples of the above-mentioned Machin products, ascribable to 1789-91.

AE-1. Was there an inventory taken of the Stepney Hoard, if so, do you have a list of the varieties represented there and how they were disposed of.

AE-1 The Stepney Hoard (also known as The Fairfield Hoard)

**Answer from CNL Associate Editor
Mike Hodder**

The Stepney Hoard. Walter Breen ably described this hoard in the January, 1952 issue of *The Numismatist* (page 20). Apparently, the hoard of about 200 copper coins, found in 1950, was sold intact to Stack's in New York City. Stack's sold part of the hoard before Breen saw it, including a reported 8 uncirculated bust type Vermonts and 20 or so uncirculated Connecticut. Breen reported he saw 181 coins: 3 Vermonts (which he wasn't sure really came from the hoard), 1 Nova Eborac, 72 counterfeit British halfpennies (not Machin's Mills varieties), the rest Connecticut most of which were uncirculated. Breen's article describes some of the varieties he saw, but by no means all of them. He stated that he would publish a comprehensive listing of the hoard in the future but apparently never did. Some collectors have questioned whether there ever was a find of colonial era coppers near Stepney, CT. The described circumstances surrounding its recovery are very specific, however, and I feel it's somewhat unlikely that the hoard was "invented" to hide ownership and create a new pedigree. **MJH**

From ye Editor

The dual names for this hoard, the Stepney Hoard and the Fairfield Hoard result from the hoard being discovered in the town of Stepney located in Fairfield County, Connecticut. In September 1962 Edward R. Barnsley published "A Late Date Analysis of the Fairfield Hoard" in the Premier Issue of *NUMISMATIC DIGEST* (pages 7 and 8) edited and published in Nashville Tennessee by J. H. and C. S. Tate. This well intentioned but little known publication lasted for exactly two issues before it folded. The subscription obligation was assumed in November, 1962 by Chester Krause, Publisher of *COINS Magazine*. Copies of this publication as well as Barnsley's original manuscript are preserved in the Barnsley Papers in the CNL Technical Repository Collection. We are reprinting on page 1383 of this issue as a Gleanings topic Barnsley's little paper containing, among other things, a complete tabulation of the Connecticut die varieties contained in the Stepney Hoard. **JCS**

CNL JAN, 1996 P. 1608

Here are a number of comments on previous "Ask the Editors" subjects. These are *all* from John Kleeberg of ANS/NY.

**Regarding AE-1 'The Stepney Hoard'
(see pages 1383 and 1401):**

One other coin, other than those listed so far in the CNL, is known to have been in the Stepney Hoard; this is the Vermont 1788 R-16, Bressett 15-S. It was lot 1282 of the Norweb sale; the pedigree given was Stepney Hoard-Walter Breen-Richard Picker 1959-Emerly May Norweb. I have noticed no other coins in that auction as being in the Stepney Hoard, but I could have slipped up on a few.

The probable date for Eric P. Newman acquiring the counterfeits from the Stepney hoard would be May 1951. Breen didn't work at Stack's that long -- he gives May 1951 as the date in his autobiography published in *Penny Wise*, 1977.

By the way, I personally think the Stepney hoard is legitimate. I don't think the pristine surfaces of the specimens is a valid argument against them. They may have been cleaned, but most of our best coins come from buried hoards. Some coins react with the soil; some don't. I am not a trained chemist, but it is possible that the chemicals attacked the iron kettle first, and so the coins were spared. This is just a matter of opinion, however.

ASK the EDITORS

AE-1 The Stepney Hoard

We have received some additional information on AE-1 The Stepney Hoard from Eric P. Newman of St. Louis Missouri - - -

The answer of editor Michael J. Hodder to the question about the contents of the Stepney or Fairfield Hoard indicated that there were no Machins pieces in the group. (CNL July 1993, p. 1372) That comment was probably caused by my own ambiguity about 35 years ago. I had stated that there were 72 counterfeit British and Irish halfpence in the Hoard. This was before Machins pieces were listed. Hodder reasonably interpreted this as meaning counterfeit British and Irish made halfpence whereas I meant counterfeit British and Irish style halfpence.

The 72 counterfeit British and Irish style halfpence in the hoard were sent to me on approval by Walter Breen when he was working for Stack's. I selected 10 or 12 pieces at \$5 to \$10 each and returned the balance. These prices seemed enormous to me at the time, but among the pieces I bought were the 1776 Machins featured in "The Vermont Numismatic Enigma" (Vlack 9-76B); a 1778 Machins uncirculated red brown (11-78A); a 1787 uncirculated red brown (19-87C); a 1787 uncirculated some red (17-87A); a 1788 uncirculated red brown (23-88A); and perhaps a 1787 uncirculated full red (20-87C). I do not remember the date of purchase but could go mining in my files to try to find out if that becomes of interest. It had to be before my 1958 "Enigma" article and even could have been before Breen's 1952 Hoard article.

Ned Barnsley in his 1962 comment on the pieces in the Hoard was correct about Machins pieces being present. Although

he used the word "Bungtowns" instead of "evasions" that was then customary. I tried to define the meaning of the word "Bungtown" in 1976.

This all shows how continual research and writing can add to accuracy.

Eric P. Newman

from ye Editor

Mr. Newman's comments regarding the condition of his specimens plus the comments of Mike Hodder in the previous issue that "Some collectors have questioned whether there ever was a find of colonial era coppers near Stepney, CT." brings to mind an observation made by Ned Barnsley to me many years ago. Ned's belief was that the "Stepney Hoard was a fraud."

This harsh judgement was based, he told me, on his opinion that no matter how well protected, no copper coins could have survived being buried in a barnyard for 162 years and still retain the pristine surface condition exhibited by many of the specimens!

There can be no doubt that the Stepney Hoard was in fact a remarkable accumulation of early American coppers uncovered at a time when none of them had any significant monetary value in the numismatic marketplace. Whether or not the source of the specimens "beneath a Stepney barn" is accurate will never be known with certainty!

JCS

AE-2. I would also like to know more about Mr. Ed Barnsley. Where did he obtain most of his Connecticut?

AE-2 The Colonial Newsletter "Barnsley" Collection of Connecticut Coppers.

Comments by ye Editor

Edward R. Barnsley became interested in the early American coppers sometime before 1966 when ye Editor first corresponded with him. Ned, as he was known to all of his friends, had collected just about every series of early coppers, especially New Jersey, Virginia, the Fuglos and Machin's, as well as those of Connecticut. When I became acquainted with him he had already disposed of almost everything except the Connecticut Coppers. So far as I know he had traded all of these other series for various Connecticut specimens and sometimes complete collections such as the A.I. Donn (128 specimens) collection, the R.A. Vlack collection, the Gaylord collection, plus several large lots purchased from A. Kosoff (103 specimens) and others, and numerous individual purchases and trades with almost every known collector and dealer of the era!

Sometime early in the 1970s the Barnsley Connecticut Collection numbered between 2500 and 3000 specimens and was missing only a few die variety combinations: 2 for 1785, 9 for 1786; 35 for 1787, and 4 for 1788. Note that these are die variety combinations, actual missing die impressions were much fewer. For the year 1788 for example, only the S reverse was missing from the collection. Sometime later, in the mid-1970s, Ned decided to dispose of some of his collection by auction. The results of these sales were not very satisfactory, several were absolutely disastrous, and Ned decided to make donations of the remainder of his collection.

Today, the CNL/Edward R. Barnsley reference collection of Connecticut Coppers consists of approximately 2000 specimens the majority of which were donated by Ned

to The Colonial Newsletter Foundation, Inc. over a period of some 15 years. Some of the specimens in this reference collection are from other sources including purchases and donations by others, but the vast majority are from the original Barnsley collection. Within this reference collection there are several specialized sub-collections. One is a group of "dogs" all attributed by die variety but in such poor condition that they are of little monetary value; these are reserved for destructive scientific analysis. Another example are several groups of duplicates of specific die variety combinations for the purpose of exhibiting the repetitive edge markings of planchet cutting devices. Other smaller groups include brockage examples and groups of overstrikes.

The collection is recorded in a computerized database but it will be awhile before that database is complete. Ned did not weigh many of his coins or keep other metrological data other than a few notes on source, die orientation and undertypes; accordingly, it will be quite sometime before the complete metrology for each specimen will be entered in our database! **JCS**

James H. Goudge

P.O. BOX 411

CANOGA PARK, CA 91305



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5-10-99

Enclosed are copies of my notes of the latest
"Whist match" of 1788 Connect. Hope they are
useful.

See you all at C-4 in Boston.

Jim

↑ ↓ count down

4/17/99

17885 CONNECS WHIST MATCH

- 1-I JHG(2), NR, RM(3), DP ↑ ↙ all 275° -
- 2-D JHG, KM, DP, ST(2), NR(2), RM(2), AUCTION LOT
- 3-B.1 JHG, ST, KM, DP, NR all except JHG's overtrick.
- 3-B.2 JHG, NR, ST(2), KM
- 4-1-B.1 JHG, NR, RM, DP, ST, KM
- 4-1-B.2 ~~Ø~~
- 4-1-K JHG, RM(2), NR, ~~DP~~, KM(2), ST all count down round 2 ↑ ↙ 225°
- 4-2-R JHG, ST, KM
- 5-B.2 JHG, NR(2), KM, ST, DP
- 6-H JHG, NR, KM, ST, RM, DP(2) 2 not checked
- 7-E JHG, NR(2), ST, KM, DP
- 7-F.2 JHG, NR(2), ST, KM(2), DP, RM
- 7-K S.T.
- 8-K ~~Ø~~
- 9-E JHG, NR(2), DP(2), ST(2), KM(2)
- 10-C JHG, NR, ~~DP~~, KM, ST(3),
- 11-G JHG, NR, KM, DP, ST(2), RM(3)
- 12-1-E JHG, NR, DP, KM, ST
- 12-1-F.1 JHG, NR, ST(2), KM, DP, RM
- 12-2-C JHG, NR, ST, KM(2), DP
- 12-2-E JHG, ST, NR, DP
- 13-A.1 JHG, ST(2), DP, RM(2), KM
- 14-1-L.2 JHG, DP, KM, NR(2), ST
- 14-1-S JHG, ST
- 14-2-A.2 JHG, DP, ST, KM(2), NR, RM

JHG = JAMES H. GOUDGE

NR = NEIL ROTHSCHILD

KM = KEN MOTE

ST = STEVE TANENBAUM

DP = DAVID PALMER

RM = ROBERT MARTIN

15.1-L.1 JHG, DP, ST, NR(2), KM(2)

15.2-P JHG, ST(2), DP, KM

16.1-D JHG, DP, ST(2), NR(2), KM(2), RM(4)

16.1-H JHG, ST, DP, KM(2), NR

16.2-D JHG, NR, DP, ST(2), KM, RM

16.3-N JHG, ST(3), DP(2), NR, KM, RM

16.4-A.2 ~~0~~

16.4-L.2 JHG, NR(2), DP, ST, KM(2)

16.5-H ~~0~~ JHG, ST(2), NR, KM, DP(2)

(16.6-H same variety)

16.7-P JHG, NR

17-0 ~~0~~

17-Q JHG, ST, NR, DP(2), KM

James H. Goudge

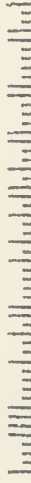
P.O. BOX 411

CANOGA PARK, CA 91305



Robert Martin
2036 Gruyer Ave 4-G
Bronx, N.Y 10462

10462/2300



4-11-98

Dear Robert,

Enclosed are copies of the notes I made of the Connecticut coppers "Whist Match" of Saturday, April 4, 1998 at the Boston EAC convention.

Hope the notes are useful.

Best,
Jim

NOTES

- ① 33.21-k.4 4 pcs. 1 Taylor, D.P. 3 Dark. S.T., JHG
- ② 33.21-Z.13 S.T. Pin Tree EAC/TAYLOR, JHG, DM VGT
- ③ 33.21-EE 0
- ④ 33.22-II 0
- ⑤ 33.23-Z.4 8 pcs JHG², DB, ST¹, DM¹, BA¹, MS²
- ⑥ 33.23-hh.2 4 pcs ST, DM JHG DB 17
- ⑦ 33.24-Z.10 0 (BM database says only 2 pcs.)
- ⑧ 33.25-W.3 3 DM ex Taylor, JHG, S.T. (ex Bert Cohen ex Dana Linell 8-85 lot 248)
- ⑨ 33.25-Z.10 5 DM, JHG, DP, S.T. N.R.
- ⑩ 33.25-Z.24 3 1/2 S.T., JHG, DM ex Nowick, NR under 56-n
- ⑪ 33.26-W.3 2 S.T. (ex Taylor), DM.
- ⑫ 33.26-W.5 0 [ANS, TAYLOR, RINGO → PERKINS]
- ⑬ 33.27-Z.16 0
- ⑭ 33.27-V.4 6 2 JHG, S.T. DM, N.R. DP.
- ⑮ 33.28-Z.7 0 [owned/discovered by Jack ~~Baymer~~ Baymer]
- ⑯ 33.28-Z.11 6 JHG, DM, ST, D.A., B.A., B.M. — earliest state almost no surface break out. from nose.
- ⑰ 33.28-Z.16 7 D.M., ch x F, S.T., N.R. JHG, D.P., B.M.² — 1 ch. AU ex Sanford
- ⑱ 33.28-Z.20 1 S.T.  — end VC-F sharpness cleaned — early nose crack. — ex Stacks 618195 Lot 127 -
- ⑲ 33.29-Z.7 5 JHG, DM, ST, N.R. (ex Cohen), D.P.
- ⑳ 33.29-Z.25 1 JHG (EAC '25)
- ㉑ 33.29-S.1 1 S.T. (UNIVAR)
- ㉒ 33.29-gg.1 9 12 2 JHG, DM, N.R., 2 ST, DP, 2 BA, 2 BM 15+
- ㉓ 33.30-EE 6 2 JHG, S.T., DM, DP, MS,
- ㉔ 33.30-SS 2 ST, VF, JHG
- ㉕ 33.31-gg.2 11 JHG, 2 NR, 2 BM, 2 ST, DM, BA, DP, MS,
- ㉖ 33.32-Z.13 14 4 ST, DM, 2 NR, 2 BM, BA, DP, 2 JHG
↳ 2 counter stamped ↳ one counter stamped
- ㉗ 33.33-Z.3 7 2 DM, 2 MS, JHG, DP, ST.
- ㉘ 33.33-Z.11 6 BM, DM, JHG, NR, ST, DP
↳ ex Hall
- ㉙ 33.34-W.2 7 2 NR, DM, JHG, 2 ST, 2 DP (3 late states)
- ㉚ 33.34-Z.3 6 2 DM, NR, JHG, ST, DP
- ㉛ 33.34-Z.11 7 JHG, DM, 2 BM, NR, ST, DP
- ㉜ 33.35-Z.1 1 JHG
- ㉝ 33.35-Z.9 1 S.T. (DM. has one) 3-21-96 lot 1093
- ㉞ 33.36-T.1 3 S.T. ex Oschman, D.P., JHG
- ㉟ 33.36-T.2 4 JHG NR, DP, 2 BM (1 characteristic double strike), 2 ST, 2 DM

NOTES

- (36) 33.36-T.3 0
- P (37) 33.36-SS 1 DM G/AG Dark ex Rings 6-91
- (38) 33.37-Z.9 8 3ST, 2JHG, DP, NR, DM
- (39) 33.37-Z.11 2 JHG, DM (dark G+) [Hessberg → Perkins, MW2]
- (40) 33.38-Z.1 6 DM, JHG, NR, DP, ST, DM
- (41) 33.38-Z.6 17 NR, JHG, DM, BM, DP, ST, BA
- P (42) 33.38-Z.18 1 DM (1 of 2) 4-2-89 ex Chuck Kinkley [ANS] ^{G dark}
- (43) 33.38-Z.23 13 2JHG, 2BA (1 triple struck), 2NR, 3DM, ST
- (44) 33.38-99.1 6 DM, 2NR (1 dramatic double struck) ST, DM, JHG
- (45) 33.39-Z.13 0 [Bannely, Taylor, EAC¹⁷⁵, Bowne RCR, Bryant, Stacks 1-13-93] _{same}
- (46) 33.39-Z.20 4 NR, ST, JHG, DM
- (47) 33.39-S.1 7 NR, DM, JHG, ST, BM, BA, DP (best BM ex Oschner XF)
- (48) 33.40-Z.1 7 DM (ex Craig Whitfield 92 Rock) NR², ST, DP, JHG, BM
- (49) 33.40-Z.2 6 DM (Kagin 2-88 choice XF), 2ST (1 double struck), DP, NR, JHG
- (50) 33.41-Z.11 2 ST (Buckley coin), DM (Norumb ex Hall) [8 known for sure] rd ^{Edark}
- (51) 33.42-Z.2 2 JHG, DM (F-VF)
 ↳ model turn ex Guffee, Munchel, ex Taylor late state than DM's
- (52) 33.43-g 7 JHG, 2BM, NR, ST, DP, DM
 (XF choice) (XF choice checked -
- (53) 33.43-hh2 8 JHG, DM, NR, DP, 3ST, BA 17 17
- (54) 33.44-W.3 5 JHG, DM, BM, DP, ST
- (55) 33.45-W.2 4 JHG, 2ST, DM
 8XF ↳ one double struck
- (56) 33.46-Z.21 2 NR (VF choice ex Heritage with lot, Rings + Chris Young), DM ex Rudden
 late state
- (57) 33.46-Z.22 0 [unique Geo. Berline] ok (2 to bowbot
- (58) 33.47-TT 1 ST ex Taylor, EAC 75 [Other fine true EAC 76]
- (59) 33.48-Z.25 2 JHG (2nd Taylor), DM (2nd Taylor EAC MHS) [3 known]
- (60) 33.49-Z.7 0

15th Feb 21 Wetmore & Sherman Dr
 To Order for Coppers by W. Wetmore 6.. 0
 Paid in Coppers for Quills 4.. 2
 Wetmore & Sherman Dr
 12th Feb 21 To Coppers 7.. 16 @ 2p --- 1.. 0. 0
 Mark Leavenworth Esq
 Coppers for Polly --- 4.. ---
 Eli Leavenworth Dr
 12th Feb 21 To 1 Bushel Corn --- 10..
 To 4 lb Brown Sugar for 8..
 Jotham Fenton Dr
 12th Feb 21 To Coppers for file --- 18.. --- 4.. 6
 Mark Leavenworth Esq Dr
 10th Feb 21 To Coppers Paid for Hawks --- 4.. 0
 2nd Feb 21 To 100 lb Lard --- 4 10
 To 100 lb Butter --- 2 7 1/2
 To 100 lb Lard --- 4 12 7 1/2
 Mark Leavenworth Esq Dr
 10th Feb 21 To Coppers for Meat --- 4.. 6
 To Coppers Paid to Downey --- 0 2 1/2
 14th Feb 21 To Leavenworth
 Dr in favor of Justus Bellamy 5 10 2
 Dr with Justus for Butter
 Wetmore & Sherman Dr
 10th Feb 21 To Order for Coppers by Doctor Baldwin 2.. 1
 To 100 lb Lard --- 4 10
 To 100 lb Butter --- 2 7 1/2
 To 100 lb Lard --- 4 12 7 1/2
 Eli Leavenworth Dr
 10th Feb 21 To 1 Bushel Corn --- 3.. 0
 Delivered to W. Ayers
 Received from Copper Works
 30 lb Coppers --- 4 2 1/2 --- 4.. 0. 0
 Mark Leavenworth Esq Dr
 10th Feb 21 To Coppers Paid Chatterton for Wood --- 4.. 0
 Dr. Isaac Baldwin m^d from the
 Works about 3 Dollars in Coppers not
 counted & carried them to Waterbury
 also delivered him all the Coppers
 being about 6 or 7 Dollars to pay
 for Notes but 2 1/2 not due from him
 Mark 4 1/2 his Cash on 10th Feb
 Ebenezer Beardsley Dr
 15th Feb 21 To Coppers Sent on your Order 4.. 7. 0

Wetmore & Sherman, prominent New Haven merchants, were major buyers from the mint. 6sh = 108 coppers.

Purchase of quills paid in coppers. 1sh/2p = 21 coppers.

Wetmore & Sherman order 7 1/2 lbs of coppers valued at 2sh/8p per lb for a total of £1 in coppers (= 360 coppers).

Mark Leavenworth ... 4p = 6 coppers
Polly has not yet been identified.

Eli Leavenworth. Butter and brown sugar purchase. No reference to coppers, but would have been 15 coppers for the butter and 12 coppers for the brown sugar.

Jotham Fenton, technical support for the copper works, shows up on both Leavenworth & Broome payrolls. In the late 18th century he makes the first American telescope. The file cost 27 coppers.

Mark Leavenworth paid 18 coppers for fowl.

Elijah Austin, a New Haven merchant, pays off a debt.

Mark Leavenworth pays coppers for meat (27 coppers) and pays 5 to 6 coppers to a Mr. (Mrs?) Downey.

Mark Leavenworth pays Justus Bellamy in cash.

Wetmore & Sherman buy coppers for Brown & Meloan (qty = 36 coppers).

Joseph Ives is paid money.

Eli Leavenworth buys a bushel of corn which is delivered to William Ayers.

Received 30 lbs of coppers from the "Copper Works". These approx 1,440 coppers were valued at £4.

Mark Leavenworth pays Mr. Chatterton 72 coppers for wood.

Doctor Isaac Baldwin received 3 dollars worth of coppers (1 dollar = 6sh. Total = 108 coppers) ... not counted ... and delivers them to nearby Waterbury. He also paid off Mr. Belknap for an earlier purchase of Notes.

Ebenezer Beardsley, New Haven merchant, was paid coppers for his order. Total = 486 coppers.

The Leavenworth, Baldwin & Leavenworth Account Book

Mark Leavenworth
William Leavenworth
Dr. Isaac Baldwin
Eli Leavenworth

Page 1
February 12, 1787
New Haven, Connecticut

In the summer of 2008, research resulted in discovery of two account books related to minting of Connecticut State Coppers. Past researchers may have identified the subject of these account books ... so perhaps it was not a true "discovery". However, any prior reviewers of the material appear to have kept their observations quiet and unpublished. Publication rights to this material have not been secured from the holders, hence this material may not be replicated or reproduced.

One 29 page account book is from the partnership of James Jarvis, Samuel Broome and Jeremiah Platt, who became involved in copper minting efforts in 1786 (for Connecticut State Coppers) and 1787 (for Federal Fugio Coppers). That ledger covers business transactions over a period from February 1788 to December 1788 - unfortunately starting at ledger page 61. Any prior pages were missing.

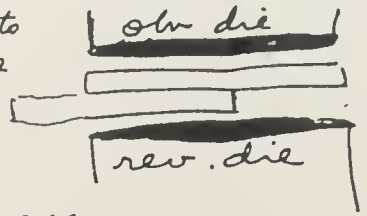
The second 128 page account book, the first page of which is shown herein, is from the partnership of Mark Leavenworth, Dr. Isaac Baldwin and William Leavenworth, who also became involved in Connecticut copper minting efforts in 1786. This ledger covers business transactions over a period from February 1787 well into 1790, although their coinage related entries cease in February 1788. Unfortunately, any earlier time period entries are also not included in this account book.

This material shows an interesting peek into the distribution of Connecticut coppers through business transactions between Leavenworth and the Copper Works ... and between Leavenworth and customers. It shows retail purchases of food and materials, wholesale purchases from the mint and wholesale disbursement to local merchants. While CT authorized 144 grains/copper (48.6 coppers per lb) the ledgers liberally use 145.8 grains (48.0 coppers per lb), which aligns with the British halfpence standard of the time. Valuation of 2sh/8p per lb (7000 grains) results in 1 pence = 1.5 coppers, 1 shilling = 18 coppers and 1 £ (pound) = 360 coppers. Contemporary valuation of dollars to shillings was \$1 = 6 shillings.

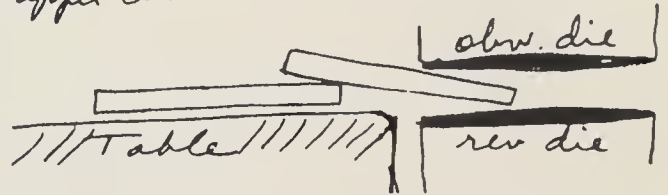
A detailed transcription of these ledgers is complete and an analysis of each is in progress. The material is expected to be made available for peer review in early 2010.

gem unc; light brown
with full red through-
legends

Two blanks were in the coining press
the top one received the obverse and had
a blank reverse. The bottom one conversely
had a blank obverse and a struck reverse.
The operator tried to
remove both coins
but got the lower
one out, and the
upper one partly
out from the die area.



When the dies came together the top
coin was partly restrieked and the
impression of the blank top of the
lower coin was pressed into the
upper coin



Eric Newman's
notes on the
coin

16.4-2.2

ex 1 Col EHR Green
estate
@ \$7.50

Dear Bob, (Rob)?

I'm listing only my better connects
p-27 33.21

33.23 Z.4	25 VF
33.23 hh.2	25 VF
33.25 Z.10	45 XF
33.25 Z.24	15 F-VF
33.27 C.4	40 XF
33.28 Z.16	20 VF
33.29 Z.7	12 F
33.29 gg.1	12 F-VF
33.30 EF	12 F
33.31 gg.2	40 XF off struck
33.33 Z.3	30 VF-XF
33.33 Z.11	15 F-VF
33.34 Z.3	20 VF
33.34 Z.11	25 VF
33.36 J.1	15 F-VF
33.38 Z.1	25 VF
33.38 Z.6	12 F
33.38 Z.23	40 XF
33.38 gg.1	10 VG
33.40 ~~Z~~ .1	15 F-VF
33.40 Z.2	20 VF
33.43 hh.2	30 VF-XF
33.44 W.3	30 VF
33.45 W.2	30 VF

Best,

Dick August
395 Angell St
Providence, RI 02906
Which are condition
censuses? In your
opinion.

ROSS' CLASSIFICATION OF THE REVERSE Z'S

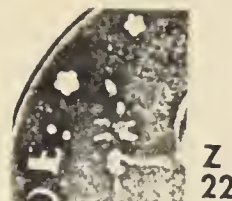
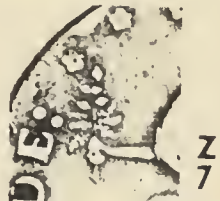
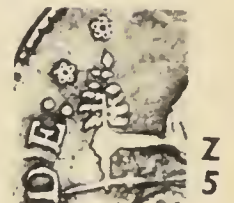
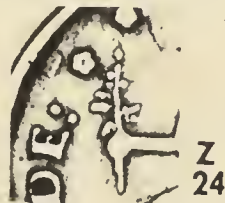
GROUP 1



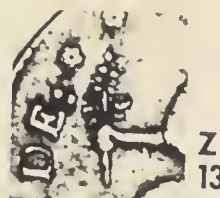
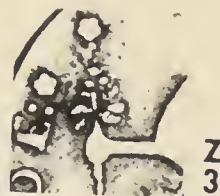
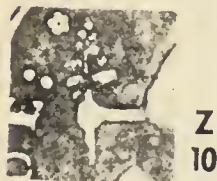
GROUP 2



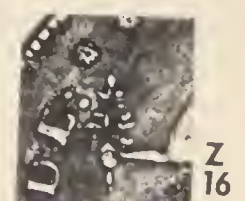
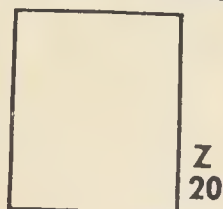
GROUP 3



GROUP 4



GROUP 5



IS THE "DRAPED BUST" MAILED?

(TN-53)

● from Edward R. Barnsley

This curious question arose in my mind when reading the Pine Tree Auction Company's interesting catalogue of their February, 1975 sale of some four hundred Connecticut Coppers. Certain descriptions of Draped Bust varieties refer directly to the presence of armor in their design, an observation which has not heretofore appeared in print. Examples of such references are quoted as follows: "Peculiar round contour of armor" (Lot 264), "Die failure at armor" (Lot 368), "First fleuron touches double-cut armor" (Lot 160), "Incomplete drapery and armor, lapped die" (Lot 224), and "Armor and parts of drapery reworked on die", (Lot 106).

It has been determined recently that "Buell's Draped Bust Left effigy is derived directly from his Mailed Bust Left design. The basic physiognomy of the two heads shows them to be the same whether dressed in toga or armor." (CNL, Feb. 1974, P. 433). It would now appear that we should, perhaps, refer to a Mailed Bust or a Draped Mailed Bust when we refer to one of the two basic obverse designs, for no one has previously identified what clothing was worn underneath the shoulder draped toga.

Crosby established in 1875 the names Mailed Bust and Draped Bust, designations which were continued by Hall and Miller and universally used today by all numismatists. However, Connecticut obverses were not always so characterized. In 1859, Dickeson stated that "The varieties of the types are determined by the punctuation of the legend, facing of the bust, or decking of the head". (NUMISMATIC MANUAL, P. 102). In the type tables, under the heading "Decoration", Dickeson described the busts as being "Laureated" or "Fillet-Festooned", words which he loosely attached to both Mailed and Draped busts. Only occasionally did he refer to "bust in coat of mail, head laureated", "bust in the Roman toga, head laureated", or "bust in Roman tunic, looped upon the shoulder".

So therefore, it was Crosby - always first in his field - who became the first writer to set down in print the fundamental design differences of Connecticut obverse effigies. The Crosby tables of 1786's, 1787's and 1788's list first the Mailed Busts, and then the Draped Busts. No bust designs of 1785 are mentioned in these tables, nor are they in Miller's tables, because all coins bearing this date have only Mailed Bust obverses.

None of the early writers mentioned that the shoulder drapery of the toga, or tunic as it is alternately called, is held together at the neck by a large, ornamental brooch or fibula, to give it the Roman name. This feature is quite conspicuous on our Draped Bust obverses, and is shown in several different variations. Where the shoulder drapery divides below this fastening, the underdress is exposed, and it certainly appears to represent a neck gorget of mail with a varying number of vertical plates which generally have rounded ends, but sometimes they have straight cut terminations.

Reader reaction to the above observations will be much appreciated by the writer.

REVERSE "Z" OF CONNECTICUT CENTS OF 1787.

By GEO. R. ROSS.

The motto and punctuation on this reverse consist of a cinquefoil, followed by INDE, a colon and three cinquefoils before the seated Liberty, a cinquefoil between head and pole, and ET LIB. followed by a colon and a cinquefoil. With the exception of one die, Z-1, in combination with Obverse 49, these dies are only found in combination with Obverse 33. Fifty-two of these combinations are known. Hall describes 24 dies, but as he does not classify them it is necessary to read all the description to attribute a coin.

In this classification I have used the position of the hand in relation to the motto in the first division, as it is the least easily obliterated, and confined the subsequent divisions to the upper left portion of the coin. The other three quarters are then briefly described. The word "between" means above one cinquefoil and below the other, but necessarily over or under them. "Opposite," that any portion of the leaf is opposite a cinquefoil.

Group 1.—Hand opposite colon. 14.

Group 2.—Hand opposite right side of E and space between E and colon. 17, 21.

Group 3.—Hand opposite E. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, 18, 19, 22, 24.

Group 4.—Hand opposite space between D and E and upright of E. 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13.

Group 5.—Hand opposite space between D and E. 11, 16, 20, 23.

Group 1.—Hand opposite colon. 14.

14. Top leaf opposite space between second and third cinquefoils. Distant from and points to left side of third cinquefoil. First cinquefoil touches Liberty. Second and last distant from colons. Last distant from shield. Second, third and fourth cinquefoils spaced equally.

Group 2.—Hand opposite right side of E and space between E and colon. 17, 21.

Top leaf opposite space between second and third cinquefoil. 21.

21. Top leaf close to and points to center of third cinquefoil. First cinquefoil high. Second and last close to colons. Cinquefoil and colon close to shield. Second, third and fourth cinquefoils spaced wide and equally.

Top leaf opposite second cinquefoil. 17.

17. Top leaf points to left side of third cinquefoil. First cinquefoil close to foot, last distant from colon and partly on shield. Colon clear of shield. Second and third cinquefoil closer than third and fourth.

Group 3.—Hand opposite E. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, 18, 19, 22, 24.

Top leaf opposite space between second and third cinquefoils. 1, 2, 5, 15, 18, 24.

* Top leaf points between second and third cinquefoil to border. 15.

15. Top leaf distant from third cinquefoil. First cinquefoil high—equally distant from I and foot. Second not close to colon. Last close to colon and shield. Third and fourth cinquefoils closer than second and third. Fourth cinquefoil low. Colon clear of shield.

* Top leaf points to third cinquefoil. 1, 2, 5, 18, 24.
* Second, third and fourth cinquefoils equally spaced. 1, 24.
* * * Leaf close to third cinquefoil. 1.

1. Top leaf points to right edge of third cinquefoil. First cinquefoil close to foot. Second and last close to colons. Last close to shield. Colon clear of shield.

* * * Leaf distant from third cinquefoil. 24.



Top—Z-1. Scarce.
Center—Z-3. Rarity 4.
Lower—Z-16. Rarity 4.

21. Top leaf points to left edge of third cinquefoil. First cinquefoil high, close to foot. Second and last distant from colons. Last in angle of shield. Lower period of colon on shield.

* Second and third cinquefoils closer than third and fourth. 2, 5.
* * * Cinquefoils very close to colons. 2.

2. Top leaf points to right edge of third cinquefoil. First cinquefoil high, distant from foot. Cinquefoil and colon close to shield. Top leaf close to third cinquefoil. Branch straight.

* * * Cinquefoil distant from colons. 5.

5. Top leaf points to right edge of third cinquefoil distant. Top of

branch bent to right. First cinquefoil high, distant from foot. Colon and cinquefoil very distant from shield.

* Third and fourth cinquefoils closer than second and third. 18.

18. Top leaf distant from and points to left edge of third cinquefoil. First cinquefoil close to foot. Last cinquefoil close to colon, touches shield. Colon touches shield.

Top leaf opposite second cinquefoil. 7, 10, 19, 22.

* Top leaf points to border. 7, 22.

* Second, third and fourth cinquefoils spaced equally. 7.

7. First cinquefoil close to foot. Second and last distant from colons. Last cinquefoil in angle of shield. Lower period of colon half on shield.

* Third and fourth cinquefoils closer than second and third. 22.

22. First cinquefoil high, nearer to foot than to I. Last cinquefoil very near upper period of colon.

* Top leaf points to third cinquefoil. 10, 19.

* Cinquefoils spaced equally. 19.

19. Top leaf points to left edge of third cinquefoil. Last cinquefoil close to colon and distant from shield. Last colon low.

* Second and third cinquefoils closer than third and fourth. 10.

10. Top leaf points to left edge of third cinquefoil. First cinquefoil close to foot. Second and last distant from colons. Last colon leans to right.

Group 4.—*Hand opposite space between D and E and upright of E.* 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13.

Top leaf opposite space between second and third cinquefoil. 3, 4, 6.

* Top leaf distant from third cinquefoil. 3, 6.

* Cinquefoils spaced equally. 6.

6. Top leaf points to center of third cinquefoil. First cinquefoil very distant from foot. Second and last close to colons. Last cinquefoil and colon close to shield.

* Second and third cinquefoil closer than third and fourth. 3.

3. Top leaf points to center of third cinquefoil. First cinquefoil high, close to foot. Second and last cinquefoils close to colons. Cinquefoil and colon close to shield. E distant from pole.

Top leaf close to third cinquefoil. 4.

4. Top leaf points to center of third cinquefoil. First cinquefoil close to foot. Cinquefoils close to colons. Last cinquefoil touches shield. Cinquefoils spaced equally. Colon free from shield.

Top leaf opposite second cinquefoil. 9, 12, 13.

* Top leaf points to border. 9, 12.

* IN spaced wide. Right side of N high. 9.

9. First cinquefoil relatively close to I. Second distant from colon. Last high, more than half above upper period of colon and close to it; touches shield. Cinquefoils very nearly equally spaced. Lower period of colon on shield.

JANUARY, 1920.

* INDE equally spaced on curve line. 12.

12. First cinquefoil distant from I and foot, nearer foot. Second cinquefoil distant from colon. Last very close to shield and to upper period of colon, on line with it. Cinquefoils nearly equally spaced. Lower period of colon partly on shield.

* Top leaf points to third cinquefoil. 13.

13. Top leaf equally distant from second and third, cinquefoils point to left edge of second. First cinquefoil distant from foot. Second and last distant from colons. Last close to shield. Second and third cinquefoils closer than third and fourth. Colon clear of shield.

Top leaf below second cinquefoil. 8.

8. Top leaf points to cinquefoil. First cinquefoil high, distant from I. Second and last distant from colons. Last touches shield. Cinquefoils spaced equally, fourth low. Colon close to shield.

Group 5.—*Hand opposite space between D and E.* 11, 16, 20, 23.

Top leaf opposite second cinquefoil. 11, 20, 23.

* Top leaf points to border. 11.

11. First cinquefoil distant from foot. Second and last distant from colons. Last touches shield. Cinquefoils spaced equally. Colons distant from E and B. Last colon close to shield. B distant from shield.

* Top leaf points to third cinquefoil. 20, 23.

* Last cinquefoil distant from shield. 20.

20. Leaf points to center of third cinquefoil. First cinquefoil high, distant from foot and very distant from I. Cinquefoils spaced equally and wide.

* Last cinquefoil close to shield. 23.

23. First cinquefoil distant from foot and I. First colon leans to left and distant from E. Last colon low, touches shield. ET wide.

Top leaf below second cinquefoil. 16.

16. Top leaf points to border. First cinquefoil distant from foot. Second and last distant from colons. Cinquefoil and colon touch shield. Cinquefoils spaced equally. Left arm without hand.

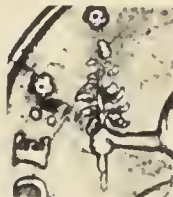
ROSS' CLASSIFICATION OF THE REVERSE Z'S

GROUP 1

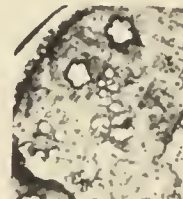


Z 14

GROUP 2



Z 21



Z 17

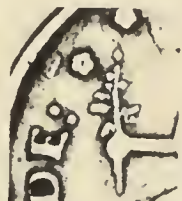
GROUP 3



Z 15



Z 1



Z 24



Z 2



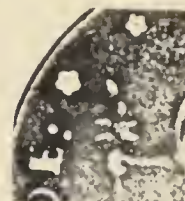
Z 5



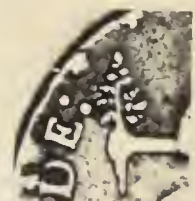
Z 18



Z 7



Z 22



Z 19

GROUP 4



Z 10



Z 6



Z 3



Z 4



Z 9



Z 12



Z 13

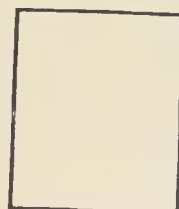


Z 8

GROUP 5



Z 11



Z 20



Z 23



Z 16

CROSBY TABLES (1875)
TABLES OF VARIETIES OF CONNECTICUT COINS.

OBVERSE.				REVERSE.			
No.	Facing.	Legends and Punctuation.	No. of Dies.	No.	Legends and Punctuation.	No. of Dies.	With Obverse.
1785.							
1	Right.	AUCTORI.	1	A	INDE: *	1	2, 6
2	do.	AUCTORI: (1st colon clear of head)	1	B	INDE: *	2	3, 4
3	do.	AUCTORI: (colon close on head)	5	C	INDE: *	1	3
4	do.	AUCTORI: (colon partly on head)	3	D	INDE: *	1	4, 7, 8
5	do.	AUCTORI: (colon half on head)	3	E	ET LIB: *	1	1
6	do.	AUCTORI: (colon and 1 part on head)	3	F	INDE: *	5	3, 4, 5, 6
7	Left.	AUCTORI	1	G	INDE: *	1	6
8	do.	AUCTORI	1	H	INDE: *	3	4, 5
1786.							
OBVERSE.				REVERSE.			
No.	Facing.	Legends and Punctuation.	No. of Dies.	No.	Legends and Punctuation.	No. of Dies.	With Obverse.
1	Right.	AUCTORI	1	A	ET LIB	1	1, 2
2	do.	AUCTORI	1	B	INDE	1	5
3	do.	AUCTORI	1	C	ET LIB	1	5
4	Left.	AUCTORI	1	D	ET LIB	1	5
5	do.	AUCTORI	9	E	ET LIB	1	5
6	do.	AUCTORI	1	F	ET LIB	1	5
7	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	G	ET LIB	1	4, 5
8	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	H	ET LIB	1	5
9	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	I	ET LIB	1	5
10	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	J	ET LIB	1	5
11	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	K	ET LIB	3	5
12	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	L	ET LIB	1	6, 7
13	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	M	ET LIB	1	
14	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	N	ET LIB	1	
15	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	O	ET LIB	1	
16	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	P	ET LIB	1	
17	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	Q	ET LIB	1	
18	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	R	ET LIB	1	
19	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	S	ET LIB	1	
20	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	T	ET LIB	1	
21	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	U	ET LIB	1	
22	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	V	ET LIB	1	
23	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	W	ET LIB	1	
24	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	X	ET LIB	1	
25	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	Y	ET LIB	1	
26	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	Z	ET LIB	1	
27	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AA	ET LIB	1	
28	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AB	ET LIB	1	
29	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AC	ET LIB	1	
30	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AD	ET LIB	1	
31	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AE	ET LIB	1	
32	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AF	ET LIB	1	
33	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AG	ET LIB	1	
34	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AH	ET LIB	1	
35	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AI	ET LIB	1	
36	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AJ	ET LIB	1	
37	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AK	ET LIB	1	
38	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AL	ET LIB	1	
39	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AM	ET LIB	1	
40	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AN	ET LIB	1	
41	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AO	ET LIB	1	
42	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AP	ET LIB	1	
43	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AQ	ET LIB	1	
44	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AR	ET LIB	1	
45	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AS	ET LIB	1	
46	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AT	ET LIB	1	
47	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AU	ET LIB	1	
48	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AV	ET LIB	1	
49	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AW	ET LIB	1	
50	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AX	ET LIB	1	
51	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AY	ET LIB	1	
52	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	AZ	ET LIB	1	
53	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BA	ET LIB	1	
54	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BB	ET LIB	1	
55	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BC	ET LIB	1	
56	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BD	ET LIB	1	
57	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BE	ET LIB	1	
58	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BF	ET LIB	1	
59	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BG	ET LIB	1	
60	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BH	ET LIB	1	
61	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BI	ET LIB	1	
62	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BJ	ET LIB	1	
63	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BK	ET LIB	1	
64	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BL	ET LIB	1	
65	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BM	ET LIB	1	
66	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BN	ET LIB	1	
67	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BO	ET LIB	1	
68	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BP	ET LIB	1	
69	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BQ	ET LIB	1	
70	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BR	ET LIB	1	
71	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BS	ET LIB	1	
72	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BT	ET LIB	1	
73	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BU	ET LIB	1	
74	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BV	ET LIB	1	
75	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BW	ET LIB	1	
76	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BX	ET LIB	1	
77	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BY	ET LIB	1	
78	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	BZ	ET LIB	1	
79	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CA	ET LIB	1	
80	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CB	ET LIB	1	
81	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CC	ET LIB	1	
82	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CD	ET LIB	1	
83	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CE	ET LIB	1	
84	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CF	ET LIB	1	
85	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CG	ET LIB	1	
86	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CH	ET LIB	1	
87	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CI	ET LIB	1	
88	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CJ	ET LIB	1	
89	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CK	ET LIB	1	
90	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CL	ET LIB	1	
91	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CM	ET LIB	1	
92	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CN	ET LIB	1	
93	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CO	ET LIB	1	
94	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CP	ET LIB	1	
95	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CQ	ET LIB	1	
96	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CR	ET LIB	1	
97	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CS	ET LIB	1	
98	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CT	ET LIB	1	
99	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CU	ET LIB	1	
100	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CV	ET LIB	1	
101	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CW	ET LIB	1	
102	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CX	ET LIB	1	
103	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CY	ET LIB	1	
104	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	CZ	ET LIB	1	
105	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DA	ET LIB	1	
106	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DB	ET LIB	1	
107	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DC	ET LIB	1	
108	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DD	ET LIB	1	
109	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DE	ET LIB	1	
110	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DF	ET LIB	1	
111	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DG	ET LIB	1	
112	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DH	ET LIB	1	
113	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DI	ET LIB	1	
114	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DJ	ET LIB	1	
115	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DK	ET LIB	1	
116	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DL	ET LIB	1	
117	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DM	ET LIB	1	
118	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DN	ET LIB	1	
119	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DO	ET LIB	1	
120	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DP	ET LIB	1	
121	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DQ	ET LIB	1	
122	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DR	ET LIB	1	
123	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DS	ET LIB	1	
124	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DT	ET LIB	1	
125	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DU	ET LIB	1	
126	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DV	ET LIB	1	
127	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DW	ET LIB	1	
128	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DX	ET LIB	1	
129	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DY	ET LIB	1	
130	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	DZ	ET LIB	1	
131	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EA	ET LIB	1	
132	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EB	ET LIB	1	
133	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EC	ET LIB	1	
134	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	ED	ET LIB	1	
135	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EE	ET LIB	1	
136	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EF	ET LIB	1	
137	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EG	ET LIB	1	
138	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EH	ET LIB	1	
139	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EI	ET LIB	1	
140	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EJ	ET LIB	1	
141	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EK	ET LIB	1	
142	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EL	ET LIB	1	
143	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EM	ET LIB	1	
144	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EN	ET LIB	1	
145	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EO	ET LIB	1	
146	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EP	ET LIB	1	
147	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EQ	ET LIB	1	
148	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	ER	ET LIB	1	
149	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	ES	ET LIB	1	
150	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	ET	ET LIB	1	
151	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EU	ET LIB	1	
152	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EV	ET LIB	1	
153	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EW	ET LIB	1	
154	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EX	ET LIB	1	
155	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EY	ET LIB	1	
156	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	EZ	ET LIB	1	
157	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FA	ET LIB	1	
158	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FB	ET LIB	1	
159	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FC	ET LIB	1	
160	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FD	ET LIB	1	
161	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FE	ET LIB	1	
162	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FF	ET LIB	1	
163	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FG	ET LIB	1	
164	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FH	ET LIB	1	
165	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FI	ET LIB	1	
166	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FJ	ET LIB	1	
167	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FK	ET LIB	1	
168	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FL	ET LIB	1	
169	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FM	ET LIB	1	
170	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FN	ET LIB	1	
171	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FO	ET LIB	1	
172	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FP	ET LIB	1	
173	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FQ	ET LIB	1	
174	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FR	ET LIB	1	
175	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FS	ET LIB	1	
176	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FT	ET LIB	1	
177	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FU	ET LIB	1	
178	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FV	ET LIB	1	
179	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FW	ET LIB	1	
180	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FX	ET LIB	1	
181	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FY	ET LIB	1	
182	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	FZ	ET LIB	1	
183	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	GA	ET LIB	1	
184	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	GB	ET LIB	1	
185	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	GC	ET LIB	1	
186	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	GD	ET LIB	1	
187	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	GE	ET LIB	1	
188	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	GF	ET LIB	1	
189	do.	AUCTORI: *	1	GH	ET LIB	1	
1							

[illegible]

CONVERSE.			REVERSE.		
No.	Facing.	Decoration.	Legends and Punctuation.	No. of Dies.	With Reverse.
1	Right.	Mailed.	INDE * ET *	2	13, 14
2	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	3, 4, 5
3	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	10, 12
4	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	2, 16
5	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	7, 9, 12
6	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	12
7	Left.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	11
8	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	6, 16
9	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	1
10	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	1, 8
11	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	14, 15, 16
12	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	2	15
13	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	16
14	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	16
15	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	16
16	do.	do.	INDE * ET *	1	16

CONNECTICUT COPPERS

DIE COMBINATIONS IN NUMERICAL SEQUENCE BY OBTVERSE

1785	1786	1787						1788
1-E	1-A	1.1-A	16.6-NN.2	33.1-Z.13	33.20-Z.9	33.40-Z.1	39.2-ee	1-I
2-A.1	2.1-A	1.1-VV	17-g.3	33.1-Z.19	33.20-Z.11	33.40-Z.2	40-N	2-D
2-A.4	2.1-D.3	1.2-C	18-g.1	33.2-Z.5	33.21-Z.13	33.41-Z.11	40-kk.1	3.1-B.1
3.1-A.3	2.2-D.2	+ 1.2-mm	19-g.4	33.2-Z.12	+ 33.21-k.4	33.42-Z.2	41-ii	3.2-B.2
+ 3.1-F.3		1.3-L	20-a.2	33.2-Z.17	+ 33.21-EE	33.43-q	42-o	4.1-B.1
3.1-L	+ 2.3-T	1.4-WW	21-DD	33.2-Z.22	33.22-ll	33.43-hh.2	42-kk.2	+ 4.1-B.2
3.2-L	+ 2.4-U	2-B	22-g.2	33.3-W.1	33.23-Z.4	33.44-W.3	(43-Y)	4.1-K
3.3-F.3	3-D.1	(3-G)	24-g.3	33.4-Z.2	33.23-hh.2	33.45-W.2	+ 43.1-Y	4.2-R
3.4-F.1	3-D.4	+ 3-G.1	24-g.5	33.4-q	33.24-Z.10	+ 33.46-Z.21	+ 43.2-X.4	5-B.2
3.4-F.2	+ 4.1-C	4-L	24-FF	33.5-T.2	33.25-W.3	+ 33.47-TT	44-W.4	6-H
3.5-B	4.1-G	5-P	25-b	33.6-KK	33.25-Z.10	+ 33.48-Z.25	44-W.5	7-E
(3.5-K.2)		6.1-M	25-m	+ 33.7-Z.9	33.25-Z.24	34-k.3	44-Z.10	+ 7-F.2
4.1-F.4	4.2-R	6.2-M	26-a.1	33.7-Z.10	33.26-W.3	34-ff.1	45-CC	7-K
(4.2-F.4)	+ 4.2-S	7-I	26-kk.1	33.7-r.2	33.26-W.5	36-k.3	46-88	8-K
+ 4.2-F.6	5.1-H.1	8-N	26-AA	33.7-r.4	33.27-Z.16	36-1.1	47-o.3	9-E
4.3-A.2	5.2-H.1	8-O	27-a.1	33.8-Z.13	33.27-r.4	36-ff.2	48-g.5	10-C
4.3-D	5.2-I	+ 8-o.1	28-m	33.8-Z.19	33.28-Z.11	37.1-cc.1	+ 48-k.3	11-G
4.4-C	+ 5.2-L	9-D	28-n	33.9-s.2	33.28-Z.16	37.2-k.5	49-Z.1	12.1-E
4.4-D	5.2-O.2	9-E	28-o	33.10-W.6	33.28-Z.20	37.3-i	50-F	(12.1-F)
+ 5-F.5	5.3-8.2	9-R	29.1-a.2	33.10-Z.7	33.29-Z.7	37.4-k.1	(52-G)	+ 12.1-F.1
(5.1-F.5)	5.3-G	10-E	29.1-n	33.10-Z.8	+ 33.29-Z.25	(37.4-RR)	+ 52-G.1	12.2-C
(5.2-F.5)	5.3-N	11.1-E	29.1-p	33.11-Z.18	33.29-gg.1	37.5-e	+ 52-G.2	12.2-E
6.1-A.1	5.4-N	11.2-K	29.2-N	33.11-gg.1	33.30-EE	37.6-8	53-FF	13-A.1
6.2-F.1	5.4-O.1	11.3-K	29.2-o	33.12-W.3	33.30-SS	37.6-k.4	(5J-F)	14.1-L.2
6.3-G.1	5.5-M	12-Q	30-X.1	33.12-Z.16	33.31-gg.2	37.7-h.2	+ 56-XX	+ 14.1-S
6.3-G.2	5.6-M	13-D	30-hh.1	33.12-Z.24	33.32-Z.13	37.8-k.2		14.2-A.2
6.4-F.5	5.7-H.1		31.1-r.4	33.13-Z.1	33.33-Z.3	37.8-HH		15.1-L.1
6.4-I	5.7-O.2		31.1-gg.1	33.13-Z.6	33.33-Z.11	37.9-e		15.2-P
+ 6.4-K	5.8-F	14-H	31.2-r.3	33.13-q	33.34-W.2	37.10-RR		(15.3-P)
(6.4-K.1)	5.8-H.2		32.1-X.3	33.13-ff.1	33.34-Z.3	37.11-ff.2		16.1-D
6.5-M	5.8-O.2		32.2-X.1	33.13-hh.2	33.34-Z.11	37.12-LL		16.1-H
(7-D)	5.9-8.1		32.2-X.2	+ 33.14-Z.2	+ 33.35-Z.1	37.12-TT		16.2-O
+ 7.1-D	+ 5.9-L	15-F	32.2-X.4	33.14-Z.14	33.35-Z.9	37.13-HH		16.3-N
+ 7.2-D	5.9-Q	15-R	32.3-X.4	33.15-r.1	33.36-T.1	37.14-cc.2		+ 16.4-A.2
8-D	5.10-L	15-S	+ 32.4-F	33.16-T.2	33.36-T.2			16.4-L.2
	5.10-P		32.4-X.5	33.16-Z.15	+ 33.36-T.3			16.5-H
	5.11-R		32.4-Z.3	33.16-1.2	33.36-SS			(16.6-H)
	(5.12-L)	16.1-m	32.4-Z.20	33.17-r.1	33.37-Z.9			+ 16.7-P
+ 5.13-I		16.2-NN.1	32.5-aa	33.17-r.5	+ 33.37-Z.11	38-1.2		17-O
+ 5.14-S		16.3-1.2	32.6-X.6	33.17-gg.2	33.38-Z.1	38-GG		17-Q
6-K		16.4-n	32.7-X.1	33.18-Z.24	33.38-Z.6			
7-K			32.8-aa	33.19-Z.1	33.38-Z.18			
(8-O.1)		16.5-n	+ 32.9-X.7	33.19-Z.2	33.38-Z.23			
		16.5-p		+ 33.19-Z.4	33.38-gg.1			
		(16.5-u)		33.19-q	+ 33.39-Z.13			
					33.39-Z.20			
					33.39-s.1			
						39.1-h.1		
						39.1-ff.2		

Additions to Miller are prefixed with a plus sign
 Deletions from Miller are enclosed by parentheses

CONNECTICUT COPPERS

DIE COMBINATIONS IN ALPHABETICAL SEQUENCE BY REVERSE

1785	1786	1787						1788
2 - A.1 6.1-A.1	1 - A 2.1-A	1.1-A	33.3-W.1	33.10-Z.8	+ 8 -a.1 26-a.1 27-a.1	28 - o 29.2-o 42 - o	41 - ii	13 - A.1 14.2-A.2 + 16.4-A.2
4.3-A.2	5.9-B.1	2 - B 37.6-B	33.34-W.2 33.45-W.2	+ 33.7 - Z.9 33.20-Z.9 33.35-Z.9 33.37-Z.9	20 - o.2 29.1-a.2	26 - kk.1 40 - kk.1		3.1-B.1 4.1-B.1
3.1-A.3	5.3-B.2	1.2-C	33.12-W.3 33.25-W.3 33.26-W.3 33.44-W.3	33.7 - Z.10 33.24-Z.10 33.25-Z.10 44 - Z.10	47-a.3	16.5-p 29.1-p	42 - kk.2	3.2-B.2 + 4.1-B.2 5 - B.2
2 - A.4	+ 4.1-C	9 - D 13-D			25-b	33.4 -q 33.13-q 33.19-q 33.43-q	+ 1.2 - mm	3.2-B.2 + 4.1-B.2 5 - B.2
3.5-B	3 - D.1		44-W.4		37.5-e 37.9-e	26 - AA		10 - C 12.2-C
4.4-C	2.2-D.2		33.26-W.5 44 - W.5	33.20-Z.11 33.28-Z.11 33.33-Z.11 33.34-Z.11 + 33.37-Z.11 33.41-Z.11	18-g.1	45 - CC		2 - D 16.1-D * 101-D
4.3-D 4.4-D (7 - D) + 7.1-D + 7.2-D 8 - D	3 - D.4	9 - E 10 - E 11.1-E	33.10-W.6		22-g.2	33.15-r.1 33.17-r.1	21 - DD	
	5.8-F	15 - F + 32.4-F 50 - F (55 - F)	30 - X.1 32.2-X.1 32.7-X.1	+ 33.37-Z.11 33.41-Z.11	17-g.3 24-g.3	33.7-r.2 31.2-r.3	+ 33.21-EE 33.30-EE	7 - E 9 - E 12.1-E 12.2-E
1 - E	4.1-G 5.3-G 5.4-G	(3 - G) (52-G)	32.2-X.2	33.2-Z.12	19-g.4	31.1 -r.4 33.7 -r.4 33.27-r.4	24 - FF 53 - FF	(7 - F) (12.1-F)
3.4-F.1 6.2-F.1	5.1-H.1 5.2-H.1 5.7-H.1	+ 3 - G.1 + 52-G.1	32.1-X.3	33.1 - Z.13 33.8 - Z.13 33.21-Z.13 33.32-Z.13 + 33.39-Z.13	24-g.5 48-g.5	33.17-r.5	38 - GG	+ 12.1-F.1
3.4-F.2	5.8-H.2	+ 52 -G.2 * 101-G.2	32.2-X.4 32.3-X.4 + 43.2-X.4		39.1-h.1	33.39-s.1	37.8 -HH 37.13-HH	+ 7 - F.2
+ 3.1-F.3 3.3-F.3					37.7-h.2		33.22-II	11 - G
4.1-F.4 (4.2-F.4)	5.2 - I + 5.13-I	14-H	32.4-X.5	33.14-Z.14	+ 37.15-h.3	33.9-s.2	33.6-KK	6 - H 16.1-H 16.5-H (16.6-H)
+ 5 - F.5 (5.1-F.5) (5.2-F.5) 6.4-F.5	6 - K 7 - K	7-I	32.6-X.6	33.16-Z.15	37.3-i	(16.5-u)	37.8 - LL 37.12-LL	1 - I * 100-I ** 125-I ** 128-I ** 129-I
+ 4.2-F.6	+ 5.2-L + 5.9-L 5.10-L (5.12-L)	11.2-K 11.3-K	+ 32.9-X.7 (43 - Y) + 43.1-Y	33.12-Z.16 33.27-Z.16 33.28-Z.16	37.4-k.1	32.5-aa 32.8-aa	16.2-NN.1 16.6-NN.2	
6.3-G.1	5.5-M 5.6-M	1.3-L 4 - L	33.13-Z.1 33.19-Z.1 + 33.35-Z.1 33.38-Z.1 33.40-Z.1 49 - Z.1	33.11-Z.18 33.38-Z.18	34-k.3 36-k.3 + 48-k.3	37.1-cc.1	(37.4 - RR) 37.10-RR	
6.3-G.2		6.1-M 6.2-M				33.13-ff.1 34 - ff.1	33.30-SS 33.36-SS + 33.47-TT 37.12-TT	4.1-K 7 - K 8 - K
6.4-I	5.3-N 5.4-N	8 - N 29.2-N 40 - N	33.4 - Z.2 + 33.14-Z.2 33.19-Z.2 33.40-Z.2 33.42-Z.2	33.1-Z.19 33.8-Z.19	+ 33.21-k.4 37.6-k.4	36 - ff.2 37.11-ff.2 39.1 - ff.2	1.1 - VV 1.4 - WW	15.1-L.1 14.1-L.2 16.4-L.2
+ 6.4-K	5.4-O.1 (8 - O.1)	8-O		+ 32.4 - Z.20 33.28-Z.20 33.39-Z.20	37.2-k.5		+ 56 - XX	16.3-N
(6.4-K.1)	5.2-O.2 5.7-O.2 5.8-O.2	5-P	32.4 - Z.3 33.33-Z.3 33.34-Z.3	33.2 - Z.21 33.12-Z.21 + 33.46-Z.21	36-l.1	31.1 -gg.1 33.11-gg.1 33.29-gg.1 33.38-gg.1		16.2-O 17 - O
3.1-L 3.2-L	5.10-P	12-Q			16.3 - l.2 33.16-l.2 38 - l.2	33.17-gg.2 33.31-gg.2		15.2-P (15.3-P) + 16.7-P
6.5-M	5.9-Q	9 - R 15-R	+ 33.19-Z.4 33.23-Z.4	33.2-Z.22				17 - Q
	4.2 - R 5.11-R	15-S	33.2-Z.5	33.38-Z.23	16.1-m 25 - m 28 - m	30-hh.1		4.2 - R
	+ 4.2 - S + 5.14-S	33.36-T.1	33.13-Z.6 33.38-Z.6	33.12-Z.24 33.18-Z.24 33.25-Z.24				+ 14.1-S
	+ 2.3-T	33.5 - T.2 33.16-T.2 33.36-T.2	33.10-Z.7 33.13-Z.7 33.29-Z.7	+ 33.29-Z.25 + 33.48-Z.25	16.4-n 16.5-n 28 - n 29.1-n	33.13-hh.2 33.23-hh.2 33.43-hh.2		
	+ 2.4-U	+ 33.36-T.3						

* indicates British yd. obverses 100 and 101

** indicates Vermont abverses 125, 128 and 129

CONNECTICUTS in GUINNESS' BOOK OF RECORDS -?-

(TN-70A)

from Edward R. Barnsley; Beach Haven, New Jersey

WEIGHTS

Bob Lindesmith is always coming up with some interesting angle on Connecticut Coppers. This time his observations on thick planchets (CNL #49, p. 590) certainly warrant a serious study, for a listing of these deviates may develop some sort of "common characteristic" which will show up when identified on ye Editor's Die Analysis Chart.

When I read Bob's comments in the last issue of CNL about the World's Heaviest Connecticut, I wondered if we should start a Can You Beat This One game, similar to the game of Old Cent Whist so graphically described by Sheldon in "Penny Whimsey," p. 336. Anyway, Bob did arouse my curiosity to dust off my scales, and see if I had a piece heavier than Crosby's. I weighed my best one in the balance, but found it wanting.

Crosby said, p. 217, that his Mailed Bust No. 9 weighed 184 Troy grains. Of the seven varieties which fall into Crosby's category No. 9, the only one known to come in extra thick planchets is 9-E. My piece weighs 183.5 gr., which almost but not quite equals Crosby's. Close but no cigar! But at least it beats out the Chesapeake Bay piece of 182 gr.

Therefore, Crosby's record in "Guinness" remains undefeated. Incidentally, the lightest 9-E I have weighs in at only 113.5 gr. or 70 gr. less than my heaviest. Both pieces are in approximately the same condition.

37.5-e of 1787 is indeed another variety which comes in extra thick planchets, as well as those of normal thickness. I weighed one of each category, and was surprised to find that the thickest one was 168.0 gr. (Lindesmith's 37.5-e weighed significantly more, 179 gr.). My thinnest one was 119.5 gr. but Lindesmith's was only 117 gr. Both of my coins were of approximately equal condition.

DIAMETER

While on the subject of numismatic metrology, perhaps some work should be done on recording the diameter of Connecticuts as well as their thickness, even although this series was never struck with collars on the dies to restrain metal flow. To illustrate how great such expansion can become, I measured my ellipsoidal 4.1-B.1 of 1788 struck over a Nova 4-D.

I found that its long axis is $1 \frac{11}{64}$ inch compared to the $\frac{60}{64}$ inch diameter of a normally struck Nova 4-D. This "squashing out" of $\frac{15}{64}$ inch suggests to me that the second coining operation was done with a hot planchet. What do you think? Of course, some Connecticuts come on larger-than-normal planchets anyway. For example, I find that these three varieties all measure uniformly $1 \frac{3}{64}$ inch: 5.10-L of 1786, 6.1-M of 1787, and 33.10-W.6 of 1787. I would say that the average diameter of a single struck Connecticut Copper is 1 inch, but several hundred pieces should be measured in order to get an accurate norm.

Connecticut CENTER DOTS

(TN-56D)

● ● from Edward R. Barnsley; Beach Haven, New Jersey

It was over a year ago that you published Walter H. Breen's letter about die engravers' Center Dots showing up on New Jersey coppers, some Vermonts, many Connecticuts, a few Massachusetts, and many Philadelphia Mint coppers. (CNL # 47, p.566) In that interval of time none of these interesting features have been reported, other than their original publication, with illustration, of those in the New Jersey series. (CNL # 46, p. 539) I would like very much to hear if anyone has actually found these Center Dots in other State coinages, particularly among the 404 dies that make up the family of Connecticut coppers, because many of this series are alleged by Mr. Breen to be so marked. I want to see how such dies line up when they are identified on the Spilman Die Analysis Chart for the Connecticut Coppers.

Connecticut Coppers

It is probable that Connecticut Coppers were struck at Machin's Mills from sometime in 1788 up until the copper price collapse in July 1789.

James Atlee engraved some of the dies that were used while dies obtained from Jarvis and Company and Benjamin Buell were also used. Walter Breen's excellent article entitled Legal and Illegal Connecticut Mints identifies which varieties of Connecticut Coppers he believes were struck at Machin's Mills. He breaks the varieties into three divisions according to the method employed to link them as a product of Machin's Mills. Using Miller's attribution method, they are:

(1) Punch linked to later Vermont issues

<u>1787</u>	<u>1788</u>
1.1-A	1-I (Bressett 25-U)
1.1-VV	2-D
1.4-WW	3-B.1
3-G.1	3-B.2
* 52-G.1	5-B.2
52-G.2	4.1-K
	4.1-B.1

(2) Muled dies of different sources

<u>1787</u>	<u>1788</u>
13-D	6-H
32.4-F	4.2-R
50-F	9-E
37.6-B	13-A.1
37.8-LL	
37.12-LL	

(3) Die-break linked

<u>1787</u>	<u>1788</u>	<u>1788</u>
32.4-X.5 *	7-E	12.2-C
32.4-Z.3 *	7-F.2	12.2-E
32.4-Z.20 *	7-K	16.1-D
32.9-X.7 *	8-K	16.1-H
	10-C	16.4-A.2*
	11-G	16.4-L.2*
	12.1-E	16.5-H
	12.1-F.1	16.6-H

* These may also be products of Machin's Mills. Known specimens are not well enough preserved to make a decision based upon die-break evidence.



5.5-M of 1786



5.4-O.1 of 1786



31.1-gg of 1787



44-ii of 1787



CONNECTICUT
PINCHED EDGE EXAMPLES

PLANCHET CUTTER MARKS



Connecticut
1.3-L of 1787



Connecticut
37.4-k.1 of 1787



Connecticut
1.1-A of 1787



EAC PENNY WISE #157 JULY 15, 1993 P. 301

I also agree that uniform nomenclature is needed for measuring or discussing the degree of rotation. I find the nomenclature suggested in Fred's previous article, on S-276 Die States and Rotations (P-W 5/15/92, p. 149), to be confusing since it requires not only the measurement between 0 degrees and 180 degrees, but also the designation of CW or CCW depending on direction. I find the nomenclature adopted by Cory Gilliland in her recent book, Sylloge of the United States Holdings in the National Numismatic Collection of the Smithsonian Institution — Volume One — Gold Coins, 1785 - 1834, to be much easier to understand. On page ix her approach is described as follows:

The axis of the coin is indicated in degrees . . . This reading indicates the deviation of the reverse axis from that of the obverse. On the obverse of a coin, the north end of the axis falls at 0 or 360 degrees, and the southern end falls at 180 degrees. United States coins usually are minted so that the top of the north-south axis of the reverse is 180 degrees from that of the obverse . . . When the top of the reverse axis falls to the right, or closer to five o'clock than to six o'clock, the degrees read less than 180. If the top of the axis falls to the left of 180 degrees, then the recording for that coin would be more than 180. . . ."

I prefer Cory Gilliland's approach. It seems simpler to me and it has the advantage of being published and used in what will hopefully be an extensive and important work on United States coinage. However, I do agree that any standard nomenclature is much better than none.

These roller marks should not be confused with somewhat similar markings resulting from mineral inclusions in the copper, a result of incomplete smelting. Such inclusions generally appear as parallel striations across a planchet and do not vanish in the tightly squeezed field areas as do the roller markings. In the illustration below of Connecticut Obverse 32.3 of 1787 can be seen inclusions in the copper stretching from the U in AUCTORI across the central figure to the E in CONNEC. Various scratches are also seen where someone has dug into the large inclusion across the neck of the figure. These impurities in the copper stretch out in the direction of the rolling of the ingot and are generally black or dark brown in color.



Mineral Inclusions in Planchet

PLANCHET ROLLER MARKS

As for the rollers used to produce the strip copper their evidence remains today on many examples of poorly struck coinage. Illustrated on page 809 is a Connecticut 33.20-Z.9 of 1787. Detail in the fields and borders show this to be a well struck specimen that suffered metal-flow failure during striking. The planchet did not receive proper annealing after rolling and was much too hard for good striking. As a result the metal failed to flow into and fill the opposing central cavities of the obverse and reverse dies. The result is what you see here -- in the central areas on both sides appear the original surface patterns left on the planchets by the rollers. Prior to striking the entire planchet was covered with this rough pattern transferred from the surface of the rollers as the copper passed between them.

These certainly were not polished steel rollers -- instead, these patterns are exactly what would be expected from the rough surfaces of cast iron rollers. This metal-flow failure is quite common on the Connecticut specimens, usually not to the degree illustrated here, but in all cases the pattern remaining on the coinage is the same type seen here.

OVER -->

CONT'D →



Obverse 33.20

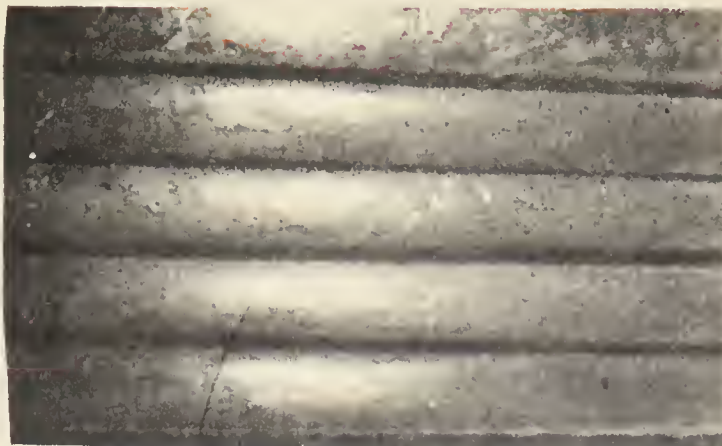


Reverse Z.9

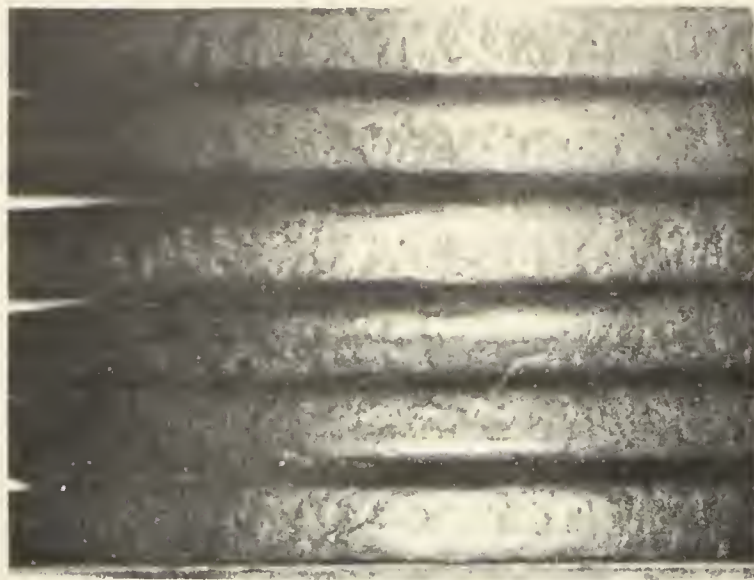
Original Planchet Roller Marks Remain on Finished Coin



EDGE PATTERNS on CONNECTICUT COPPERS
of 1785 – 1788



EDGE PATTERNS on FUGIO CENTS of 1787

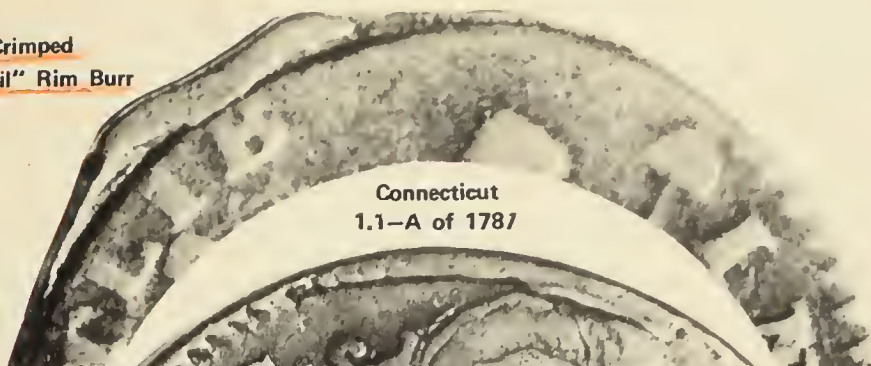


EDGE PATTERNS on BRITISH REGAL HALFPENCE
One Specimen Each 1770 through 1775

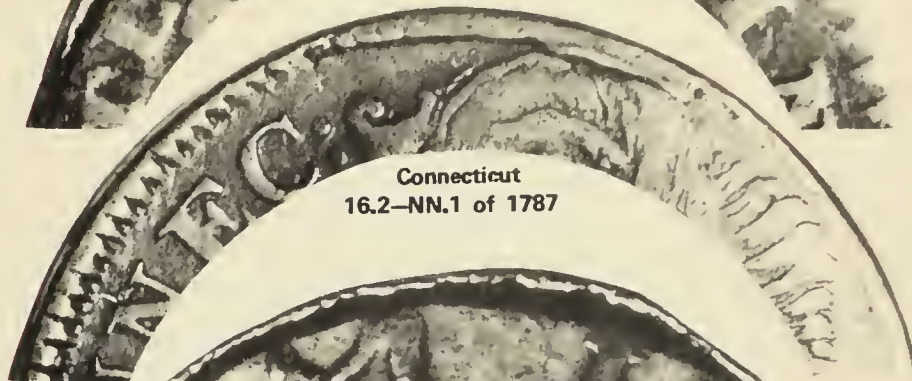


EDGE PATTERNS on BRITISH MANUFACTURED
VIRGINIA COPPERS of 1773

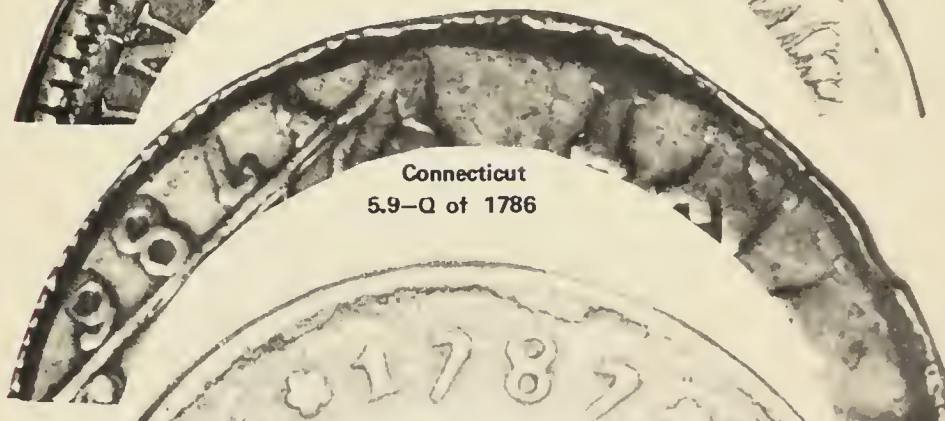
Crimped
"Hang-nail" Rim Burr



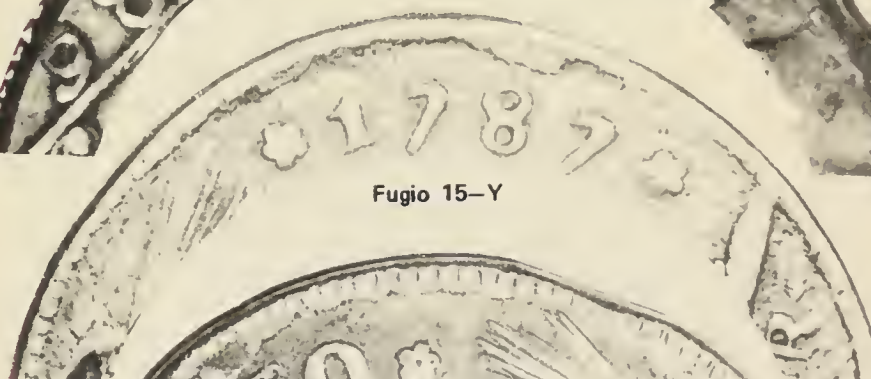
Connecticut
1.1-A of 1787



Connecticut
16.2-NN.1 of 1787



Connecticut
5.9-Q of 1786



Fugio 15-Y



Fugio 19-Z



Fugio 11-B

CRIMPED RIM BURR EXAMPLES

On Connecticut & Fugio Specimens

CATAGORIES OF BIZARRE LETTERS

LETTERS or NUMERALS	PAGE	REFERENCE EXAMPLE
IMPROVISED LETTERS	359	1787 reverse 88; O
"L" from unclefted "I"	359	1787 reverse D
"L" from clefted "I", base down	359	1787 reverse T. 2; W. 1; KK
"L" from clefted "I", base up	361	1787 obverse 33.3; 33.19; 33.33; 33.6; 33.12
"E" from "F"	361	1787 obverse 33.1; 33.2; 33.20; 33.27
	361	1787 reverse W. 4; a a
	360	1787 reverse Z. 1
"B" from "P"	360	1787 obverse 40; 41; 42
	360	1788 obverse 7
	358	1787 reverse e
"B" from "R"		
LETTERS INTENDED TO BE IMPROVISED	362	1788 obverse 13; 17
"L" not altered to "E"	362	1787 reverse S
"I" not altered to "L"	362	1787 reverse ii; kk. 1; kk. 2; LL
	362	1787 obverse 38
"F" not altered to "E"	361	1787 obverse 33.37; 43.1; 43.2
"F" not altered to "I"	361	1787 reverse a a
LETTERS USED IN SUBSTITUTION		
"B" instead of "R"	358	1787 obverse 39.1; 39.2
"R" instead of "B"	358	1787 reverses cc's; ff's; gg's; hh's
MISCUT NUMBERS OVERCUT		
78 struck over 87	356	1787 reverse Q
7 struck over 8	356	1787 reverse R
MISCUT LETTERS OVERCUT		
"N" struck over "D"	355	1787 reverse Z. 21; Z. 22
"E" struck over inverted "N"	360	1787 reverse Z. 1
LETTERS DOUBLECUT		
"I"	356	1787 obverse 33.19
	356	1787 reverse Z. 24
"E"	356	1787 reverse T. 2
"N"	356	1787 obverse 33.3; 33.16
	356	1787 reverse D
	356	1788 obverse 15.1
LETTERS CUT UPSIDE DOWN		
"D"	360	1786 reverse T: U
LETTERS WITH VERTICAL ORNAMENTATION		
"E"; "R"	357	1787 obverse 9
"B"; "D"; "I"; "L"; "T"	357	1787 reverse R
DIFFERENT SIZE LETTERS IN SAME LEGEND		
Two "N's"	356	1788 obverse 15.1
DIFFERENT STYLE LETTERS IN SAME LEGEND		
Swash "A"; "T"	357	1785 obverse 6.4
Swash "T"	357	1785 reverse K
LETTERS OF DIFFERENT DESIGN		
"R" short leg	358	1787 reverse hh. 2
"R" long leg	358	1787 obverse 37.6
ALL LEGEND LETTEPS BASAL CLEFTED		
	357	1787 obverse 18
	357	1787 reverse g. 1
INITIAL LETTER ONLY BASAL CLEFTED		
	357	1788 obverse 3.2
LEGEND LETTERS ENTIRELY HAND CUT		
	362	1786 all obverse 5's except 5.3
	362	1786 reverse O. 2
LEGEND LETTERS MADE FROM "I" PUNCH		
	358	1787 raverse P
LETTERS MADE FROM LETTERS		
	359	1788 reverse A 1; A 2
	360	1787 reverse D

CATAGORIES OF BIZARRE LETTERS

May 1972

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

Sequential page 363

Although no specific information has been recorded about the techniques and tools used by the unknown manufacturers of Connecticut dies, any shred of information is a significant step toward the ultimate goal of discovering how and why so many different varieties of coppers were made from them. One of the chief unknown factors is the riddle of the wierd looking, hybrid letters which frequently interrupt the monotonous legends of these pieces.

On the basis of the so-called Trivial Minutia presented above, the writer has made three conclusions concerning these problems.

- ☆ First: legend letters and date numerals were, with very few exceptions, sunk into the die with alphameric punches, rather than engraved into it by hand. This does not preclude the probability that all or parts of certain dies may have been duplicated by a hubbing process.
- ☆ Secondly: the ornamental clefting of legend letters was primarily inherent in the design of the punch itself rather than being the result of mysterious metal flow during the coinage process. Clefted letter punches were the rule, not the exception, while clefted date punches simply did not exist.
- ☆ Thirdly: dies with misspelled legends should be considered as having unfinished letters rather than blundered letters, bizarre as some of them appear.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to Alfred D. Hoch who supplied the accompanying photographs of coins in the writer's collection. Likewise, all observations in this article have been cited entirely from specimens in the writer's collection.

May 1972

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

Sequential page 361

Because there are two "E's" on every reverse but only one on an obverse, the altered "F" is more apparent on the reverses. Here they occur with great frequency, such as in all the six "W's", some sixteen of the "Z's" and in many other reverses too numerous to mention. It should be noted that both Fugio "F's" on some of these dies do not always show the same technique of alteration, indicating that each change was done individually in the die. For example, in reverse W.4 of 1787 the first "E" was improvised by adding to the lower right serif of the "F" a very small heart shaped dot, while the second "E" was improvised in a different manner by adding to the base of the "F" a horizontal bar equal in length to its top bar.

Some sixteen of the improvisations of the "E" in INDE, taken from the Z family of 1787 reverses, may be seen illustrated on a plate in The Colonial Newsletter, Serial Number 15, Page 10.

Connecticut Copper Icons on the Fugio Z Reverse

by

Rob Retz
(C4 Regional Representative)

Sometimes we fail to see the forest for the trees. But just as

THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Vol. 2 No. 4

DECEMBER 1994

often we fail to see the trees for the forest. Lot 3163 of Bowers and Merena's recent Massachusetts Historical Society sale was a high grade, very well struck example of a Fugio Newman 19-Z. Dave Bowers graciously (as always) sent me the lot for viewing (a service other prominent auction houses could well take note of), giving me an opportunity to closely examine the specimen.

I've seen a lot of Z reverses but this specimen exhibited something that I had never seen before. On either side of the rosettes on the center label were icons consisting of four dots spaced at 90 degree intervals. This icon is similar to that found on many 1785 and 1786 Connecticut reverse dies. 1785 Reverses D, E, H, I, and K have this icon. 1786 Reverses E, I, and O also share similar markings.



On the Z reverse the icons are very small and lightly set into the die. Those flanking the lower cinquefoil are strongest. Above is a diagram of the lower part of the label.

Editor's note: So, what do you Fugio and Connecticut experts make of Rob's discovery? First of all, it obviously needs to be confirmed. Then, we have to know just how similar the Fugio icon is to the Connecticut ones. Then, we have to decide what all this means. Is it just a chance happenstance, or are similar/identical tools involved here? This is exactly the sort of intriguing problem that colonial numismatics continually throws at us. The intellectual challenge is the main reason some of us are in this field, to begin with.

THE
FEDERAL
BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
20535

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

1

Die Varieties of Connecticut Cents

BY JOHN M. RICHARDSON

A PERSON not especially interested in the old copper cents of Connecticut might say "They all look alike; just a head and lettering on one side, and a seated figure, lettering and date on the other." To be sure the features just mentioned are common to them all, but when we come to the real differences called die varieties, these old coins stand high in the matter of variations, for today there are more than three hundred known varieties of dies and combinations of dies that have been duly described and catalogued.

Without going into the historical angle of this coinage I shall merely point out many of the features that go to make up the variations of these dies during the years 1785, 1786, 1787 and 1788 in which they were coined. The normal lettering on the obverse is AUCTORI CONNEC, and INDE ET LIB on the reverse, and right in this connection can be mentioned many errors owing to the carelessness of the one who made the dies, such as AUCTOBI CONNEC, AUCTOPI CONNEC, AUCIORI CONNEC, AUCTORI CONNFC, AND AUCTORI CONNECT, and the reverse differences of ET LIB INDE, ET IIB INDE, ET LIR INDE, ET LIB FNDE, and INDL ET LIB also occur, while in one instance the obverse error of AUCTOPI and the reverse error of IIB are found on the same coin. The heads on the obverses are all either draped or mailed, some facing right and others left, and they vary greatly in size and expression, together with variations in the hair and wreath. Some of the heads are known by name as the LAUGHING HEAD, SIMPLE HEAD, HERCULES HEAD, MUTTON HEAD and NEGRO HEAD.

On all reverses we find a seated figure of liberty holding a pole, sometimes ending with a cap and sometimes without, and with her right hand outstretched, holding a branch with more or less foliage, which varies greatly on different coins with regard to the size, number, and arrangement of leaves. The direction of hand and branch together with leaf variations aid much in determining a variety, but the great key to the catalogue classification comes with the ever varying combinations of characters, together with the words of the legend, such as cinquefoils, five pointed stars, six pointed stars, colons, periods, dashes, quarterfoils, crosses, pheons and fleurons.

The date lines also vary, some being double and some single, and the figures beneath are often very carelessly arranged, some encroaching on the line, while others are noticeably below, and the spacing is often uneven, with one or more figures at an angle.

It may be interesting to collectors of Colonials to know that I recently discovered a new Connecticut cent not mentioned by Miller in the State Coinage of New England, it being a different combination of two already known dies. This unique piece is the obverse 3321 of 1787 combined with the reverse k1, thus adding one more to the great host of varieties of that year.

Now a parting word as to condition. It is of course desirable to have fine specimens, still in a die variety collection of these crude old coppers, this is impossible to any great extent, and it is better to take any coin that is perfect enough to positively attribute, and later if opportunity

offers, replace it with a better specimen, for it must be remembered that the dies were imperfect, and the planchets in very many instances were not evenly struck, and the copper being pure and soft, it would not stand the wear of circulation as our coins do today. One will find that specimens especially of the fifth and sixth degrees of rarity are pretty apt to run from fair to poor.

New Variety of Connecticut Cent.

Recently in examining a number of Connecticut cents one was found with the punctuation of Crosby's No. 11, but differing from his description of the only die he found in having *three* berries in the wreath instead of six. Both these dies are in combination with reverses having the punctuation of Reverse G. Punctuation of both obverse and reverse is solely with six-pointed stars. Obverse No. 11. AUCTORI and star to left of head, and to right of head, star, CONNEC star. Reverse G.—INDE star ET star. To left of Liberty, and to right of pole star LIB. Both obverse and reverse is described below from the bare possibility of the reverse die being also new. The obverse is mailed bust facing left.

Obverse—Letters large. AUCTORI spaced equally except RI, which is wide. I leans to left. CONNEC. and last star equally spaced and wider than Auctori. Stars on line of curve of letters. First star nearer A than to mail. Second equally distant from wreath, and C touches hair. Last star very distant from mail. Fillet tied in a bow, the upper end pointing to lower portion of star. C just over head and distant. O to right of head and distant. Wreath of twelve leaves in triplets and *three berries*, the berries at tips of middle leaves, the tips of outer leaves converging toward each other. Sharp point of nose opposite stand of T. The center of plates of mail raised. Feet of letters long.

Reverse—Branch hand opposite right side of D and part of space between DE. Branch small and narrow. Top close to and points to lower point of star. Hand close to D. Letters large. I distant from foot. First star equally close to both E's. Second star close and equally so to T and head. Third star nearer L than hand. LIB and star spaced wide and equally. Last star distant from double lined border of shield. First star on curve of letters, the others lower. I of LIB a trifle high. Lower ornament of shield small, upper a curved line from pole to right border of shield. Liberty without sash. Imperfect lower line of date line. I touches, 788 free. S's lean to right. No cap to pole. Feet of letters long.

GEO. R. ROSS.

Lebanon, Pa.

138

MARCH, 1928

THE NUMISMATIST

Additions and Further Corrections to Miller's State Coinage of Connecticut.

By REV. C. F. LUTHER, Amherst, Mass.

Finality in the listing and description of ancient coinages is scarcely to be expected, and particularly if the issues are of a semi-private nature, not subject to governmental supervision. This is the situation in the case of the State coinages of New England, and more especially in the case of the Connecticut cents of 1785-88, issuing from at least four different mints and from an unknown number of workmen, each one of whom apparently tried to see what he could do in the way of producing variations.

It would be an interesting mathematical problem to find how many combinations might have been produced from the 199 obverses and the 186 reverses noted in Miller's work. Fortunately, the coiners did not reach the utmost limit, but a sufficient number of combinations was effected to make something over three hundred varieties, and to render a final classification difficult if not impossible. Building on the foundations laid by Crosby, Hall and Miller have furnished very detailed lists, and, taken in connection with the corrections and additions compiled by Messrs. Canfield and Ryder, the several pieces of the Connecticut State coinage are excellently well listed. But even with these corrections a number of errors have still been overlooked and new varieties have come to light.

It is with the above in mind that the following corrections are to be noted in Miller:

Page 8, Type 55, read "draped" instead of "mailed."

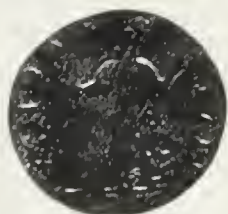
Page 9, Type kk, should have two cinquefoils after INDE.

Page 30, line 1, read "almost" for "most."

Page 33, line 1, read 34 for 44.

Page 38, line 1, read "draped" for "mailed" (see 16 of 1788).

The following new varieties may be noted (Collection of C. F. Luther):



REVERSE WITH LZBI

1786—Obverse 5, Reverse INDE x LZBI Liberty with long neck, head thrown back, Phrygian cap with three tassels; branch hand points at D.

1787—Obverse 32, resembling Var. 20, ORI widely spaced; reverse EE. List as 3216 EE.

1787—Obverse to follow 36. < AUCTORI; < < CONNEC; Fleurons all point left. Reverse resembles 1. < < INDE; < < → < ET-LIB; < Fleurons reversed at head, branch hand points at D, date even, break in lower date line above last 7.

This is an entirely new obverse and reverse.

Connecticut Cents in the Yale Collection

By REV. C. F. LUTHER, Amherst, Mass.

For a number of years it has been my privilege, while attending the annual convocation at the Yale Divinity School, to spend some portion of the time in the coin room of the University Library, classifying the Connecticut cents in the very extensive general collection which the University possesses. It has been a task demanding much patient study, but offering commensurate rewards. The undertaking is now so nearly completed that it is possible to make a report which should be of interest to readers of *The Numismatist*. And while the collection does not stand at the head in the matter of numbers—my own and that of Mr. Richardson, of Stratford, each surpassing it by about thirty varieties—it is, nevertheless, highly interesting in the new mulings which have come to light. To the three varieties mentioned in my article on page 138 of *The Numismatist*, 1928, must be added two entirely new varieties, or at least one new variety and one confirming a description in Crosby which Miller failed to find. These several additions bring the total so far listed up to 323. The number of varieties attributed in the Yale collection is 168, or somewhat over one-half of the total. Among these are some half dozen of rarities 5 and 6, beside the two unique varieties.

This number was reached by attributing some 285 pieces according to Miller's classification, showing thus something over 100 duplicates attributed. The total number of pieces in the collection is well up to 400, the balance being either so mutilated or so indistinct that attribution was extremely difficult if not impossible. It may well be that among these unclassified pieces are additional varieties, but the condition is such that the collection would not be greatly enhanced by their addition.

It would doubtless add to interest in the collection if some record or account of its assembling could be given, but records are lamentably lacking. The coins were in trays labeled "Old University Collection," a mark revealing next to nothing. It is known that a former curator was Jonathan Edwards, of the class of 1863, and it is beyond question that it was he who made or at any rate greatly increased the collection between the time of his graduation and his death in 1886. Such classification as was attempted was also by him, using the only system then available—that of Crosby. Only a very small part of the collection bore any labels, although pieces manifestly of the same general type were arranged in groups. It is apparent that this system was totally inadequate for the proper arrangement, and, as the event has shown, even Miller failed to include mulings discovered since the publication of his excellent work.

22-8.2 It should be stated that the two newly discovered varieties may be attributed as 22-c and 37-15-f, of 1787. Of the former Miller states that Crosby did actually list this die, but adds that authentic specimens are lacking. The Yale collection thus confirms the earlier description of Crosby, but, inasmuch as neither Hall nor Miller found examples, the muling passes as an addition. Of the second, Miller says that Crosby described the die as reverse F combined with obverse 24, but adds that he himself had encountered no authentic specimens. The reverse in the Yale collection is in combination with obverse 37-15, thus producing an entirely new variety. Readers should add these varieties to Miller's lists, and in time the American Numismatic Society should issue a second supplement to the *State Coinages of New England*, listing the several varieties discovered since the publication of the first. The possible combinations of some 190 obverses with an equal number of reverses is so nearly infinite that it is doubtful whether the final variety will ever be discovered.

The condition of these pieces is, on the whole, excellent, reaching almost if not quite, to uncirculated in many instances, so that it has been a privilege indeed, to handle so choice an assemblage and put it in proper order.

In Mr. Wurtzbach's article on the Willow, Oak and Pine Tree shillings he mentions the fact that several of his pieces are the ones actually used by Crosby in his work, and that Crosby's attributions have been found to be correct in every instance. It is not impossible that in the case of the Connecticut cents, as above, where Miller failed to find authentic specimens of Crosby's listing, and the University collection confirms the earlier description, the piece may be the very one which Crosby used in his classification. While this is mere conjecture, it at least has plausibility.

VARIETIES OF CONNECTICUT CENTS

By JOHN M. RICHARDSON

(Mr. Richardson is of course a famous and veteran collector of Connecticut cents. He here presents a list of the five varieties he has found, which escaped the researches of Miller. We are extremely pleased to publish this article, for it suggests how thorough the work of Miller is. But it has another implication. When one has evidence of great care and thoroughness in a list, additions to it are of outstanding importance. It is proverbial that no book is perfect, which is the work of humanity. Surely it is more pleasant to add a little to an extremely good book than to list numerous errors of a bad one.)

Of the three New England colonies that coined copper cents, Connecticut during the years 1785 to 1788, inclusive, far exceeded the other two, the number of die varieties and their combinations being about ten times that of Vermont, and five times that of Massachusetts.

No one today knows the exact number of varieties, but probably about 320 would be a safe estimate. This certainly gives an unlimited field for the collector of die variations. The differences are more apparent than those of the Massachusetts cents, these latter showing but little difference are hard to attribute.

If one contemplates a collection of the product of the "Nutmeg" State now is the time to begin, for these old coins are getting scarcer and scarcer every day and one rarely sees one advertised. One thing to bear in mind at the outset is that they are very different from the later U. S. coins of various denominations in the matter of condition. An uncirculated Connecticut cent is out of the question, and anything fine or better is hard to find. Most of the specimens that one will run across will show considerable wear owing to the pure native copper that was used without addition of any hardening material. This of course makes attribution very difficult in many instances, but even when the date does not show there are still ways to arrive at the catalog number. Perhaps the following will help as a generality.

THE CENTS OF 1785 have a roundish laureated head with the hair touching or almost touching the letter I in the legend, and the head always faces right except in two rare instances where the head is altogether different and like a great part of the 1786 issue which faces left. No cents of 1785 are ever found with the wreath which surmounts the head tied with a bow, and the busts are always mailed.

THE CENTS OF 1786 have heads pointing both right and left and with the exception of two varieties are always mailed instead of draped. The greater portion, however, have the same head as the rare varieties of 1785 just mentioned. They are difficult to attribute, being so near alike, unless features on the reverse are distinct enough to place them accurately. The heads facing right are much different in shape and have the wreath tied with a bow, but on heads facing left the bow is lacking.

THE CENTS OF 1787 all have heads facing left with the exception of only five or six, and even most of these are extremely rare. By far the great majority of cents of this date bear a head very similar to heads of 1786 except that it is draped instead of mailed. In this year there is one particular that the collector will encounter more than any other, and this is the type 33 of

OVER →

Miller classification, with obverse AUCTORI: CONNEC: and a cinquefoil both preceding and following AUCTORI: and CONNEC: This one main type with subdivisions and combinations will account for more than ninety varieties, and it is often quite puzzling and difficult to attribute a given coin accurately. There are in all well over two hundred and ten known and cataloged varieties of this one year alone.

THE 1788 CENTS with mailed busts have rather distinctive heads for the most part, and are quite easy to recognize, with some pointing right and some pointing left. All those pointing left have no bow to the wreath (except in one instance, namely: Type No. 9) while the greater part of heads pointing right have the bow. The heads with draped busts, all of which face left, are about the same as 1787 heads, and if a specimen is found with the date worn away it may be difficult to attribute it, but it can be brought to its proper catalog number by different features which will appear by a careful study of the Miller obverse and reverse type tables of 1787 and 1788.

Some collectors may not care to launch out on the long voyage of trying to collect every possible die variety, but will confine themselves to TYPES which in itself presents quite an interesting field, such as the different size and shape of the different heads, misspelled legends, over-strikes, freaks, etc. The most prominent heads are known as the Mutton Head, Laughing Head (although it shows no signs of mirth), African or Negro Head, and Hercules Head. Even a collection of types is interesting in itself, and will require research and time.

Every collector is interested in the comparative rarity of any given cent he may find, and for the most part the degree assigned to each specimen by Miller seems to be about right, but from having attributed some hundreds of Connecticut cents for my own collection and other persons, it seems to me that the degree of rarity might be stepped up a little here and there. For instance, the 1787 1³-L from R⁴ to at least R⁵, for Mr. Hillyer Ryder wrote me years ago that it was very rare and that Dr. Hall knew of only five. The 1787 1⁵-S, which is very rare and is never found in good condition, I believe could stand rarity six instead of rarity five.

The Grape Vines

What to me is a most interesting feature found occasionally on Connecticut cents is the three grape vines sometimes seen on the shield but not often, and as far as I know other collectors have not followed this up. Normally there are two vines below and one above, and as far as I know there is but one instance where this arrangement has been changed to two above and one below. This is on 1787 1⁵-F. The three vines are typical in the great seal always seen on the colonial bills of Connecticut and also occur on cents in each of the four years of issue.

My information on this subject has been obtained thus far from my own collection, the half-tone illustrations of very fine specimens, and information sought for and obtained from brother collectors. I doubt if very many of the shields ever had vines engraved in the dies. The centers of the shields are usually very convex, and if any lines had ever appeared on the coins the slightest wear would have obliterated them. I have seen shields so sharp and clear that I feel sure the surface was always blank. The year 1788 seems the most favored one to show the grape vine feature, and 1786 next.

CONNECTICUT CENT REVERSES HAVING GRAPEVINES ON THE SHIELDS

1785	A ² - A ³ - B - C - D - E - F ¹ - F ² - F ³ - F ⁴ - F ⁵ - G ¹ - G ² - K ¹
1786	A - D ¹
1787	F - G - H - Q - R - S
1788	B ¹ - B ² - C - D - E - F ¹ - F ² - G - K - L ¹ - L ² - O - P - Q

GRAPEVINES ON CONNECTICUT COPPER COINS

By JOHN M. RICHARDSON, Stratford, Conn.

This title undoubtedly sounds queer unless an explanation is given. The Great Seal of Connecticut has from the very first had three grapevines as a special device shown in its center, and every issue of paper currency from the first one in 1709 to the last in 1780 had this central design.

One may wonder why this particular symbol was selected if a species from the vegetable kingdom was desired as an emblem, and why grapevines were selected in preference to stalks of corn or tobacco or some other product of Connecticut.

It does not seem so strange, however, when we consider the religious nature of the early Fathers, and many now believe today that the reason was found in the eighth verse of the eightieth Psalm, where we read: "Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt: thou hast cast out the heathen and planted it."

Now there was no reason why grapevines should not appear on the copper coins as well as on the paper currency, and so this tri-parted symbol or emblem embracing the three vines was used to a limited extent on all four of the issues of the years of 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788.

The well known reverse of a Connecticut cent shows the Goddess of Liberty holding a leafy branch in her right hand, and having a shield resting against her drapery at the left side, but the one who cut these reverse dies did not in all instances by any means engrave vines on the shields, for there are plenty of instances where really fine specimens exist with a perfectly smooth surface showing no trace of any vines. None would show in any event on a worn specimen, for usually the face of the shield is quite prominent, being somewhat convex, and the slightest wear on the soft copper would obliterate everything had it ever existed.

The cents of 1785 and 1788 stand about even in the grapevine category as to numbers so far noted, and on some of those of 1788 the face of the shield is somewhat depressed, so that if the coin is slightly worn the vines are often distinguishable.

The cents of 1786 and 1787 stand next as to the feature under discussion, and very few of these show any vines at all.

The normal position of vines on the shields is two below and one above, but one notable exception occurs in the reverse F of 1787, where the arrangement is two above and one below. Anyone having a nice specimen of the F reverse where the obverse is spelled CONNECT, can usually distinguish the abnormal position of the vines plainly. There are however, a number of instances where a given reverse with vines is combined with more than one obverse, thus duplicating the particular reverse on more than one catalogued die variety.

The special grapevine feature we have just been mentioning has been of great interest to the writer, and so far as he is aware no one else has tried to attack this particular numismatic feature.

The list which now follows has been compiled from his own collection, reports from other collectors, and from specimens known to be in some notable collections and from halftones illustrating very fine specimens.

There are doubtless many collectors who will find some of the Miller reverse numbers listed below in their own collection showing vines, and better yet, discover one or more not listed, thus adding to a list which is by no means complete, but a report of additions would be welcomed by the writer.

CONNECTICUT CENT REVERSES HAVING GRAPEVINES ON THE SHIELDS

- 1785 A² - A³ - B - C - D - E - F¹ - F² - F³ - F⁴ - F⁵ - G¹ - G² - K¹
 1786 A - D¹
 1787 F - G - H - Q - R - S
 1788 B¹ - B² - C - D - E - F¹ - F² - G - K - L¹ - L² - O - P - Q

The Coinage Of The State Of Connecticut

By SOL ORABELLA
New York City

(Paper read at a meeting of The Bronx Coin Club.)

The colony of Connecticut may be said to date from 1634, when a small colony of the Dutch were displaced by persons moving into Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor from Massachusetts. The Connecticut Colony adopted a constitution in 1639, which document is said to be the first written democratic constitution on record. The royal charter granted to the colony in 1662 was essentially a confirmation of this earlier constitution, and continued in force until 1818, when it was replaced by the present State constitution.

The history of Connecticut, as of most of the early colonies, is full of attempts to set up independence from England. But one of the major elements of sovereignty, the issuance of currency, was not considered in the beginning of Connecticut's history. Looking backward, the writer thinks this is due to the lack of need of any currency other than England's. Connecticut was not then, as it is now, a great manufacturing center.

The earliest coinage of which we have a definite record for the State of Connecticut is the Granby (or Higley) threepence. This coin was struck, without authoritative sanction, by John Higley, of Granby, Conn., in 1737 from copper mined on his own farm. Although a great many of them were minted, these pieces are at present very scarce, because many were melted to alloy gold used for coin, the copper in them being of the best quality.

There are several types of the Granby threepence, the size of the planchets varying, and the weights varying as much as 50 grains from one extreme to the other. The borders are beaded or milled and the coins vary from 122 to 170 grains. Following is a description of three types of this coin, as taken from Crosby's valuable text: (1)

1. Obverse: A standing deer, facing left. Legend: "The . Value . Of . Three . Pence." Reverse: Three hammers, each with a crown. Legend: "1 Am Good Copper. 1737."
2. Obverse: A standing deer facing left, a crescent in the field to the left. Legend: "Value Me As You Please" and the Roman numeral "III" in the exergue with a crescent below. Reverse: A broadax. Legend: "I Cut My Way Through."
3. Obverse: A wagon wheel. Legend: "The Wheel Goes Round." Reverse: Same as No. 2.

The change of legend on the obverse of No. 1 to "Value me as you please" on the obverse of No. 2 was probably the result of difficulties encountered in passing coins at their stamped value of threepence. Other currency in use at the time were the English halfpence and paper money of depreciated value.

In 1773 an act was passed making the mine from which the copper was taken a prison (Newgate Prison). It was abandoned as such in 1827.

There were no other coins made in Connecticut until in 1785 the General Assembly of Connecticut granted authority to a company of men, namely Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse and John Goodrich, to coin money of the value of the British halfpence. The amount to be coined was not to exceed 10,000 pounds, and the time limit was not to exceed five years.

The weight of this coin was to be 6 pennyweight (144 grains) and of the following general design:

Obverse: A man's head and the inscription "Auctori Connec" (Authority of Connecticut).

Reverse: The emblem of liberty with an olive branch in her hand and the inscription "Inde-Et-Lib." (Independence and Liberty) "1785."

This general design was followed on all the coins of Connecticut, and

(1) Sylvester S. Crosby, "Early Coins of America," published 1876.

suffice as a description of the entire issue. Variations of the coinage will be described in a later paragraph.

In consideration of the privilege of coining money, 20 per cent. of all monies minted was to be paid to the State Treasury at intervals of six months. The coin was legal tender for any amount up to three shillings.

The company set up one mint in New Haven proper and another in Westville, Conn., which is now a part of New Haven. A powerful hand press was used to stamp the coins from dies made by Abel Buell, of New Haven.

In 1786 for a period of about six weeks the mint and privilege of coining money were leased to Mark Levenworth, Isaac Baldwin and William Levenworth. By this time a stock company had been formed by the original company of men, called "The Company for Coining Coppers." Shares of stock were sold and James Jarvis became owner of 9/16 of the entire stock, only two of the original owners remaining in the company.

About this time those in charge of the mint made up some blanks and sent them to New York to be stamped with various designs, among them one design greatly similar to the Connecticut Cents. Popular opinion is that these were stamped at Machin's Mint, in Newburgh, N. Y., and at least one of the varieties of the Connecticut cents is a product of New York State. It is interesting to remember that part of Long Island was once in the colony of Connecticut.

Many of the Connecticut cents are struck over Nova Constellatio and New Jersey Cents. Altogether there are over 315 types and varieties. There are also some counterfeit coins of that period and probably some that still pass as authentic because of the great variations of weights and dies in the coinage, which makes it very difficult to distinguish a genuine piece from a counterfeit. The weights vary from 84 grains to 184 grains.

In 1789 the license to coin money was suspended by act of the General Assembly of Connecticut, thereby stopping the issue.

General Description of Connecticut Cents.

Obverse: A laureated head on mailed or draped bust, some facing right and some left. Legend: "Auctori Connec."

Reverse: The Goddess of Liberty, seated, facing left. An olive branch extended in her right hand, the liberty staff supported by her left. In exergue, the date "1785" (or 6, 7, 8). Legend: "Inde-Et-Lib."

Borders milled or serrated. Edges plain, sizes 17 to 18. The chief differences occurring in the coins are the spelling of "Auctori Connec", the punctuation marks, which are many and varied, the spelling and placing of the words "Inde et Lib" and the draped and mailed busts.

(Editor's Note—Collectors interested in a detailed description of the numerous varieties of this series, as well as a general check list indicating rarities, are referred to "The State Coinage of Connecticut," by Henry C. Miller, published in 1919 by the American Numismatic Society. (Vol. LIII, Pl. D).

Connecticut And Vermont Coppers Of British Type

By HOWARD H. KURTH
Schenectady, N. Y.

(Paper presented to the Philadelphia Convention of the A. N. A.)

That the copper coins of Connecticut (1785-1788) and of Vermont (1786-1788) are of the same general type as the regular British halfpennies of George II and George III is obvious to anyone who has made even a casual comparison. Yet writers in describing the early American coinages usually neglect, for some reason or other, to mention this important fact.

In these early ventures in coinage authorized by the States it is not surprising that some attempt was made to produce a coin that had the general appearance of the copper that was then in circulation. The people were already familiar with the English halfpennies, and to some extent with their Bungtown imitations. Then, too, the precedent had already been long established by English speculators of privately issuing copper pieces that were passable imitations of regular halfpennies, but by certain variations in the inscriptions could not be strictly considered counterfeits. The inscriptions on coins were, after all, in Latin, often abbreviated, and were understood by very few of the people. Even complete changes in the inscription would readily go unnoticed and would not hinder the general circulation of a coin. Considering the many errors found on the coins of Connecticut, for example, it seems that even some of the engravers who cut the dies were possibly entirely ignorant of the meaning of the inscriptions on the very coins they were making.

THE NUMISMATIST, February, 1942

103

In the wording of the coinage laws, both Connecticut and Vermont were careful to avoid an open declaration of any intention of imitating the current copper coins of England. The Connecticut law prescribed, "a man's head on one side and on the other side the emblem of Liberty." Relative to the second contract let to Reuben Harmon by the State of Vermont for the coinage of copper, the law called for, "on one side a head. * * * on the reverse a woman." *

The regular British halfpennies of George II (1729-1754) and of George III (1770-1775) are very common, and fine specimens can be obtained at a nominal price. They bear on the obverse a laureate bust of the King in cuirass and the inscription, "GEORGIVS II (or III) REX." The reverse bears a female figure to the left seated on a globe. In her right outstretched hand she holds an olive branch. In her left hand, with forefinger pointed upward, she holds a spear. To the right is an ornate British shield with scrolls at top and bottom. The inscription reads, "BRITAN-NIA," and in the exergue is the date. The collector of early American coins should have examples of these halfpennies so that he may compare them with the coppers of Vermont and Connecticut. Also of interest for comparison are the spurious coppers that were privately manufactured in Birmingham and other places. Some of these, the so-called Bungtowns, bear altered and sometimes nonsensical inscriptions; others are strictly counterfeits and, like the regular coins, bear the king's name and the word, "Britannia." Some of the latter carry dates between the years 1754 and 1770, or between the years 1775 and 1799, proving them certainly false, as no genuine British halfpennies were issued in these periods.

It might be well to compare the coins of George II with those of George III. The most apparent difference is that George II faces left, while George III faces right. George II is shown with a rather square shaped profile, with high forehead and firm jaw. George III, on the other hand, has a relatively round shaped head, with sharply sloping forehead and weak chin. On the early coins of George II the lower truncation of the bust curves downward, roughly parallel to the edge of the coin. On the coins of George III the truncation of the shoulder curves upward, opposed to the curve of the coin's lower edge. With these differences in mind, the bust of either George II or of George III can be identified on many of the coins of Connecticut and Vermont in spite of the crude style that is typical of these series.

The major difference between the British coppers and their American imitations is found, of course in the inscriptions. Instead of the name and title of the king, they bear the words, "AUCTORI CONNec." or "VERMON. AUCTORI" (By authority of Connecticut or Vermont). The reverses instead of "Britannia" have, "INDE. ET LIB." (Independence and Liberty).

(OVER)

However, attention should also be given to the minor respects in which the American coins differ from their British models.

The coins of Connecticut show more originality in detail than those of Vermont. The bust of George II on the Connecticut pieces is sometimes shown with draped rather than cuirassed bust. The figure of "Independence and Liberty" (Britannia) often bears a Liberty cap mounted on her staff. The globe on which she is seated is usually delineated with meridional and latitudinal circles. A significant detail to which little notice has been taken is on the shield. On most Connecticut coppers the devices on the shield are unfortunately not visible. However, on some varieties, when in fine condition, there can be seen three figures that might be mistaken for misshapen dollar signs. These are really intended to be three vines of the State seal. The original colonial seal of about 1644 represented a vineyard of fifteen vines, and above the vines a hand holding a scroll with the motto, "Qui Transulit Sustinet." This was modified in 1711 and the number of vines was reduced to three. The vines symbolize the colony brought over and planted there in the wilderness and the motto (He who transplanted continues to sustain) expresses the belief that he who brought over the vine continues to take care of it.

The coins of Vermont on the other hand copy the British halfpennies more closely. The shield is invariably British. The globe, when visible at all, is plain surfaced. The spear is never surmounted by a Liberty cap. The

* The coins issued by Harmon under the first contract of 1785 were those of local character showing the sun rising over the Green Mountains, and in the foreground a plow.

busts are all in cuirass and, with the exception of the so-called "Baby head," are all crude but recognizable portraits of the King—George II facing left, or George III facing right. The Baby head, with its high bulging forehead, seems to be the result of an attempt on the part of a rather inexperienced die cutter to go to the opposite extreme and to make, perhaps for patriotic reasons, a portrait as unlike George III as possible. This, however, is a mere conjecture and should be considered as such.

We must not overlook the Vermont copper of 1787 with "Britannia" reverse, which illustrates more completely than any other one coin the subject of this paper. Instead of expressing "Independence and Liberty" it bears the inscription, "BRITAN-NIA." It is true however that on all examples of this variety the word "Britannia" is extremely weak and never completely legible. Nothing of the date shows but part of the final seven. We do not believe that this is entirely due to weak striking as the obverse is often very strong, but think that some attempt must have been made to obliterate the reverse inscription by filing down the field of the reverse die. According to Crosby, this piece was probably struck at Thomas Machin's Mint, Newburgh, N. Y. If anything, it seems to support the suspicion of some authorities that this mint was at one time engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit British halfpennies. As a makeshift emergency, or to save the trouble of making a new die, one of the "Britannia" dies might have been used to serve as a Vermont reverse. This theory would be substantiated if a counterfeit British halfpenny could be found struck with this same reverse die. One of the most distinctive characteristics of this particular reverse die is the tiny S-shaped fold in the drapery at Britannia's lap, and this might possibly serve as a clue to identify it in some as yet undiscovered combination with some other obverse.

In making a study of the coins of Connecticut and the later issues of Vermont we should not lose sight of the important fact that the type is in imitation of the British halfpennies. When exhibits of early American coins are made, British halfpennies should be included so that this significant characteristic of two of our early State coinages can be clearly demonstrated. A realistic approach to the study is necessary if we are to develop a keener and more understanding appreciation of our neglected early coins.

Connecticut And Vermont Coppers Of British Type

By HOWARD H. KURTH
Schenectady, N. Y.

THE NUMISMATIST, July, 1942

515

In my paper on "Connecticut and Vermont Coppers of British Type," published in the February issue of *The Numismatist*, it was suggested that a counterfeit British halfpenny of 1787 probably existed, struck from the same reverse die as the Vermont-"Britannia" mule. Since writing that paper such a piece in fine condition has been acquired, showing an impression of the Britannia reverse die in its original unaltered state. The obverse of this counterfeit is also copied from the British halfpenny and bears a bust of George III with the inscription, GEORGIUS III. REX.

After careful measurement, especially of the position of such letters of the word "Britannia" as were not entirely erased, and after comparison of certain peculiarities of detail in the seated figure itself, there remains no doubt that the reverse of this counterfeit was struck from the same die as was later used as a reverse for the Vermont piece. To identify this particular die, attention should be given to the details of the drapery, especially between the shield and the lower part of the spear, and to the peculiar S-shaped fold previously referred to. Notice should also be taken of Britannia's feet, the right foot being pointed and the left foot clublike. The most conclusive evidence that both impressions are from the same die is found in several slight defects between Britannia's forearm and the top part of the shield.

After making this comparative study we are more than ever convinced that the invariably "poor" condition of the Britannia reverse, when found in combination with the Vermont obverse, is not due to wear. Observe the relative sharpness of the lettering and date when the same die was combined with its original mate—the George III obverse. For some reason or other, probably economy, it was decided to make this fine reverse die serve in the striking of coppers for Vermont. To make the new marriage more compatible than it otherwise would be, some attempt was apparently made to obliterate the word "Britannia" by abrading the die with a file. Naturally other shallow parts of the die suffered from this rather harsh operation. Britannia's left knee and the globe on which she was seated were entirely erased. The date, too, was almost completely obliterated, though whether this was intentional or not we do not know.

There are other reasons to support the theory that the die was tampered with. If the poor condition of the Vermont reverse were due to wear of the coin, the higher parts of the relief rather than the lower parts would be affected. If this condition were due to wear of the die, as previously supposed, then specimens would be found showing various more moderate stages of wear.

We can make no claim to having discovered the origin of the Vermont-"Britannia" reverse. Hillyer Ryder mentions the British counterfeit in his "Colonial Coins of Vermont." In describing the Vermont piece (No. 13) Ryder says: "The reverse die is so badly worn that the date does not show. Specimens of counterfeit British halfpence may readily be found showing this reverse in fine condition."

We believe, however, that Ryder was mistaken in thinking that the die was "badly worn" rather than badly defaced. We also note a slight error in the description of the Vermont obverse as having "three berries on the wreath." There may be another obverse die, but all examples we have seen show four berries on the wreath, including one near the ribbon knot.

The counterfeit 1787 British halfpenny of American origin may have been rather common at one time, but Ryder's statement that "they may readily be found" is certainly not applicable today. It may be that in recent years some of these interesting pieces have been thrown into "junk" boxes or otherwise cast aside by unappreciative dealers and collectors. It is hoped that the publication of these notes may lead to the recognition of this and similar pieces as links between the genuine British halfpennies and our early American coins of the same type. The coin is certainly of enough importance in the history of our early American coinages to deserve more notice than has been given it.

Connecticut and Vermont coppers are also found with obverses inscribed GEORGIUS III REX. These mules probably originated in the same manner as the Vermont copper with "Britannia" reverse. We believe that the term "Tory cent" sometimes applied to such pieces is a misnomer. They seem rather to be the products of practical Yankee economy and to have no intentional political significance.

Ryder describes but one piece (No. 31) bearing the obverse inscription "GEORGIUS III. REX." It is interesting to note that the identical 1788 reverse die of this piece (Ryder 31) was used in combination with obverses of both Vermont (Ryder 25) and Connecticut (Miller 1-1). Could it be that all three of these combinations were contemporary counterfeits?

We have recently found a 1788 copper with Connecticut reverse (D) and obverse of "Georgius III Rex." There is no doubt that the reverse was intended for Connecticut, as parts of the grape vines are visible on the shield. We do not understand why Miller did not include this combination in his list, if he knew of its existence. It certainly is as much a part of the New England coinage as Ryder's Nos. 13 and 31.

We have not yet actually located the original counterfeit British halfpennies struck from these particular obverse dies but strongly suspect that they exist.

SHIELD DESIGNS ON CONNECTICUT COPPERS

(TN-178)

●● from Frank Stelmle; Wanamassa, NJ

Tom Delory's AE-13 inquiry about the design on the shields of Connecticut coppers and "ye Editor's" reply (CNL No. 98, page 1474-75) is an opportunity to open up a discussion of this feature of these coins. Much has been written about Connecticut coppers attribution, die linkages, mints and minters. The series has been discussed and cataloged in the past by Dickeson¹, Crosby², Hall³, Miller⁴, Breen⁵, and Mossman⁶ (endnotes are on page 1606) according to date, obverse bust style, legends and punctuation, weight, etc. but one feature of the design of these pieces is seldom discussed, the variable designs on the reverse shield. In fact, the above major published works on Connecticut state coppers and Breen's extensive comments in the 1975 Pine Tree EAC auction catalog, similar catalogs and various notes and discussions by various colonial coin students in *The Colonial Newsletter*, discuss almost every other design attribute of these coppers, such as letters, leaves in wreath, punctuation, ornamental spacers and globe lines, except this design aspect.

The only references I could find, in a review of common sources of information on Connecticut coppers, that even notes that the shield on the reverse of these coppers has the state seal, grape vines, on it was in Newman⁷, and an early note in *The Colonial Newsletter* (1964, seq. pg 95). The latter was in reference to an even earlier 1942 *Numismatist* (55:102) article by H. H. Kurth concerned with justifying the inclusion of the proposed Machin's Mills variety 101-D in the Connecticut series, despite the George III obverse, because its reverse had the "arms of the state" on it.

This lack of interest in this design feature of Connecticut coppers is curious because there have been notes or comments published on the shield features of Vermont (modified British or wheat), New York and some pattern coppers with state arms on the shields, and even New Jersey coppers (number of pales on the shields). Perhaps the shield device has been ignored because it was a high point that soon wore off when the coppers circulated and thus is not reliable for variety attribution.

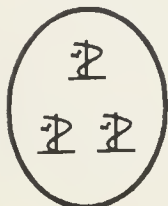
The 1785 Act to establish a mint for coining coppers in Connecticut made no stipulation as to what was to be on "Ms. Liberty's" shield⁸. The use of the grapevine goes back to the first Connecticut state seal of 1644, as noted by Jim Spilman in his AE-13 response. This earliest use showed a vineyard of fifteen, supported vines bearing fruit. In 1711 the state seal changed to showing only three vines with a hand on the right side pointing to the vines. However, the use of the triple grape vine in the State's seal goes back to at least 1709 on paper currency, with several variations in the arrangements and details of the vines being used over the years, without the pointing hand. Although, after 1776 only a single vine appeared on the state's paper currency⁹. These later, single vine issues would be most familiar to the public and coiners of Connecticut coppers, but do not appear on the coins. This variability suggests that there was no standard vine arrangement in the use of the Connecticut state seal during the colonial / pre-federal period.

In the last decade or so, a number of outstanding colonial collections have been auctioned, that were cataloged with excellent photographs of a large number of Connecticut varieties in high condition, such as Norweb III (Bowers and Merena, 1988), Taylor (Bowers and Merena, 1989), Hessberg (Stacks, 1992) and others. I have used these photographs to augment my own collection to study the reverses of Connecticut coppers.

From this study of photographs or actual coins of most varieties, I define five major Connecticut copper reverse shield types, with one subtype. These types are defined on the basis of the shapes, arrangement and level of detail on the grape vines, the lack of any design, or the use of

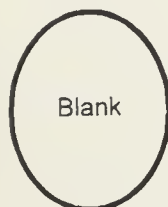
a Vermont Britannia-style reverse. These types are presented in roughly the chronology of issuance. Catalog photographs are no substitute for a magnified examination of the actual coin, so I will not be disturbed if errors in some of my classifications are exposed.

Type A



The shield for this type has a pyramidal arrangement (a single vine over a pair) with minimal effort by die engravers to include grape clusters on the vines and the vine tips curve left. This shield type is found on the reverses of all 1785 varieties that are considered to be the product of Abel Buell and the "Committee for Coining Copper" (CCC), with the exception of the "African Heads", Miller 4.1-F.4 and 4.2-F.6. The Type A dies are all thought to be hand cut individually, without the use of any master hubs.

Type B



The shield on this reverse type appears to be blank and is the most common type of shield devise. It is found on all reverse dies attributed to Buell and the CCC 1786 reverses (although reverses A and D.I-D.4 and Draped Bust Right obverses are thought to be from the Rahway, NJ mint and James Atlee, see below); most 1787 reverses (especially with Draped Bust Left obverses, except: reverses D, F, G.1-.2, H, K, P - S and W, that are mostly mated with the Machin's Mills and Atlee's Mailed Bust Right or George III obverses); Morristown-Walter Mould, NJ mint reverses M and L, and possibly irregular reverse WW; some other probably out-of-state mints, such as Bailey's mint in New York City, that could be the source of the Miller 1.2 "Mutton Head" varieties¹⁰; and most 1788 Draped Bust Left reverses (except reverses L, P, O, and Q). Hubs were used in the preparation of many or all of these dies.

Type C



This shield type includes a pyramidal vine arrangement similar to Type A, but with the vine tips curving to the right (like dollar signs, \$) with no attempt to include any grape clusters. This reverse type includes all the exceptions to the previous reverse Type B, noted above, and are thought to be products of Machin's Mills or the Buells.

There is one subtype, "C.1" - the shield type on the 1788 reverse D. This shield has the same vine arrangement that defines this type, but the vines are unusually tight clustered. The reverse with this shield subtype is thought to be a product of Machin's Mills and may represent a limited effort by a new or apprentice die engraver. This reverse is combined with a "1788" MBR obverse, Miller 2, a reuse of a "1787" DBL, Miller 16.1, and a counterfeit George III English halfpenny, Vlack 13. These issues are products of the Machin's Mills, NY operation.

Type D



This shield design consists of an inverted or cone-shaped vine arrangement, that is, there are a pair of vines over a single vine with the vine tips also curving right and the vine showing distinct grape clusters. This reverse type appears to be only found on some 1787 reverses, such as F, H, K, P, and Q, that were mated with Buell Mailed Bust Right obverses and during later Machin's Mills reuse of old dies in other variously dated combinations.

Type E



This final reverse type is the use of the British-type shield, on 1788 Vermont reverse U¹¹ with the 1787 "small head" obverse Miller 1. British-type shields are also found on some very rare "1786" counterfeit Connecticut coppers, Miller 2.4-D and 2.5-V.

In summary, five major types of designs appear on the reverse shield of Connecticut coppers. These types are usually associated with distinct obverse designs, e.g., the 1785 types, the 1787 Mailed Bust Right types, etc. The blank Type 2 reverse could suggest that this detail was "expendable" when the die sinkers were having trouble keeping up with the demand for new dies. If one assumes that each die cutter had their own style that they used consistently, this discussion of Connecticut reverse die types can suggest or support other evidence on the minimum number of die cutters involved in the series.

Finally, on another issue of possible relevance concerning the use of the Connecticut state seal on coins is the fact that the colonial tokens attributed to Higley have three hammers on the reverse of some varieties. These are also arranged similar to the grape vines on Connecticut paper currency of the period, and the designs on these coppers included a pointing hand to strengthen the association with the official state seal. The use of hammers instead of vines by Higley could be interpreted as some comment about the future of industry and commerce in Connecticut (mining and metal working instead of agriculture), but exploring this suggestion is another story.

Endnotes:

¹ Dickeson, M.W. 1860, *The American Numismatic Manual*, 2nd Ed., Lippencott, Philadelphia, PA.

² Crosby, S.S. 1875, *The Early Coins of America* (TAMS reprint 1965).

³ Hall, T.P. 1892, *A Descriptive List of the Coppers Issued by Authority for the State of Connecticut for the Year 1787*, Boston, MA.

⁴ Miller, H.C. 1920, *The State Coinage of Connecticut*, Amer. J. Num. 53, NY.

⁵ Breen, W. 1988, *Complete Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Coins*, FCI Press, NY.

⁶ Mossman, P.L. 1992, *Weight Analysis of Abel Buell's Connecticut Coppers*, pp. 103-126, *Money of Pre-Federal America*, American Numismatic Society, NY.

⁷ Newman, E.P. 1958, *A Recently Discovered Coin Solves a Vermont Numismatic Enigma*, pp. 531-542, Centennial Publication, American Numismatic Society, NY.

⁸ Crosby. 1875, pg 209.

⁹ Newman, E.P. 1990, *The Early Paper Currency of America*, 3rd Ed. Krause Publications, Iola, WI.

¹⁰ Trudgen, G.A. 1990, *John Bailey, New York City Coiner*, CNL 30(2): pp.1153-1185.

¹¹ Bressett, K. 1976. *Vermont Copper Coinage*, pp.173-198, *Studies on Money In Early America*, American Numismatic Society, NY.



What Shall I Collect?

THE CONNECTICUT CENT (Auctori Connec)

By EARLE D. SHERWOOD

THE EARLIEST record of a Connecticut coin according to Dye's Encyclopedia is found in historical documents. On May 25, 1721, upper house of General Assembly of Connecticut passed an act ordering that a coin called "Black Doggs" pass at value of two pence. What coin is this? Neither Dye's Encyclopedia or Crosby shed any light on this point. In searching through some very old coin books at Sterling Library, Yale University, I uncovered the following description, which I believe answers, or if you prefer, solves the mystery of Black Doggs.

New England Stiver (copper) or two lions on skins; ISVC supposed to be abbreviation for 1 Stiver von Connecticut. Upper lion facing left, lower lion facing right. At left of lions IV and at right SC. A circle of dashes surrounds this forming a deep milled border. Rev. In four lines legend: NEW ENGLAND W (Note: N's are reversed and M's inverted.)

This coin was supposed to have originated in Holland and was struck for trade with New Amsterdam (N.Y.C.) to furnish small change for Dutch merchants of that day. It is thought this coin was struck in the 17th century. I may be mistaken in my deductions, but I believe the "New England Stiver" and "Black Doggs" to be the same coin. No doubt a nickname bestowed on the black copper coin and the two crude lions that looked like dogs.

Enough of that; let's get on with the story of the "Auctori Connec" Cent.

I've selected this Colonial coin be-

cause it is the most common of the early colonial cents and has the greatest number of varieties. In 1785 the bill was passed authorizing a state copper coinage for Connecticut. The coin to be value of English half-penny and to weigh 144 grains. This coin is the size of our large U.S. cent. There are quite a few varieties heavier and many lighter than 144 gr.

According to old records there were two mints (both in what is today New Haven). One mint, at Morris Cove, on right side of New Haven harbor going up, at a point two miles above the lighthouse; another mint at Westville at foot of West Rock, two miles inland.

Dies for most of the Connecticut cents were made by Abel Buel. In first year, 1785, we find the coinage privilege sublet to Samuel Broome and Jeremiah Platt. For a period of about six weeks in 1786 the mint was leased to Mark Leavensworth, Isaac Baldwin and William Leavensworth. During this period the mint just made blanks and had them stamped in New York. There is good reason to believe that many Connecticut cents were made at Machin's Mint in what is now Newburg, N.Y. Were the coins struck at Machin's Mint counterfeits or were they struck under legal contract in 1786? I do not know.

The adoption of the U.S. Constitution in 1787 put a legal end to all state coinage, although there is ample evidence that James Jarvis (who had controlling interest) continued to strike Connecticut cents

ity is the key to the reverse of the variety as a rule.

It is not my intention to describe the many slightly different varieties but to give you an idea of how to identify some of the distinct varieties which I consider interesting enough to have a place in every Colonial collection; that is, if you can obtain them.

The Conn. Cents are dated 1785, 1786, 1787 and 1788. Except for mistakes and variations in spelling, they all bear the same legend, obverse: "Auctori Connec" and reverse: "Inde Et Lib"—"Authority of Connecticut" and "Independence and Liberty."

The following list explains the distinct types, and where helpful I have supplied the corresponding Miller number:

The Cromwell head is my description of this variety because of its resemblance to head of Oliver Cromwell as found on English shilling of 1658. The dye is usually struck over a Nova Constellation coin and it usually shows through. Its Miller number is 5-B2.

There are several collections of Connecticut Cents. Here is a partial list. The New Jersey Historical Society of Newark, N.J. has one. There is a collection of 16 pieces (not all different) in State Library at Hartford, Conn. Many of these specimens are in fine condition. There is a collection of a little over 100 at the Historical Society in Hartford. One of the finest and largest collection in Sterling Library at Yale College in New Haven, Conn. One of the finest private collections is the personal property of John Richardson of Stratford, Conn. There are over 200 different pieces in this collection, including the rare Hercules head and large head; and the condition of most of the coins is fine or better. Mr. Richardsons co-operation in checking on the Miller numbers to

See You Saw It In The Numismatic Scrapbook

fit my description is greatly appreciated.

Most coin collectors have some Conn. Cents in their collection, and a Colonial collection without Conn. Cents would be like a sandwich without bread. Quite a few Colonial collectors go after distinct types of Connecticut Cents, some specialize in them.

In getting together a collection of Conn. Cents you will find many common varieties, while others are difficult to obtain. Some of the rarer, distinct varieties are: the 1785 mailed bust left (head same type as common draped bust, 1787); 1786 double chin; 1786 large head; 1787 Hercules head; 1787 small head; 1787 Mutton head.

There are of course many rare varieties that are not distinct types; again, you may refer to the Miller list, if interested. Sylvester Crosby, also wrote an authoritative paper on Connecticut Cents, but his list is not nearly as complete as Miller's. There are even several varieties that have been discovered since Miller's list was published.

The specialist will find that this extensive series offers a most fertile field. The Conn. Cent is common enough to make a start easy and rare enough to make a complete collection almost impossible. Feel confident that over a period of years a collection of 100 or more different Conn. Cents can be assembled easily by collectors living in Connecticut or bordering states. Collectors at more distant points need not despair, as they can negotiate through collectors and dealers in the East.

You can pick Conn. Cents up as cheap as 50c each, and you'll pay several dollars for some of the rarer ones unless you're fortunate. The average price of a Conn. Cent in fine condition is \$1.

Does it pay to collect Connecticut Cents? Are you collecting for a business or a hobby? Coin collectors often grow to be numismatists. Worth while collecting ends in noted collections. Good collections usually bring good prices and there is every indication that the hobby is becoming more popular every year. **7, 141**

until sometime in 1788. It was not until 1789 that the state of Connecticut passed an act to discontinue the striking of Connecticut cents.

There are over 315 varieties of Connecticut cents. The majority, however, show only minor differences. These numerous varieties are thoroughly covered in H. C. Miller's "The State Coinage of Connecticut," published (in 1919, volume LIII, part 1) by American Numismatic Society, Broadway & 156th St., New York City.

If you're going to collect Connecticut cents, I would also suggest you read S. Crosby's paper for it's most interesting. The majority, however, prefer the Miller system of classi-

fication and numbering. In attributing Connecticut cents according to Miller, the sprig or olive branch held by Liberty is the key to the reverse of the variety with few exceptions. It is not my intention to describe the many slightly different varieties, but to give you an idea of how to identify some of the distinct varieties, which I consider interesting enough to have a place in every Colonial collection. That is if you can obtain them. Some are scarce.

The Connecticut cents are dated 1785, 1786, 1787 and 1788. Except for mistakes and variations in spelling they all bear the same legend. Obv., laureated bust, usual legend AUC-TORI CONNEC and rev., seated



1787 Small Head



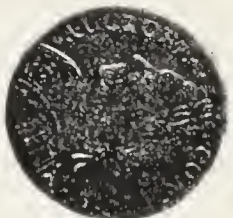
1786 Hercules Head

1787 ConnFc

1787 Mutton Head



1785 African Head



1787 Mailed Bust, left



1786 Large Head



1785 Mailed Bust, right



Common Type

MAJOR TYPES AND VARIETIES OF CONNECTICUT CENTS

Date	Type	Miller #	obv. rev.	Rarity
1785	Negro Head		45 F ⁴	R-1
1785	Mailed Bust r., several varieties			
1785	Mailed Bust left		7 D	R-5
1785	Mailed Bust left		8 D	R-6
1786	Hercules Head		53 N	R-3
1786	Hercules Head		53 G	R-5
1786	Hercules Head		53 B ²	R-6
1786	Double Chin		1 A	R-4
1786	Mailed Bust r., several varieties			
1786	Mailed Bust l., several varieties			
1786	Draped Bust left		6 K	R-5
1786	Draped Bust left		7 K	R-6
1786	Large Head		3 D ¹	R-4
1786	Large Head		3 D ⁴	R-6
1787	Hercules Head		7 I	R-4
1787	Small Head		11 A	R-3
1787	Small Head		11 V ¹	R-6
1787	Bradford or Mutton Head		12 C	R-3
1787	Outlined or Simple Head		62 M	R-3
1787	Horned Bust		4 L	Common
1787	Laughing Head		61 M	R-1
1787	Rev. Skeleton Hand		335 T ²	R-3
1787	Rev. Skeleton Hand		3316 T ²	R-6
1787	Rev. Skeleton Hand		3336 T ²	R-1
1787	CONNECT (Mailed Bust)		15 F	R-3
1787	CONNECT (Mailed Bust)		15 R	R-6
1787	CONNECT (Mailed Bust)		15 S	R-5
1787	AUCIORI (Draped Bust)		38 GG	R-2
1787	AUCIORI (Draped Bust)		38 I ²	R-3
1787	AUCTOBI (Draped Bust)		391 H ²	R-5
1787	AUCTOBI (Draped Bust)		391 h ¹	R-5
1787	AUCTOBI (Draped Bust)		392 ee	R-4
1787	AUCTOPI, several varieties			
1787	AUCTORI CONNFC (Draped) ..		43 V	Common
1787	AUCTORI CONNLC (Draped) ..		50 F	R-5
1788	AUCTORI CONNLC (Mailed) ..		13 A ¹	R-4
1788	Rev. INDL ET LIB		152 P	R-4
1788	Rev. INDL ET LIB		153 P	R-6
1788	Mailed Bust r., several varieties			
1788	Draped Bust, several varieties ..			
1788	Cromwell Head (Mailed Bust) ..		5 B ²	R-5

Inscription letters in bold face type indicates wrong letter was used on coin.

Liberty left holding out olive branch and usual legend INDE ET LIB. Legend on obverse means Authority of Connecticut and reverse, Independence and Liberty. Date at foot of Liberty on reverse.

Most of the names used for the distinct varieties are either in Miller's article or in common usage. One exception: I have taken the liberty to name one Cromwell head because this variety resembles head of Oliver Cromwell as found on English shilling of 1658. The die is usually struck over a Nova Constellatio coin and partly shows through.

The list given in this article explains the distinct types and I have supplied the Miller numbers and degree of rarity, R1 to R6. The higher the number the rarer the coin.

There are several important collections of Connecticut cents which (with the exception of the New Jersey Historical Society) I have had access to all of these mentioned.

The New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J. There is a collection of 126 pieces (not all different) in State Library at Hartford, Conn. Many of these specimens are in fine condition. There is also a collection of a little over 100 at the Historical Society in Hartford, Conn. One of the finest and largest collections I had the privilege of studying at Sterling Library, Yale College, New Haven, Conn. Also spent quite some time looking over the largest and most complete collection of them all which belonged to John Richardson of Stratford, Conn. There were over 200 different Connecticut cents all attributed according to Miller. The condition of most of these coins was fine or better. Mr. Richardson passed on a few years ago and I never did find out what happened to the collection. It was the cooperation of Mr. Richardson that made it possible

for me to prepare this article.

I personally had over 100 of the Connecticut cents, at one time.

Most coin collectors have some Connecticut cents in their collection and an U.S. Colonial collection without Connecticut cents would be like a sandwich without bread.

Many Colonial collectors collect distinct types of Connecticut cents.

In getting together a collection of Connecticut cents you will find many common varieties, while others are difficult to obtain. Some of the rarer distinct varieties are 1785 mailed bust left, most of the Hercules head, 1786, 1787; 1786 has several rare varieties, also 1788 and even 1787. Suggest you study the accompanying table.

The specialist will find that this extensive series offers a most fertile field. You will find the Conn. cent common enough to make a start easy and rare enough to make a complete collection almost impossible. I feel confident that over a period of years a collection of 50 different can be assembled. Especially collectors living in or near Connecticut. Collectors at more distant points need not despair, as they can negotiate through dealers and collectors in the east.

You can pick Connecticut cents in good condition from \$3 up. Many varieties are quite higher today however; but you'll find the average price about \$5 or \$6 in VG condition or better.

Does it pay to collect Connecticut cents? They once made it possible for me to put a down payment on a home. They may be higher today but they will be still higher tomorrow.

Worthwhile collecting leads to noted collectors. Good collections always bring good prices and the hobby of coin collecting is increasing rapidly.

Connecticut Colonial Coins

BY EARLE D. SHERWOOD

THE EARLIEST record of a Connecticut coin according to Dye's Encyclopedia is found in historical documents. On May 25, 1721, upper house of General Assembly of Connecticut passed an Act ordering that a coin called "Black Dogs" pass at value of twopence. What coin is this? Neither Dye's Coin Encyclopedia or Crosby shed any light on this point.

However, in searching through some very old coin books at Sterling Library, Yale, I uncovered the following description, which, I believe, answers the question—or if you will, solves the mystery of Black Dogs.

"New England Stiver (Copper)

Ob. Two lions on skins; ISVC rev. supposed to be abbreviation for 1 Stiver von Connecticut. Upper lion facing left, lower inverted facing right. At left of lions I V and at right S C. A circle of dashes surrounds this forming a deep milled border.

Rx. In four lines legend: NEW ENGLA ND W. (Note: N's are reversed and M's inverted)."

This coin was supposed to have originated in Holland and was struck for trade with New Amsterdam (N.Y.C.) to furnish small change for Dutch merchants of that day. It is thought this coin was struck in the 17th Century. I may be mistaken in my deductions but I believe the "New England Stiver" and "Black Dogs" to be the same. No doubt a nickname bestowed on the black copper coin and the two crude lions that looked like dogs.

The earliest Connecticut coin of which specimens are obtainable is the Granby or Higley threepence. This coin was a private issue struck by John Higley of Granby, Conn.,

from copper mined on his own farm which was a mile and a half south of the principal Simsbury copper mines. This Simsbury mine was (in 1773 by order of General Court of Conn.) made a Colonial goal and was later used during the Revolution for British prisoners of war.

The Granby coins were struck without state authority. There is evidence that there was a large quantity struck but due to their popular demand, to be used as an alloy in striking gold coins, they are today very scarce, in fact, rare. The copper used in these Granby tokens was noted for its purity.

All the Granby tokens had beaded or milled borders and a plain edge. The size varied from 18 to 19; they weigh from 120 to 170 grains.

Following is a description of five varieties of this coin:—

1. Ob. A deer standing facing left, occupying entire field. Legend: "The Value of Threepence." Rev. Three hammers, each bearing a crown. Legend: "Connecticut 1737."
2. Ob. A deer standing facing left occupying entire field. Legend: "The Value of Threepence." Rev. Three hammers, each bearing a crown. Legend: "I am good copper 1737."
3. Ob. A deer standing facing left, a crescent in field above and to left. Legend: "Value me as you please." Exergue, Roman numeral 3, small crescent below. Rev. A broad axe. Legend: "I cut my way through." No date.
4. Same as No. 3 but dated '1739.'
5. Ob. A spoked cart wheel. Legend: "The wheel goes round." Rev. Broad axe same as No's 3 and 4.

There may be other combinations of the five described.

The first few strikings of the

Granby token were boldly marked "The Value of Threepence," but John Higby evidently had trouble getting the people to accept the coin at his marked value, so we next see the legend "Value me as you please," although the Roman numeral 3 is still on the coin.

All of these Granby coins are rare and worth from \$30 to \$75 depending on condition. Why not try to get one, if you can afford it? A valuable addition to any collection.

Next is the most interesting and numerous of the Colonial series, namely the "Auctori Connect" commonly called the Connecticut Cents.

In 1785 the bill was passed authorizing a state copper coinage for

Connecticut. The coin to be value of English half-penny and to weigh 14 grains. (The coin is the size of the large cent.) There are quite a few varieties heavier and many decidedly lighter than 144 grains.

According to old records there were two mints (both in what is today New Haven) one mint at Morris Cove, on right side of New Haven harbour going up, at a point two miles above the light house; another mint at Westville at foot of West Rock, two miles inland.

Dies for most of the Connecticut Cents were made by Abel Bull. In 1785 we find the coinage privilege sub-let to Samuel Broome and Jeremiah Platt. For a period of about



1787 Small Head

1786 Hercules Head

1787 CommFc

1787 Mutton Head

1785 African Head

six weeks in 1786 the mint was leased to Mark Leavensworth, Isaac Baldwin and William Leavensworth. During this period the mint just struck blanks and had them stamped in New York City. There is good reason to believe that many Conn. Cents were made at Machin's Mint, at what is now Newburgh. Were the coins struck at Machin's Mint counterfeits or were they struck under legal contract in 1786? I do not know.

The adoption of the U.S. constitution in 1787 put a legal end to all state coinage, although there is ample evidence that James Jarvis (who had controlling interest) continued to strike Connecticut Cents until

some time in 1788. It was not until 1789 that the state of Conn. passed an act to discontinue the striking of Conn. Cents.

There are over 315 varieties of Connecticut Cents. The majority, however, show only minor differences. These numerous varieties are thoroughly covered in Miller's authoritative paper published by the American Numismatic Society of New York City. In studying Connecticut Cents be sure and read Crosby, for his paper is most interesting although I believe the majority prefer Miller's system of classifying and numbering. In attributing Conn. Cents according to Miller, the sprig or olive branch held by Liber-

1787 Mail Bust, left

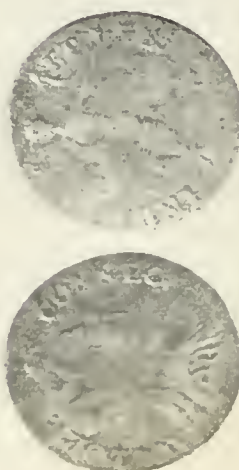


1786 Large Head

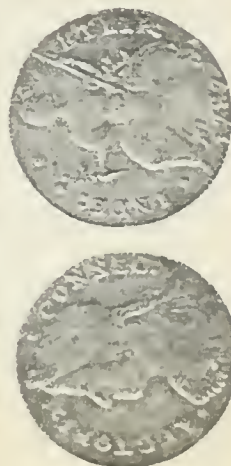


R. MARTIN COLL. EX. J. RICHARDSON

1785 Mailed Bust, right



Common Type



Date	Distinct Type	Miller No.	Rarity
1785	Negro Head	41-F ¹	scarce
1785	Mailed Bust, right	42-F ¹	scarce
1785	Mailed Bust, left	several varieties	very scarce
1786	Hercules Head	7-D and 8-D	very scarce
1786	Double Chin	53-N	very scarce
1786	Mailed Bust, right	53-G and 53-B ²	very scarce
1786	Mailed Bust, left	1-A	very scarce
1786	Draped Bust, left	several varieties	very scarce
1786	Draped Bust, right	several varieties	very scarce
1786	Large Head	6-K and 7-K	very scarce
1787	Hercules Head	3-D ¹ and 3-D ²	very scarce
1787	Small Head	7-I	very scarce
1787	Bradford or Mutton Head	11-A	very scarce
1787	Horned Bust	12-C	very scarce
1787	Laughing Head	4-L	common
1787	Laughing Head	61-M	scarce
1787	Laughing Head	62-M	very scarce
1787	Rx. Skeleton hand	335-T ² and 3336-T ²	very scarce
1787	CONNECT (mailed bust)		very scarce
1787	AUCTORI (draped bust)		very scarce
1787	AUCTORI (draped bust)		very scarce
1787	AUCTORI (draped bust)		very scarce
1787	AUCTORI CONNFC		very scarce
1788	AUCTORI CONNLC (mailed)		very scarce
1788	Rx. INDL ET LIB (draped)		very scarce
1788	Mailed Bust, right	several varieties	very scarce
1788	Draped Bust, left	several varieties	very scarce
1788	Cromwell Head (mailed bust)	5-B ²	very scarce

CONNECTICUT COPPERS vs CONNECTICUT CENTS.

(RF-43C)

- from Edward R. Barnsley

In reply to RF-43 (CNL, April 1973, p.398) I submit the following:

It has been well established in numismatic literature that Coppers is the correct name to apply to those coins bearing the AUCTORI CONNEC legend. But recently Charles E. Funk, Jr., raised an interesting question: "When and Why did the Connecticut coppers begin to be miscalled 'Cents' ?" (CNL, p.416).

Collectors have noticed, for example, that the editors who prepared for publication H.C. Miller's monumental treatise, "The State Coinage of Connecticut", titled his halftone plates, CONNECTICUT CENTS, and they prefaced their supplement to his posthumous work by saying, "several new varieties of Connecticut cents have been discovered". But this was only done in 1920, which was many, many years after Connecticut coppers first began to be miscalled Connecticut cents.

Mid-19th Century auction catalogues abound with the misuse of this word as applied to the Connecticut Series. In fact, one of our earliest numismatic writers, William Cowper Prime (1825-1905) used the two words interchangeably. In March, 1860 he stated in his article, "Coin in America":

"The number and variety of Connecticut cents or coppers, from 1785 to 1788, is absolutely beyond computation. Every day a new one is discovered. The variation is not always important, but quite sufficient to indicate the use of a separate and distinct die for each coin. Thus the dots, stars, or lines of the legend are different, the head faces to the right or to the left, or some equally distinct mark is found." (Quoted from "Harper's New Monthly Magazine". Vol. XX, No. 118, p.472.)

I believe, therefore, it can be stated with some certainty that for about 70 years after production stopped, Connecticut's copper coins coined by The Company for Coining Coppers were usually termed just that, i.e., coppers. However, because of the similar size of these pieces unmarked as to value, when compared to other copper coins conspicuously stamped with the word cent (such as the Massachusetts Cents minted in 1787 and the Federal Cents minted in 1793), the shorter name soon became attached to them by the public in general and collectors in particular. And unfortunately, this common name is still used incorrectly today by numismatists who should know better. Some modern authors have even called these coins "Connecticut Pennies". This was done, for example, by the erudite scholar, Dr. Lawrence C. Wroth in his 1958 biography, "Abel Buell of Connecticut", pages 23 & 83.

As far as I am concerned, the two names are a distinction without difference. In common parlance, a Connecticut Copper is a Connecticut Cent, and a Connecticut Cent is a Connecticut Copper. It's just that simple!

MORE ON CONNECTICUT COPPERS vs CONNECTICUT CENTS

(RF-43D)

- from Robert J. Lindesmith

I was rather interested in Charles E. Funk, Jr.'s comment regarding Connecticut coppers being miscalled cents. While I am interested in the history of the term coppers and how it was used during this period, I really can see no great harm in calling them Connecticut Cents. The fact that they preceded our large cents and were found in circulation up to the advent of the small sized cent, would lead me to believe that they were called cents over a rather long period in relation to the years of issue. Possibly just as in the case of Hard Times Tokens ... they were called "Wildcat Cents" ... in the 1850's. This represents the main reason I would find it hard to take issue with John W. Haseltine (born in 1838) for listing the Sylvester S. Crosby 1785 to 1788 Connecticut varieties under the heading "CENTS.", in his June 27-29, 1883 sale.

While I am not certain on this point, I believe the Philadelphia Mint treated the Connecticut coppers the same as the regular U.S. cent issues at the time they retired the large cents from circulation. This is not meant to indicate that I think Mr. Funk is wrong, but to illustrate why it is rather easy to think of them as cents rather than coppers.

And, with Walter H. Breen's comments in respect to this subject in mind, I might mention that I like the thinking behind the following Thomas L. Elder statement:

"The ferry fees were listed under the rather uncertain term of 'coppers.' "
In other words, just what was considered "coppers" in the case of this particular ferry service? The above quotation is found in "The Collector's Notes", back pages of the Thomas L. Elder, Sept. 28 & 29, 1928 auction catalog.

December 1974

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

Sequential page 471

CONNECTICUT COPPERS: CENTS: PENNIES

(RF-43E)

- from Edward R. Barnsley

The various comments which have been submitted on the above subject have been most interesting, and they illustrate the value of different collectors sharing with one another the results of their individual research on a particular subject. In the last issue (CNL, September 1974, p. 456) I mentioned that Dr. Wroth, the author of Abel Buell of Connecticut referred to the AUCTORI CONNEC's as "pennies"; in fact, he did so seven times and never once called them either "coppers" or "cents". My question now is, -- When were our our large, copper tokens and coins, the size of U.S. Mint cents, 1793-1857, first called "pennies"?

It is probable that our first token, so named after the British copper coin of the same size, was the uniface Albany Church Token bearing the inscription "Church Penny". The Massachusetts Historical Society specimen of this 1790 token was illustrated in the very first issue of The Colonial Newsletter, in October, 1960. Don Taxay's Comprehensive Catalogue, p.22, plate 259, states that 1,000 of these coppers were authorized on January 4, 1790 by the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York. Did this action result, therefore, in the earliest known American use of the word "penny"?

A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED

(RF-43F)

- from Poor Richard; remarks by ye Editor

In recent issues of CNL there has been considerable discussion of the origins and usage of the terms "coppers", "cents" and - now - "pennies". Dr. Wroth's use of the term "Connecticut Pennies" was mentioned by Edward R. Barnsley (CNL, September 1974, p. 456) and seemed to carry the implication that this usage was incorrect. So far as ye Editor has been able to determine, Dr. Wroth is the only person to have so categorized the copper coinage of Connecticut, and we might excuse him this transgression on the basis that he was not a numismatist.

Dr. Wroth's usage of the term "pennies" would have been from a historical rather than a numismatic frame of mind. He would certainly have had knowledge of the very famous writings of Benjamin Franklin: "A penny saved is a penny earned" as in Poor Richard, and later restated by Franklin as "A penny saved is a penny got" in his letter of 2 October 1779 to Edward Bridgen on the subject of a copper coinage for the United States. (This letter appears on page 3 of the September 1965 issue of CNL). There can be no question that Franklin's writings indicate that the term "penny" was certainly in everyday usage prior to the coinage of early American coppers.

On Wednesday evening, May 25th, 1892, Mr. Francis B. Lee of Trenton, N.J. presented a paper before the American Numismatic and Historical Society of New York City entitled "The Colonial Jersey Coinage, from an Historical Standpoint". In this paper Mr. Lee discusses the rates of exchange and the early attention given to this matter:

In West New Jersey attention was very early paid to this matter and under the proceedings of the Commissioners, May 3, 1681, it was ordered by the Court having jurisdiction over the Liberties and Precincts of Burlington, that English coin should pass at the following rates.

1 Shilling, @ 1.6, (other pieces in proportion.)

King's Copper Farthing, @ $\frac{1}{4}$ penny.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pence, @ 1 penny.

Moreover no one was compelled to take above "six pounds of y^e said Copper Coyne in one payment."

In the General Free Assembly held at Burlington, (November 21-28, 1681), the XXVI chapter of a general act provided that an old England shilling should pass at 18 pence and other coin proportionately, whilst an New England shilling was legalized at 14 pence and lesser denominations in a like ratio. This act was made void after May 18th, 1682, by the Assembly of the latter year. Exactly two years after, or in 1684, it was ordered that "three farthings of the King's Coin shall be accounted and go current for one penny within this Province, and so proportionately to greater sums; provided none shall be constrained to take more than five shillings thereof at one payment."

So here we find the use of the term "penny" as far back as the year 1681 in America and used specifically in the context of "Copper Coyne"

ON CONNECTICUT COPPERS STRUCK OVER NEW JERSEY COPPERS

● ● from Edward R. Barnsley

(RF-36A)

In reply to RF-36 (CNL, Sept. 1972, p. 369), although it has been stated in print that Connecticut Coppers were in some cases struck over New Jersey's, my observations have been the other way around; I mean, Connecticut's were the undertypes, not the overtypes. I have never seen or heard of a specific example of a Connecticut over New Jersey striking. Have you?

● ● from ye Editor

(RF-36B)

In a personal letter dated June 7, 1972, the late Cyril H. Hawley wrote the following observation to ye Editor, prior to the publication of RF-36, and in response to a preliminary inquiry on this subject:

"With reference to the Connecticut coppers overstruck on New Jersey coppers, I never owned one but have seen references to them in Crosby and by Miller as you doubtless know. However, I did have some overstruck on Novas. Several years ago I disposed of my collection, and I find myself rather wishing it was back in my cabinets. However, I collected most of my Connecticut's when they could be found in quantities at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each! At present prices I doubt that my Scotch blood could take the shock of again acquiring the 303 out of 384 varieties listed by Miller."

Ye Editor has searched through both Crosby and Miller for the references that are mentioned here, but they have not been located. Our conclusion is that Mr. Hawley must have been in error, both in the original manuscript "Auctori Connec and the Fugios" and in his later letter quoted above. If any of our Patrons are aware of Connecticut's struck over New Jerseys, please advise us.

STACK'S NUMISMATIC REVIEW" JAN, 1946 P. 8 BY JOHN M. RICHARDSON

Connecticut cents have been found struck over those of New Jersey and Massachusetts, and over the Constellations. These examples of freaks cannot be classed as different die varieties, for perfect specimens of all of them exist under their proper catalog numbers.¹

Was an Automatic Planchet Feeder Used in New Haven in 1787? (TN-147)
from Mike Hodder; Wolfeboro, NH

An interesting example of 1787 CT M 32.1-X.3 offers suggestive hints that an automatic planchet feeder may have been used in one Connecticut mint in 1787, six years before Adam Eckfeldt is credited with the invention for the Philadelphia Mint.

This specimen is owned by a New York collector. It weighs 131.7 grains, is 28.6 x 31.0 mm in diameter (horizontal x vertical), and its reverse die was oriented at 180 degrees, or true "coin turn". The coin was quadruply struck, the first strike being centered, the second being offset left 10% and the third offset in the same direction 30%. A final tab strike can be seen on the extreme left of the flan, occupying about 5% of the surface, and was caused by a blank planchet coming between the reverse coin face and die.

James C. Spilman, ye olde editor of the CNL, first suggested that an automatic planchet feeder was in use in Abel Buell's mint in vol. 21, n. 1 (April, 1982), seq. p. 733. "Jim Spilman's suggestion in CNL v. 21, n. 2 (July, 1982), seq. pp. 783-785 that tab strikes are evidence for an automatic feeder is interesting but, I feel, inconclusive. Tab strikes could have been made by the press operator's failure to remove an already struck flan coupled with his failure to follow the timing of the men swinging the counterweighted screw press beam. We know that missing fingers were typical injuries suffered by the men feeding planchets between the dies, so attention to timing was crucial in running a hand-fed screw press. A tab strike could simply result from off-center placement of a second flan."

It is usually assumed that the Connecticut minters used hand fed screw presses (assuming that there were more than one mint, each with its own equipment). If this were the case, the multiply struck subject coin could only have been made in one of two ways. Firstly, the operator may have inserted the blank between the dies, allowed it to be struck once, and then repositioned it two more times each progressively further left, finally inserting a second blank atop the extreme leftmost portion of the first to create the tab strike. Alternatively, the blank may have been left in the press inadvertently, was struck correctly centered, bounced up and to the left, then received the second and third strikes, each time bouncing further left. Then, forgetting that he already had a coin on the die face, the pressman inserted another blank but was not quick enough to match the timing of his fellows, who were swinging the beam, and only obtained a tab strike on the top of the second blank, a partial brockage from the first blank on the bottom.

If the first explanation is correct, this coin would have been a deliberate creation akin to the spectacular MOS strikes seen on some 1787 varieties. Yet, this coin is not an eye catching example and in fact, the sequence of strikes has gone unnoticed until now. It is certainly not an obviously deliberate creation. If the second explanation is correct the third impression and final tab strike could not have been caused without conscious intervention by the operator. When the coin received the third and fourth strikes its center of gravity had moved left off the die face and was unsupported. In other words, if the coin had bounced after the first and second strikes, it should have fallen off the press at that point and could not have been struck two more times.

Another explanation presents itself to account for the multiple strikes seen on this coin, but it is one that requires the assumption of an automatic planchet feeder and a mechanism to sweep struck blanks off the die face to make room for a fresh flan. It is supported by the observation that each successive strike was progressively further left on the flan, the last being a tab. Clearly, the coin was moving left away from the centers of the die faces each time it was struck. Human intervention can account for this, but I feel it is unlikely if this specimen were meant to be a "saleable" MOS. If an automatic feeder were in use, and if its operation were linked to the movement of the sweeper arm, and if it became jammed and did not move through a complete cycle, then the subsequent strikes seen on this M 32.1-X.3 could be explained by mechanical failure of the device.

This assumption runs counter to the accepted wisdom about such inventions. There is no documentation known to me that suggests that such a device was in use in New Haven (or wherever 32.1-X.3 was struck) in 1787-1789. The evidence that survives gives credit for the invention in America to Adam Eckfeldt years later. The only surviving evidence that suggests an earlier date for the device is the coins, themselves. I have seen several 1787 Connecticut coppers that have looked like they somehow got stuck in the press and failed to eject before being struck multiple times. I would like to hear from other CNL patrons if they feel this suggestion is possible, or entirely out of line.

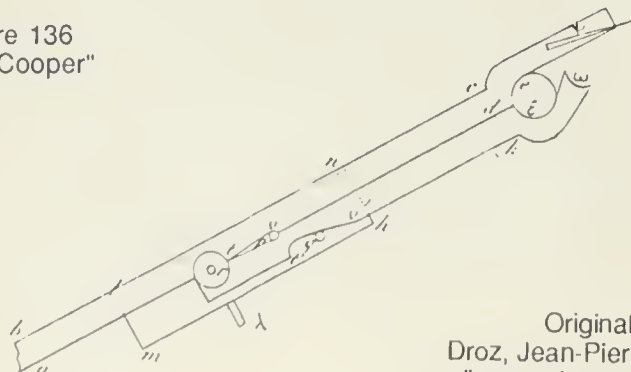
Comments by ye *olde* Editor:

Looking at photographs of coins or reading about theories is not a lot of help in reaching conclusions about the subject of automatic planchet feeders. Examination of a lot of these coins exhibiting the pinched edges, seeing how they are tapered from the beginning of the pinch to the edge and observing striation marks suggesting that the pieces were sometimes forced out of the dies with considerable energy is much better, and ye Editor has examined a lot of Connecticut specimens exhibiting these characteristics; however this does not *prove* anything. Someday we must construct minting equipment representing, to the best of our knowledge, that used for the Early American Coinages and actually work with it to find out what actually happens when such equipment is operated. Doing just this is one of the long term objectives of CNL.

On the other hand there exist a number of illustrations from old books and documents that show conclusively that automatic planchet feeders were in very early use in various parts of the world. One of the best examples is presented by Denis R. Cooper in his book *The Art and Craft of Coinmaking -- A History of Minting Technology*, Spink & Son, London (1988). In Chapter 13, beginning on page 131 Cooper discusses the work of Droz in Paris and London and illustrates (figures 134 and 136) Droz's screwpress and a very complex feeder mechanism for placing blank planchets on a die and for removing the struck coin. Droz first started work at the Paris mint in 1783 and his screw press was in operation in 1803. See CNL page 773 for Boulton's more advanced version installed on his steam (vacuum) screw press in The Royal Mint, London. The same illustration appears as figure 139 in Cooper. A very primitive version of the same idea is suggested (Middleburg Mint, Zeeland in Holland, 1671) by Cooper in his figure 47, page 54.

Early American ingenuity, especially that of Abel Buell, should not be discounted. The coins present no proof in this regard, only evidence that something very unusual was taking place!

Figure 136
from "Cooper"



Originally from
Droz, Jean-Pierre -- *Rapport ...*
sur diverses inventions relatives a l'art
du monnayage (Paris, 1803)



1787 CONV. MILLER 28-n



1787 NEW JERSEY MARIS 72-z over MILLER 33(16)-Z(15)



1787 MACHINUS MILLS Halfpenny

HUMMINGERS AND BUZZERS

The finding of Early American Coins with two holes punched through them is not at all an uncommon occurrence. Generally the finder says such mutilation was done to convert the piece into a button, and thus it is an item of great monetary value. He never stops to think that only a button of this size would be required to trim a Great Coat for the Cardiff Giant! Not only would such a button be double the size of an ordinary button, it would also be impractical to use. The thicknesses of materials then in vogue required metal buttons to have an eye or stem soldered on the back, and it was through this eye that most colonial buttons were sewn to the cloth or leather.

The writer believes that early coins with double punch holes and oftentimes notched edges were made solely for the purpose of amusing children. They should be evaluated simply as kids toys, - nothing more, nothing less. To test the hypothesis, I put a piece of string through my 1787 Machinus Mills Tory Cent (see accompanying illustration), and asked my young son what the contraption was. "Where did you get the humming, Dad?" "Why do you call it that, son?" "Because it makes a funny humming sound if you hold one end of the looped string in each hand, sling the coin around until the string is tightly twisted, then snap out the loop to unwind it rapidly." Thus to my surprise and amazement I found out how to hum a hummingbird!

Illustrated for variety are two other nice examples of early hummingbirds. The 1787 Connecticut piece, Miller 28-n, is from the collection of the American Numismatic Society. It shows how the two holes were made by some circular, tapered punch, - not drilled through. The other piece is interesting because the coin is a 1787 New Jersey, Maris 72-z which has been double struck, obverse to reverse, over a 1787 Connecticut issue, Miller 33(16)-Z(15).

The New-York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. IV, No. 4 (Jan., 1921) p. 100, contains an authoritative article by W. L. Calver entitled, "Children's Toys Found in Revolutionary Camps". Illustrated are two XVIII Century New York buzzers which are only refinements of the older type of hummingbird. The former were made by serrating the edge of a disk with a saw file in order to produce a louder whirring sound than that generated by a smooth edged periphery. The article reads, in part:

"Conspicuous amongst the objects relating to the juvenile population of the camps are the twine-driven buzzers, made of lead probably from a flattened bullet. Several of these buzzers, thin leaden disks with serrated edges, and having two perforations near their centers, have been found within the Manhattan Island Camp. Another one - an oddity in its way, was recently found on a Revolutionary site at Tippet's Hill at Spuyten Duyvil. This specimen has the usual sawtooth edge, but the teeth are bent outward right and left alternately, after the manner of a circular saw, to augment the buzz. A buzzer from a British Camp near Richmond, Staten Island, has the serrated edge, and was made from a worn-out half-penny of William III." The latter two specimens are the ones illustrated.

Edward R. Barnsley

The coinages of this year are by far the most complicated of all Colonial issues. To simplify the presentation, and to encourage collectors who might have been daunted by the indigestible mess of Miller descriptions, we have subdivided the issues of this year first by mints and thereunder by designs.

The mints striking Connecticut cents dated 1787 are as follows:

Unlocated Private Mint

Responsible for the "Muttonhead" coins, M. 1.2—C, 1.2—mm, time unknown. These are stylistically unlike anything else in the Colonial series.

Morristown, New Jersey

Dies by Walter Mould, between June 1787 and August 1788. Responsible for the two "Laughing Head" varieties and those punchlinked with them; note the peculiar wide horse-shoe-shaped U, which is among the letters shared by these coins and the wide-planchet New Jersey cents of 1787–88. Mould, a pupil of the Wyons in Birmingham, England, emigrated to the USA in 1786 (bringing with him a number of dies, some by Wyon including the IMMUNE COLUMBIA and several prototype dies for the New Jersey coinage). He associated himself with Albion Cox and Thomas Goadsby, and with Revolutionary War hero Matthias Ogden as surety, entered into a contract with the State of New Jersey to establish an official mint for making copper coins, commonly misnamed cents but correctly termed coppers. Mould quarreled with the others and Ogden got the legislature to pass a special act allowing him to coin his million N. J. coppers separately from the Cox–Goadsby two million. Mould moved to Morristown, leasing the John Cleve Symmes house "Solitude", and struck his full million N. J. coppers, of which he paid a tithe (a 10% commission) to the state treasurer, in coppers or paper currency rather than in silver or gold—in addition to coining tens of thousands, possibly hundreds of thousands, of Connecticut coppers, on which he paid no tax or commission whatever. These varieties are all identified and all four are here offered.

Machin's Mills near Newburgh, N. Y.

(June 1787 through early 1700)

Dies by James F. Atlee, who joined the staff of this notorious "Manufactory of Hard Ware" in the former month. Operations, under Capt. Thomas Machin and a half dozen or so other partners, were kept secret and largely went on at night; according to Eric P. Newmen, workmen wore hideous masks to frighten away local children. Much of the firm's output consisted of imitation halfpence of George III popularly known as "Tory Pennies," some of which were offered in earlier Pine Tree auctions. Later, the firm negotiated a contract with the legal Vermont coinage franchise holders, splitting profits 60–40 in favor of Machin's Mills, in order that the Vermont enterprise could use the die-cutting services of Atlee—accounting for the Vermont reverse found on 1788 Connecticut cent variety 1–1. The firm also made coppers purporting to be New Jersey and Connecticut issues; we here offer 8 of the 9 known 1787 Connecticut varieties from this mint.

"The Company for Coining Coppers"

New Haven 1

Through June 1, 1787

Dies by Abel Buel, possibly with assistants who may have included his son Benjamin, on behalf of Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse and James Goodrich—the legal franchise holders. As Abel Buel had turned over the 1786 hubs to his other son William, who took them to Vermont, the earliest dies of 1787 from the New Haven mint were left-over 1786 obverses (Miller die 1786 5, 3, the "Hercules," becoming 1787 die 7; 1786 die 7, the second Draped Bust, becoming 1787 die 29.1) together with a few hand-cut dies (1787 obvs. 8, 9); shortly afterward, Buel completed a mailed bust hub (for obvs. 2, 5, 10–15) which he later gave to his son Benjamin (see introduction to 1788, below). After James Jarvis bought a controlling interest in the Company for Coining Coppers, it ceased legal operations as such, becoming that next to follow.

Dies at first by Abel Buel, than by apprentices using his hubs. These coins are punch-linked with the FUGIO cents, sharing the cinquefoil and fleuron ornaments, numeral and letter punches of the latter. Jarvis had bought into the Company to have a legitimate base of operations for making some 30,666,666 FUGIO cents (345 tons at 157.5 grains per coin), for which he had by bribery obtained a federal contract, plus some 71,174½ lbs. copper which he had bought from the government at 11¼d. sterling per pound (but never paid for); the whole scandalous story is told by Taxay, *U. S. Mint and Coinage*, 28–38. Finding difficulties in obtaining local equipment for making copper blanks and dies on the scale contemplated, Jarvis went to England in February 1788 to try to negotiate a contract with Matthew Boulton (of Boulton & Watt's Soho Mint near Birmingham—the Watt was steam-engine inventor James Watt), but Boulton would have nothing to do with him unless Jarvis could somehow furnish security in something other than depreciated Continental notes or promissory notes. In his absence, his employees used the mint (and the federal copper) for making Connecticut, the vast majority of 1787–88 draped bust coins being made under these auspices, including the standard 33–Z type of which some 48 obv. and 25 rev. dies are known; the texture of the copper indicates that either the same source provided metal for FUGIO and Connecticut blanks, or that the remainder of the federal copper was used to make Connecticut cents.

Despite Jarvis & Co's token delivery of some 398,577 FUGIO coppers weighing 8,968 lbs; some time shortly before May 21, 1788, the federal authorities became aware that Jarvis was in default and voided his contracts as of Sept. 16, 1788, whereupon Jarvis promptly went back to Europe. On Feb 24, 1791, Secretary of Treasury, Alexander Hamilton sued Jarvis for breach of contract, obtaining a judgement of \$20,000 Spanish plus damages, but not one cent was ever collected. Some time after Sept. 1788, representatives of Machin's Mill bought the Jarvis & Co. equipment.

We have found it necessary to depart from the Crosby–Miller classification scheme, which treated misspellings, omitted colons or ornaments, etc., as intentional type changes. The procedure here is to make groups of those varieties sharing the same punches and ornaments, producing a coherent sequence which seems to be fairly close to the chronological order as the latter was determined by die break evidence. However, within the earlier groups, we have found it necessary to use the Miller order of obverses so long as Miller numbers are being used. In a subsequent book we hope to adopt a less cumbersome numbering system and to justify some of the more controversial historical and other conclusions here summarized, describing and picturing the few varieties not here offered. The numerous and popular misspellings and other die blunders, which have rendered the Connecticut series attractive to many collectors, testify to the use of apprentices not too careful about which punches they picked up, or who sometimes failed to correct a broken punch. Actually, five problems are reflected by these blunders:

1. Spacing problems—AUCTORI CONNECT, IND ET LIB.
2. Wrong choice of punch—AUCIORI, AUCTOBI, CONNFC, CONNLC, ETIIB, INDL, ETLIR (sometimes)
3. Broken punch not corrected—AUCTOPI, ETLIR (sometimes).
4. Corrected blunders—"FNDE" (INDE over FU), and overdate revs. Q,R.
5. Emergency substitutes for broken or unavailable punches—CONNFC/ET/FT, LIB/LIR, B made by combining R and L, etc.

Among these, the wrong choice of punch represents the most serious blunder and thus the most popular, though the other classes contain far rarer varieties. Most spacing problems were "solved" by adding or omitting ornaments and/or by crowding letters or allowing them to spread out as they came. The "FNDE" indicates that an apprentice fresh from lettering a FUGIO die allowed habit to overcome him before he realized that this die blank bore a seated figure, not a sundial. Both "overdates", Q (1787/1777) and R (1787/1788), represent blunders, not mint economy; the group including these is associated with another spacing problem—branch dividing IN DE—thought to be among Benjamin Buel's earliest work during the last days of the Company for Coining Coppers just before Jarvis takeover.

"COMPANY FOR COINING COPPERS"

Mailed Bust Left Design

The complex issues of this mint are most easily understood by subdividing them into die-linked groups which may represent an approximately chronological sequence, though there is reason to believe that more than one press was simultaneously in operation, one making mailed bust coins, another making draped busts. The way we subdivide these coins here requires a total abandonment of the Miller order, but it has the virtue of grouping together coins made by the same people at about the same time and having marked family resemblances.

We begin with the observation that the 1786 draped bust coins had a peculiar set of large letters. The coins of 1787 with those same letters presumably came before those with different letters; in particular, they probably came before those which have the smaller letters identical to the ones used on the FUGIO cents. These earlier coins often have small numerals in dates, entirely unlike the numerals found on the FUGIO cents; whereas a very large group of later Connecticut, attributed to Jarvis's mint (alias New Haven II), have the same larger numerals as every FUGIO—8 open at top, 7's with broken or rounded corner and tapering shaft, etc. In addition, the earlier group comes, usually, with no ornaments in legends except solid blunt stars (as in 1786 obv. 7) or crosses, without or with dots in the angles, whereas the later group does not have these ornaments, preferring instead hollow cinquefoils and/or fleurons, both the latter again being found on the FUGIO cents.

A tentative guess is that the ornaments represented a kind of signature or identification mark of the individual workman who completed each die by adding letters, numerals and necessary hand-finishing (strengthening of details, etc.) after the original Buel hubs had been impressed into the die blank.

The above considerations define the following Mailed Bust groups:

- I. Hard-cut dies (before the hubs were prepared). Miller obvs. 7, 8, 9.
- II. New hub with leaves in triplets, paired berries, copying obv. 9. Large letters as in 1786. Miller obvs. 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 2.
- III. Same hub. Medium letters. Miller obvs. 10, 14, 5.
- IV. Same hub. Letters as on FUGIO cents. Miller obvs. 12, 15.

Within each group the large-letter reverses will generally come first, those with letters, numerals, and ornaments as on the FUGIO coins will come last. The same principles will hold also for the draped bust coins.

"COMPANY FOR COINING COPPERS",

(continued)

Draped Bust Left Design

Many Draped Bust 1787 coppers are known than of all other types put together for all four dates. The difficulty in attributing these in die variety and to mint—aside from the inadequacy of Miller's descriptions of some pieces of which only badly worn specimens were available—is the extremely extensive die-linkage and the fact that Miller neglected the major naked-eye differences: large and small letters, large and small dates. To obtain some kind of rational picture of this complicated series, ultimately to make a sequence which fits the historical picture, we have to begin with the reasonable assumption that the coins most similar to those of 1786 presumably came first, and those die-linked to 1788 varieties came last. This would immediately imply that the pieces with smaller letters, larger dates with tapered 7's (having broken or rounded corner) and a large 8 often open at top, cinquefoil and fleuron ornaments, all punch-linked with the FUGIO cents, must have come later, and these in fact we later attribute to Jarvis's Mint, earlier called New Haven II.

This leaves the New Haven I mint or "Company for Coining Coppers" as responsible for the coppers punch-linked with the 1786 draped bust coins: large letters, blunt star ornaments, small dates. It will be worthwhile to segregate these varieties and those die linked with them and see what happens.

We need not expect, and in fact do not find, a total demarcation between the "Company for Coining Coppers" and the Jarvis products, especially as the same hubs were used on both. This corresponds to the fact, recorded by Crosby, that the Company underwent several successive reorganizations and personnel shifts Jan.—June 1, 1787, culminating in Jarvis's acquiring control by buying out the original franchise holders' interest in part or whole. As Jarvis was not authorized by the state legislature to

coin Connecticut coppers, the franchise was legally at an end (no provision for successors to original franchise holders being included in the authorizing act). The Jarvis Mint was intended to make over 30,000,000 FUGIO cents for the federal government, but was not legally entitled to coin Connecticut coppers. Nevertheless, the evidence is clear that Jarvis & Co. used the same copper, the same presses, punches, and some of the same workmen, to coin its token 398,577 FUGIO cents and probably well over 3,000,000 Connecticut.

The groups appear to have come in approximately this order:

I. Large letters. Small dates.

A. Blunt star ornaments only. 18 vars., from 11 obverse and 12 reverse dies.

B. Crosses on obverse. Blunt stars on reverse. M. 25-m, 26-kk.1.

II. Large letters. Larger dates as on FUGIO cents.

A. Blunt obverse Stars. Crosses on reverse M. 29.1-a.2. Obverse of 1786.

B. Crosses both sides, without or with dots or dashes. 7 var. from 6 pairs of dies.

III. Small letters, larger dates, all as on Fugio cents.

We may take the parenthesized Group III above as including the Jarvis M at coins; the demarcation is clearer here than anywhere else, the punch-linkage with the FUGIO cents is most complete. Only three varieties with small small letter obverses have older Company reverses (M. 37.6—B. 37.8—LL, 37.12—LL), these apparently 1788 products using any old leftover dies that could be located; not impossibly made after Sept. 1788 in Machin's Mill.

Crosby, p. 223, quotes the Committee of Inquiry (James Wadsworth and Daniel Holbrook) as reporting to the Connecticut legislature as of April 9, 1789 that the Committee of Inspection had looked at some 28,944 lbs. of coined coppers, estimated at 18 per shilling, made by the Company for Coining Coppers between Nov. 12, 1785 and June 1, 1787 at which time Jarvis had bought his majority interest in the mint and it ceased legal coinage of Connecticut coppers. At the legal weight of 6 dwt = 144 grains a piece, some 1,407,000 coppers dated 1785-87 were coined by this mint.

This figure can be partly broken down: the Committee of Inspection, as of May 3, 1787, certified to having inspected some 10,512 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of coppers "and approved thereof for Circulation" (documents reproduced in Colonial Newsletter, October 1973, p. 412), which comes out to 511,036 coppers, May 9, 1786 through May 9, 1787. It would be easy to subtract this figure from 1,407,000 to obtain 895,964 as the mintage from Nov. 1785 (first reported for inspection Feb. 9, 1786) through May 9, 1786, which would therefore comprise all the 1785's and probably some 1786's; unfortunately, this procedure would make the incorrect assumption that none were coined through the remainder of May 1787. Further breakdown can only come with the discovery of other inspection certificates.

JARVIS & CO. (NEW HAVEN II)

Draped Bust Design, Small Letters

The inception date of this mint may be taken as June 1, 1787, when James Jarvis, the holder of a federal contract to coin FUGIO cents, acquired a majority (56 $\frac{1}{4}$ %) of the stock of the reorganized "Company for Coining Coppers." At that date the Company, no longer operated by the original franchise holders, ceased legal coinage of Connecticut coppers; the owners, James Jarvis (9/16), Mark Leavenworth ($\frac{1}{4}$), Abel Buel ($\frac{1}{8}$) and John Goodrich (1/16), were organized to make FUGIO coins, dismissing the supervisory committee of Inspection (David Austin, Ebenezer Chittenden, Isaac Beers). However, they redoubled their output of Connecticut coppers instead, delivering one load of FUGIO cents (some 398,577 pieces) to the federal authorities. This mint's product is identified by the distinctive smaller letters than any previously in use, the F, U, I and O punches (the F usually but not always corrected to E in the working dies) being identical on its Connecticut and on its FUGIO obverses; the dates are identical, and both classes of coins share the same large and small fleurons and cinquefoil ornaments. The copper is of much the same texture as well.

Reasons for this highly irregular procedure, which was to result in the federal governments suing Jarvis for some \$20,000 for default, are not far to seek. Connecticut coppers were a readily accepted article in trade and would yield a living while preparations were in progress for the projected (castles-in-Spain) mintage of over 30,000,000 FUGIO coppers. Jarvis obtained some 71,174 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of copper from the government at 11 pence

CONT'd

sterling per lb., for which he did not pay a cent; in his absence, to show good faith, representatives of his mint in May 1788 delivered some 398,577 FUGIO cents weighing 8,968 lbs. to the Treasurer of the United States. In the meantime, with Jarvis's consent, the mint people under Jarvis's father-in-law Samuel Broome and his partner Jeremiah Platt, coined the remaining 62,206½ lbs. of copper into Connecticut coins, strictly contrary to contract. If these weighed the legal 144 grains each, they would have comprised some 3,023,927 pieces; Crosby indicates that they are usually a little lightweight, so that the total issue from Jarvis & Co. may have been as high as 3½ million or more.

A first Buel may have supervised diemaking operations, but it is almost certain that he spent almost no time at the mint especially after the fraud had begun of making Connecticut using federal copper—Buel had already been in enough trouble with the law in his earlier years, having a cropped ear and a brand mark to show for it. In view of the frequent blundered dies, probably only apprentices and ordinary laborers completed the dies from Buel's hubs. As of Sept. 16, 1788 Congress voided the defaulted FUGIO contract, leaving Jarvis & Co. with no legal status whatever save that Buel retained a ⅓ share of the original franchise to make Connecticut coppers. Realizing that the federal authorities might come after him because of the use of federal copper to make Connecticut coins on Jan 21, 1789, he deeded his house to James Jarvis and his share in the franchise to his son Benjamin, including the mailed bust left hub with triple leaves, and left for England, not to return until 1791. In the meantime, Jarvis and Samuel Broome went to Paris to try to set up a subsidiary of Boulton's mint.

At some unknown date after September 16, 1788, representatives of Machin's Mills bought the remaining equipment of Jarvis & Co., including presses, the draped bust hub and its corresponding reverse (both now in barely usable condition), several completed dies and punches—accounting for such odd combinations as 1788 M. 16.1-D, which mules a typical Jarvis obverse of latest style with one of Atlee's Machin's Mill dies earlier found with a GEORGIVS III REX obverse.

As of June 20, 1789, any and all former legal coiners' franchises were suspended indefinitely by a show-cause order passed by the Connecticut State Assembly.

The mint location is not precisely known. Crosby (p. 210) quoted one Henry Meigs (1854) as having visited a mint in New Haven while it was making Connecticut coppers in 1788, which date if accurate can only refer to Jarvis & Co. Earlier mints had already ceased operation, except for Machin's Mills and possibly Morristown, N. J.; Benjamin Buel had not yet begun to coin on his own. Meigs specifically mentioned Samuel Broome, which is confirmatory—Broome in supervisory capacity (in Jarvis's absence), concluding that he must have had a subcontract for coining Connecticut (after all, a completely clandestine operation would not openly have given samples to children lest they reveal its location). We may therefore identify as the Jarvis Mint the one "at Morris Cove, . . . on the right hand side of the harbor . . . about two miles above the light house," "under the Southern Bluff, near the center of the north shore of the harbor in New Haven." If the Westville Mint, cited by Bushnell (Crosby, p. 211), was a legal mint for Connecticut coppers, it was most probably the original site of the 1785-87 Company for Coining Coppers at one or other of its various reorganizational states.

There are three major divisions of Jarvis Mint coins, each with various subdivisions:

- I. Crosses on reverse, no other ornaments
 - A. Crosses on obv.
 - B. Fleurons on obv.
- II. "Composite ornament." following INDE: (large pellet, large fleuron, small fleuron, leaf)
 - A. Crosses on obv.
 - B. No obv. ornaments.
 - C. Large obv. fleurons.
 - D. Small obv. fleurons (as on those to follow unless noted), two rev. crosses.
 - E. Rev. cross and scroll.
 - F. Two rev. scrolls.
 - G. Paired rev. fleurons.

Transitional Group H. Obv. Cinquefoils, Rev. Composite Ornament. Transitional Group I. Small fleurons, Rev. Cinquefoils, altered from crosses. Transitional (?) Group J. Small Fleurons, Rev. Old "Company" Reverses.

II. Cinquefoils both sides, no other ornaments.

- A. Two cinquefoils after INDE: some cinquefoils either side altered from crosses.
- B. Same but obv. normal.
- C. Two normal cinquefoils after INDE: Colon stamps both sides.
- D. Three cinquefoils after INDE: Colon stops both sides.
- E. Transitional. Same but colons one side, periods the other.
- F. Same but period stops both sides.

As in previous issues, these classes of ornaments are believed to identify the different workmen who completed the dies from Buel's hubs. A very few varieties (Transitional group II J) used old worn or rusted dies of the "Company for Coining Copper" (M. 37.6-B, 37.8-LL, 37.12-LL), but aside from these, the groups are reasonably well circumscribed. The group with crosses came first because cross ornaments were used on earlier Company dies; those with cinquefoils are last because several of these obverses were reused in 1788, and many 1788-dated dies use the same punches. This remark applies especially to certain obverses of type 32 of 1787 which became type 16 or 1788—period stops only.

More survive of division III than of all other Connecticut put together; more varieties of the standard 33-Z type (Group III D with all four colons present) exist than of all other Draped Busts put together. Incredible haste and carelessness mark division III; many blanks are exceptionally defective, many dies broke almost immediately, producing great rarities; others show obvious blunders and corrected blunders—several of them earlier alluded to, others less well known such as E of INDE corrected from N, CONNEC with E corrected from F, ETLIB with B corrected from R, others with B punched over a cinquefoil.

THE PRESENT OFFERING OF JARVIS MINT COINS IS THE MOST NEARLY COMPLETE EVER AUCTIONED, INCLUDING SEVERAL VARIETIES HIGHER TO UNPUBLISHED AND BELIEVED UNIQUE OR PRACTICALLY UNIQUE.

GROUP D

Three cinquefoils after

INDE: with colon stops both sides

This is by far the largest and most complex group in the Connecticut series. As the chronological sequences not completely known for the varieties within the group, some kind of arbitrary procedure must be used in order to reduce the series from the indigestible mishmash in which Miller left it into a set of subgroups in which the collector can at least identify his own coins and the others he needs. **Within this group only we are, for the time being, adopting a system in which the deviations from standard type (omission of cinquefoils or colons, misspellings and corrected blunders) are the keys to identification.**

Type 33-Z is the standard from which these deviations occur: for the collector unfamiliar with either Crosby or Miller, this has four obv. cinquefoils and two colons, rev. one cinquefoil before INDE and three after, one cinquefoil before and one after ETLIB, colons after both AUCTORI: CONNEC: and INDE: ETLIB: without hyphens. Descriptions of varieties to follow assume these inscriptions and ornaments as a basis from which deviations occur; thus, "no final cinquefoil" defines type W, "first cinquefoil obv. missing" defines type 30, etc.

DIVISION III

Cinquefoil Ornaments Only.

Group A. Obv. and Rev.

Cinquefoils Altered from Crosses

These are thought to have been among the very earliest dies in this division, as they represent mint alterations of old division I dies. The single obverse was altered from a die of Miller type 19, the revs. from Miller type g, though some of the hyphens were effaced at the time. Miller's descriptions were inadequate, omitting the obvious alterations, because specimens available to him were too worn and/or too weakly struck to make these details visible. The dies did not last long and specimens are extremely rare; the same remarks hold for Group B, for the same reasons. None in either group were known to Crosby.

Transitional Group H.
Standard Cinquefoil Obvs.
Composite Ornament Revs.

This rare group is one of several which may be considered as transitional between the Composite Ornament series and the final hundred-odd varieties punctuated only with cinquefoils. All these varieties are very rare. It is possible that they may represent, like groups I and J below, later (Machin's Mills?) cobbling together of any old dies that would last for even a few hours apiece; die break studies, which could decide the question, are not complete. The Standard Cinquefoil type here means Crosby-Miller type 33, obv. with a cinquefoil before and after AUCTORI: and CONNEC: with both colons present.

A Connecticut Coppers Condition Census? Some Random Thoughts

by
George Perkins; New Bedford, MA

After having collected U.S. coins generally since childhood, in the early 1970's I became interested in U.S. colonials and soon found myself fascinated by Connecticut and, while still adding other colonials to my collection as found, I began to specialize in the Connecticut to the neglect, I fear, of New Jerseys, Vermonts and other series.

About then, I started to log all appearances at auction, on fixed price lists, etc. of Connecticut according to Miller numbers on prepared sheets for a 3-ring notebook. The columns specified (1) date of appearance at auction, on fixed price list, etc., (2) auctioneer or dealer, (3) collection name, (4) Lot No., (5) grade, (6) plated or not, (7) a brief description, (8) estimated price and (9) actual price. One of my sons-in-law, who is a computer professional, has entered these forms into my PC. Sadly, however, I am still entering data in my old forms by hand! Obviously, this is an ideal computer application for you computer literate readers out there.

Later, I realized that some form of Condition Census was going to be necessary if my data was to be useful in judging desirability of an offered new specimen, particularly in the case of the more common varieties. If my log for a variety fills only one page or less, it is simple enough to scan it and be able to judge the approximate position of an offered specimen. However, how would one cope, for example, with 1787 4-L, the famous "horned bust"? Even though I grew so bored with it that, once in a while, I failed to enter a new appearance. My log for 4-L now contains *ten* full pages and lists about 500 appearances!

Therefor, as a Connecticut specimen is offered to me for which one has not already been prepared, I draft a "Tentative Condition Census" ("T.C.C."). As new census candidates appear, I try to update the Census.

I should here express caveat. For various personal reasons, with which I won't bore you, I have fallen behind in updating my log of appearances and, consequently, also, in updating the T.C.C.'s. Therefor, I expect the Connecticut fraternity (also called, Connecticanuts!) to pounce on these for errors and omissions. However, these are presented only as illustrations of my method and as a basis for refinement using input from our readers. I now have compiled T.C.C.'s for about 300 Miller varieties. Many of the missing types are so rare and my appearance log for those varieties is so short that a quick scan will serve as a reasonable condition census. Most of the missing varieties are in this category. However, I hope to add the missing varieties as time and energy permits.

Why a Connecticut Condition Census?

It seems to me to be a *given* that a Condition Census is desirable and useful. Indeed, I do not see how a serious collector (or professional, for that matter) can long succeed without one. Since I believe that most, if not all, of our readers will agree with this premise. I will not belabor this point except with respect to aspects which might not be obvious.

Deflating Seller/Buyer Hype

"This (ugly) "Hercules Head" is one of the *finest* known!" Whip out your T.C.C. and say, "Gosh, that is a super coin, but I guess that I will have to pass, as I have spent more at this show than my full year coin budget".

Assessing Coins in Your Own Collection

Personally, I enjoy placing my coins in the hierarchy of known specimens. In the case of Connecticut, this is especially productive (as compared, say, to Morgan dollars) in view of the relatively small number of known specimens of most varieties. This is also important in estimating the market value of individual coins and of your entire collection.

A Spur to Additional Research

A less obvious value of a Condition Census for Connecticut is that it may reveal a need for more research into the history of the variety. To select only one, what about '87 4-L (not to belabor that horney fellow!) *Why* is it so common? *Why* are there so many high condition examples? *Why* did it continue to be produced in large numbers even as the "horn" die break became more and more serious and, one would suppose, of greater and greater concern to the mint?

Population and Present Abode of Rare Varieties

The T.C.C. for rare varieties will, I suspect, turn up previously undocumented specimens in private collections and the present home of previously documented examples. This will aid in refining the rarity rating for those varieties. Hereafter, I will try to address questions of method which have arisen in my personal experience and concerning which I, and collectors in general, will appreciate input from our readers.

Seen vs. Unseen Coins or Reality vs. Fantasy Grades

It will, I think, at once become apparent that herein lies the most serious problem facing anyone attempting to draft a Condition Census, principally due to incomplete, inaccurate and inflated written grades. This arises from the fact that I have not personally examined most of the listed coins. In my own case, I have used various stratagems to address this dilemma.

In many of my T.C.C.'s I have made two separate schedules, one listing only seen or plated specimens and a second listing only unseen and unplated specimens listed by their assigned grade, expecting to shift a specimen to the Seen/Plated list if and when I see it.

Another occasional stratagem has been to accept the assigned grade, but put the specimen below *all* Seen/Plated specimens of the same assigned grade.

The Grading Enigma

I am assuming that all CNL readers are well acquainted with the perennial debate (ugly battles?) about grading and I do not intend to use space here to rehash them. Personally, I do not like "net

grading". In my own collecting I employ a sharpness ("technical"?) grade with a recitation of any problems. I feel that a "net" grade without more data is misleading. Since an auction or other catalogue description seldom reveals the cataloguer's grading methods, placing a coin in a Condition Census based on a written description alone is, obviously, a chancy matter. Moreover, the obvious temptation among many sellers is to over rather than under grade.

A Grading Jury?

The large cent collecting fraternity has debated the desirability of forming a group of knowledgeable collectors to grade specimens for inclusion in a census. This idea has much to recommend it, but there are problems such as selecting the jury, assembling its members to pass on specimens, or circulating census candidates among the members, etc.

My thought, so far, has been to circulate my (or other collectors') draft T.C.C.'s to a relatively small number of (hopefully) willing "Connecticanuts" for review and correction, including additions, subtractions and alteration of ranking, after which it can then be published.

I am attaching to this paper an example T.C.C. for the Miller 45-CC of 1787 and will welcome all suggestions as to form and content. Hereafter, the plan would be to circulate new ones to that group and eventual publication, after all reviews has been completed. Presumably, readers' suggestions for additions, deletions and ranking changes will be incorporated and the Census updated periodically.

As noted above, my appearance schedule is not as up-to-date as I could wish. Consequently, more recent appearances of Condition Census candidates may not be included. I should be glad to hear from any of you with needed additions, deletions or re-ranking.

Depth of Census

Personally, I feel that any census should list only a reasonably limited number of specimens. With many of the rarer Connecticut, the number will obviously be limited by the known population. In this case, probably *all* known specimens should be listed. In the case of the more common varieties, I suggest listing only the top fifteen or twenty, subject to your comment. For example, what do you do with 1787 4-L of which, as I said, my appearance list runs to several hundred? Moreover, my present T.C.C. (as of December, 1993,) shows sixteen specimens of 4-L of which the *lowest* grade is "Taylor 2402", graded EF-40!

As I write this, I am looking at one of John Griffie's excellent Condition Census series on Maris New Jersey varieties, this being for 42-e in *Penny-Wise* for July 15, 1994, at pp 229-230 where there are 41 entries running in grade from VF-30 down to Fair. I suppose that an argument can be made to cut off the census at a pre-determined base grade. What do you think?

Separate Die State Censuses?

In the case of M.1.2-C ("Mutton Head") and 5.3-N ("Hercules Head") I have compiled three separate T.C.C.'s for the early, intermediate and late die states (for 1.2-C) and early and late (for 5.3-N), as each state really has its own identity. Possibly, this might also apply to 4-L. Readers may think of other varieties for similar treatment.

Readers will note that where available, I have given the estimated price, price realized or asked for the particular coin. My rationale for this is that in an apparently close case a large price differential *might* indicate that the grades were not so close after all! The limitations on this are obvious. However, I also believe that these figures are of interest to collectors and will (hopefully) indicate growing collector interest in and valuation of the series.

Conclusion

I hope that the foregoing kindles some interest in a Connecticut Condition Census. I would like to hear from readers pro and con and especially from those who already have records of appearances of candidates for such a census and who would be interested in becoming a member of a group to critique T.C.C.'s prior to publication.

SAMPLE T. C. C.

TENTATIVE CONDITION CENSUS

CONNECTICUT 1787

MILLER 45-CC

R-6 February 28, 1992

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| (1) Bowers & Merena, Taylor Sale, 3-26-87, L.2670 | o.a.XF-40 | \$825.00 |
| ex Bowers & Ruddy, Garrett III, L.1369 | XF @ | \$1000.00 |
| (2) G.C.P., Spec. No. 5, ex Jeff Kierstead | VF-30 | \$132.00 |
| (3) G.C.P. Spec. No. 4 ex D. A. Mituzas | o.a.F-12 | \$55.00 |
| (4) Bowers & Merena, Norweb II Sale 3-24-88, L.2603 | F-12/VF-20 | \$99.00 |
| (5) Stack's, Oechsner Sale 9/8-9/88 L. 1178 | VG | \$110.00 |
| (6) Pine Tree, 1975 EAC Sale L. 137 | AF | \$145.00 |
| (7) Bowers & Ruddy J. Turoff Sale 10-1-76, L.706 (not plated) | VF | \$27.00 |
| (8) Bowers & Ruddy, "RCR", No. 14, P.63 (no plate) | F - VF | \$35.00 |

Having seen my name taken in vain, so to speak, in the latest P-W, I figured I'd write a letter to the editor, so here goes:

I got a kick out of reading part of Ray Williams' synopsis of the Third NJ Copper Symposium. What tickled me specifically was Ray's statement that "... no one knew which rarity scale Michael Hodder uses when he catalogs." That's a loaded comment if ever I heard one! I'll assume that it doesn't mean my cataloguing is so weird that no one can figure out what scale I use because only the aliens in their tunnels under Santa Fe know where it comes from.

In reality, the rarity scale I use is the same one everyone else does, good old Dr. Sheldon's. It's stood the test of time for many series, particularly on the high end when classifying rarities like R7 and above. In my opinion, it's valid for R6 and R5 in the NJ series, maybe for High R4, too. Lower than that and Sheldon's scale breaks down, simply because there aren't that many surviving coins. Maris 56-n is everyone's R1. I've got records of hundreds of them. Are there more than 1,250 surviving? Maybe. Are there as many 16-L's or 63-q's as there are 56-n's? I'll bet you dollars to donuts there aren't.

So, on the low side, Sheldon's scale fails for New Jersey's. It does, as well, for Connecticut's. If 1787 4-L is the benchmark for R1, then my case is proven and we need to rethink the low end of the traditional rarity scale for CT coppers, too. As for Vermont's, as I wrote Tony Carlotto recently, Sheldon's scale is even more unbalanced when applied to VT coppers. In the VT series, I'd suggest that any Sheldon rating lower than R6 is entirely meaningless. After eight years of record taking, seeing virtually every big VT collection, I've got only about 1,600 different VT coppers listed in my databases. I'd be willing to bet once again that there aren't any "real" Sheldon Rarity-1 Vermont copper varieties (including RR-9 and RR-13) and there aren't any R2's, either.

If the Sheldon scale is largely unworkable for state coppers, particularly in the lower ranges below R6, should it be replaced? Speaking as a cataloguer, I don't think it should. Specialists may well understand the need for the change and be able to adapt to it quickly enough. I'm afraid that my experience has shown me that the general run of collectors doesn't take to fundamental change like this too easily. A variety that has its rarity rating changed, for whatever reason, is a source of consternation to many readers of auction catalogues. It's simple human nature to stick to what we know. Dave Bowers proposed a Universal Rarity Scale a few years back, and although it was a scientifically based one, it never caught on. Likewise, Bill Anton's 1975 CNL scale is much more appropriate for NJ coppers than Sheldon's, but I don't know anyone who uses it.

Ideally, each colonial series should have its own, tailor-made rarity ratings based upon strict observation of the actual number of specimens of each variety known to survive. I try to inject this sort of precision in my cataloguing, since I don't use anyone else's rarity ratings but my own, which are based on the number of coins I've seen or otherwise confirmed. In the final analysis, however, colonials aren't as popular as bust halves or large cents are, so anything under Rarity-5 usually doesn't command a

premium based upon it's rarity rating. Consequently, I tend to lump R5 to R1 together into a "Common" category in my mind, knowing that anyone who wants a Maris 61-p rated R5, for example, could have one without too much looking. Only the R6's and above command a premium, but sometimes a series can be so over sold that even R7's sell more for grade than rarity!

I'll stick to Sheldon's scale in my research and cataloguing, at least until something so much better comes along that everyone adopts it at the same time and without question.

As for Maris 65-u and why I dropped its rarity rating to R2, I've seen 38 65-u's now, as many as I have 38-c's. The 2nd NJ Symposium rated 38-c a Low R3. I fail to see what's so different about 65-u that its rating shouldn't be dropped. If the 3rd Symposium feels I'm too low at R2, then call it Low R3. It essentially amounts to the same thing, a variety that shouldn't have been rated as high as R5 because it's really quite a common Morristown issue.

Finally, I was really pleased to see that someone else who reads P-W also has a copy of Lewis & Short's Latin dictionary. I remember lugging that thing around with me one semester. If you think Dave Bowers' silver dollars book is heavy, check out L&S, and it's printed on Bible paper! I've used denticle as opposed to dentil for years, so I'm glad someone showed what the correct usage should be.

Editor's comment: It's intriguing to me that the 'good old Sheldon scale' breaks down in the same range of rarities, but in terms of absolute numbers of survivors in the opposite direction, for both the colonial series and the early date large cents -- lumping strange bedfellows in each case -- be that Maris 56n's and 16L's, or S-58's and S-256's: leading the novice purchaser of one of the latter to gloat, "I've got one of less than 600!" -- To which I say, yeah, right . . .

* * * * *

EAC PENNY-WISE ISSUE #197 MARCH 15, 2000.
THE COLONIAL RARITY SCALE

Dennis Wierzba

Should the rarity of colonial coins be measured on the Sheldon/EAC scale? That numeric scale for large cents, where R1 indicates more than 1250 survivors, R2 equals 501-1250 examples, and R3 equals 201 to 500, seems excessive for the surviving colonial population at those rarity levels. However, the tradition of using R1, R2, and R3 for state coinage rarities is not likely to change. The challenge is to find a simple, easy-to-remember system to resolve the conflict. My proposal for a colonial rarity scale is as follows:

R1 = over 350 (Sheldon/EAC R3-)	R6- = 22-30
R2 = 201-350 (Sheldon/EAC R3+)	R6+ = 13-21
R3 = 138-200 (Sheldon/EAC R4-)	R7- = 8-12
R4 = 76-137 (Sheldon/EAC R4+)	R7+ = 4-7
R5- = 53-75	R8 = 2-3
R5+ = 31-52	R9 = 1

The bridge is mapping the split Sheldon/EAC R3 and R4 levels into the colonial scale R1 to R4. This is simple mental arithmetic to those familiar with the Sheldon/EAC scale. With the lower number of both surviving specimens and colonial collectors, split rarities such as high R5 (R5+) and low R5 (R5-) are needed, meaningful levels of precision.

CORRIGENDA MILLERENSIS REVISITED

A Connecticut Coppers UPDATE, 1785-1788

by Jeff Rock; San Diego, CA

Part 1 of 2 parts

INTRODUCTION

The field of Connecticut Coppers, issued from 1785 to 1788 inclusive, has long been one filled with more than its share of mysteries offering many fertile avenues for research and publication. Unfortunately, until relatively recently it was one of the most overlooked and ignored areas in all of Early American numismatics, with no more than a handful of collectors seriously interested in it. Perhaps the large number of varieties (a good number of which differ only by minor changes in punctuation or positions of the legends), the great rarity of many of them (making it next to impossible to assemble more than 60% of the known varieties), and the general lack of really choice specimens scared many collectors away. In any event, the recent dispersal of several major collections, including those of Q. David Bowers (which contained the finest specimens from the holdings of Ted Craige, Cyril Hawley and Damon Douglas) which was sold in the 1975 Early American Coppers (E.A.C.) auction sale, and those of Alan Kessler, Robert Vlack, Richard Buckley, Frederick Taylor and Herbert Oeschner, have given present-day collectors the chance to obtain many varieties that have been off the market for years. This has led to an increase in the number of collectors interested in the series, as well as the amount of serious attention given it by researchers.

The major reference work on this series is *The State Coinage of Connecticut*, by Henry Clay Miller, published by the American Numismatic Society (A.N.S.) in 1919, and reprinted several times since. In the year following the publication of the Miller work, an article entitled *Additions and Corrections*, written by Frederick Canfield and Hillyer Ryder, was also published by the A.N.S., and it is present in all of the reprints of Miller's work. Most collectors also own a copy of the 1975 E.A.C. catalogue, written by Walter Breen (which contains a good amount of information never before published and unavailable elsewhere) as well as the recent Taylor sale held by Bowers & Merena (which also presented much new information). Numerous articles on Connecticut have appeared in *The Colonial Newsletter* (CNL) and, occasionally, in other publications.

Edward R. Barnsley's articles, "Miller's Connecticut Listing Updated" (which appeared in Volume V, Number 3 (1964) of *The Colonial Newsletter*) and "Corrigenda Millerensis" (which appeared in Volume 11, Number 1 (1972) of CNL) have been the only convenient sources of information regarding the new discoveries in the Connecticut field. As those listings are now over twenty years old, and several new varieties have since been found, collectors may like to update their copies of the Miller work with the following information. Since the publication of "Miller", a total of 50 additions (including six mules), 12 deletions and 15 numbering changes have been made in the series. At present count, including the mules, there are 354 known die variety combinations of Connecticut coppers. A total of 213 obverse and 199 reverse dies are listed, though due to recuttings, biennial pairings and mulings produced from dies intended for other series, the actual number of dies used for striking Connecticut Coppers may have been as low as 195 obverse and 194 reverse dies. A tabulation of all known die variety combinations and their current revised rarity ratings is presented in Appendix A. Photographs and detailed descriptions of many recent discoveries will be presented in Appendix B which is planned as Part 2 of this paper with publication anticipated in early 1992.

A breakdown of the number of dies and die variety combinations by each year is as follows:

1785 There are known, today, 30 combinations of 21 obverse dies and 22 reverse dies; however, there are some uncertainties associated with these numbers. There is a good possibility, for example, that obverse 1 and reverse E are actually configurations recut from 6.3 and G.2, respectively. In other words they were struck from the same "chunk of metal" but one which had been so extensively reworked that the product from that "chunk of metal" was classified by Miller as a separate coinage die variety (and it should be noted that not all reworked dies were given separate designations, as the recuttings of obverses 1.2 and 4 will show). In this case five die variety combinations originated from two "dies", one produced two varieties of coinage, and the other three varieties. We suspect that there are many such reworkings within the Connecticut series, most of which remain undiscovered today. Accordingly -- when one speaks of numbers of die varieties and dies, they do not necessarily bear a one to one correspondence. A single die would often produce more than a single die variety.

1786. In this year we find 42 die variety combinations of 25 obverse and 27 reverse dies. This count includes three biennial dies, representing yet another uncertainty in counting. Obverse 4.2 of 1786 is also known as Obverse 7.2 of 1785, and Obverse 5.3 of 1786 is also known as Obverse 7 of 1787. Similarly, Obverse 7 of 1786 is also known as Obverse 29.1 of 1787. A chart of these biennial dies is shown at the bottom of the following page.

1787 In 1787 we have 240 combinations of 136 obverse dies and 129 reverse dies. The obverse die count includes Obverse 101 (a counterfeit Atlee die) while the reverse die count includes Reverse G.2 (originally known paired with counterfeit Atlee Halfpence Obverse 101) and reverses T-1, T-2 and T.3, which may prove to be recuttings of reverses r.2, r.1 and r.3 respectively. In addition, the obverse die count contains 10 dies that are biennial, and these too are tabulated on the chart.

1788 Here there are 42 combinations of 31 obverse and 21 reverse dies. The obverse die count includes obverses 100, 101, 125, 128 and 129, and are described in the section on mules, page 1253. The reverse die count also includes Reverse I, a standard Vermont reverse. This obverse die count includes 8 which are also paired with 1787 dated reverses in the biennial relationship.

The Connecticut Coppers coins, bearing the AUCTORI CONNEC and related legends, for the years 1785, 1786, 1788 and 1787 comprises the largest grouping of Early American coinages. It is a difficult series with which to work not only because of the large numbers but because of the close similarities of many of the design configurations and the many changes, additions and deletions to the original (and often inaccurate) listings of Hall, Miller, and other early collectors. It continues to change as new discoveries are made and as advanced technologies are applied to the study of the series.

This leads directly to the future of research with the Connecticut Coppers series. Past views of the State coinages as isolated distinct issues, with relatively no interaction between the various mints, engravers and workmen, are giving way to fresh new ideas that have tremendous potential. Viewing the Connecticuts in a synergistic fashion, that is, as only a small segment of the total picture, related to and influenced by all the other coinages of the period will doubtless create many more problems for the collector and the researcher, adding many new unanswered questions to the pile we already have, just as surely as many of these

CONFID FROM P. 1233

May 1991

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

Sequential page 1244

SERIAL NO. 28 F. ROCK

questions will soon be answered by the application of the many new technologies that are being developed. This way of looking at things implies that the whole is greater than the sum of the individual parts; however, until we have an accurate view of all those individual parts, we won't be able to see the larger picture.

A major problem in collecting the series has been the absence of readily available photographs of all the die varieties. The notebooks of Dr. Hall contained only written descriptions, and Miller's work included only five plates illustrating some 12 specimens per plate, a very small percentage of the total. The 1975 E.A.C. auction sale catalogued by Walter Breen and the 1987 Taylor Sale catalogued by Michael Hodder both illustrate many varieties not illustrated in "Miller" and are an integral part of the library of most collectors of the Connecticut Coppers. In most cases new discoveries have been illustrated in a fragmentary manner, many of them in CNL. Others have never been illustrated and in a few cases precise descriptions do not exist. The author and ye Editor are working to overcome some of these problems by planning in Part 2 to include photographs and descriptions of most of the more elusive specimens. In several cases we have photographs but their poor quality precludes, at present, publication by the halftone process. This second part will hopefully fill in the gaps until a later time when better specimens and photographs become available.

The author and editor trust that the material presented in Part 1 will provide assistance to present day collectors of this fascinating group of Early American coins and permit them to satisfactorily update their copies of "Miller".

Table 1 -- Biennial Die Parings of the Connecticut Coppers

1785	1786	1787	1788
7.2	4.2		
	5.3	7	
	7	29.1	
		1.1	1
		11.1	7
		12	8
		32.4	16.4
		32.5	16.7
		32.8	16.2
		50	17
		101	101

CONNECTICUT COPPERS

EDWARD R. BARNESLEY



NICKNAMED CONNECTICUTS



Just about every series of American coinage has had nicknames applied to certain of its popular issues, and the Connecticut coppers are no exception to the amateur collector's compulsive desire to identify adjectively those peculiar coins distinguished by either conspicuous die break or unusual design. As non-numismatic as such procedures are, nevertheless, many of these designations are now recognized as "types" inasmuch as they have been so called ever since publication of early works on the subject a century or more ago, and these nicknames cannot be ignored now by any serious student of the series. At least thirteen of these adjectival types are pretty clearly established today, some of them being listed in such popular references as Yeoman's "Guide Book of United States Coins". So for record purposes we have grouped them into three categories according to whether they were nicknamed from die break, obverse design or reverse design, as follows:

Die Break

- (1) DOUBLE CHIN, Miller Obv. 1 of 1786
- (2) HORNED BUST, Obv. 4 of 1787
- (3) SNIPE NOSE, Obv. 33.28 of 1787

Obverse Design

- (4) NEGRO HEAD, Hair Brushed Downward, Obv. 4.1 of 1785
- * (5) NEGRO HEAD, Hair Brushed Backward, Obv. 4.2 of 1785
- (6) ROUND HEAD, Obv. 2.1 of 1786
- (7) MUTTON HEAD, Obv. 1.2 of 1787
- (8) LAUGHING HEAD, Obv. 6.1 of 1787
- (9) SIMPLE HEAD, Obv. 6.2 of 1787
- (10) HERCULES HEAD, Obv. 5.3 of 1786 or Obv. 7 of 1787
- (11) CHILDISH FACE, Obv. 13 of 1787

Reverse Design

- (12) TOPLESS LIBERTY, Miller Rev. C of 1787
- (13) SKELETON HAND, Rev. T.2 of 1787

Each of these is discussed and illustrated by enlarged photographs on the following pages.

Finally -- with the exception of photograph (5) which is from the files of the American Numismatic Society, all of the photographs in this article were made by ye editor from specimens in the personal collection of the author. *E. BARNESLEY*

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CONNECTICUT COPPERS

EDWARD R. BARNESLEY



● ● BIENNIAL PAIRINGS OF CONNECTICUT OBVERSES ● ●

It may seem paradoxical to say that the number of Connecticut dies is not definitely known now after nearly a century of detailed study, yet such a statement is an absolute fact. Crosby's taxonomy, which was continued subsequently by Hall and Miller, started a new classification system for each year of this series. Consequently, adding up the number of dies listed by Miller does not give the total number of working dies used during the four years of issue, because quite a few of the obverses were paired with reverses bearing different year dates as shown in the following table:

1785	1786	1787	1788
7.2	4.2	32.9	16.1
	5.3	7	
	7	29.1	
		1.1	1
		11.1	7
		12	8
		32.4	16.4
		32.5	16.7
		32.8	16.2
		50	17
		101	101

APPENDIX A: DIE VARIETIES OF CONNECTICUT COPPERS, 1785-1788 as of May 1991

Additions & Designation Changes to "Miller" shown in **bold face type**

THE ISSUES OF 1785

VARIETY	RARITY
1-E	5
2-A.1	4
2-A.4	5
3.1-A.3	4
3.1-F.3	7
3.1-L	High 4
3.2-L	4
3.3-F.3	4
3.4-F.1	3
3.4-F.2	2
3.5-B	4
4.1-F.4	1
4.2-F.6	8
4.3-A.2	3
4.3-D	4
4.4-C	3
4.4-D	7
5-F.5	4
6.1-A.1	Low 5
6.2-F.1	3
6.3-G.1	3
6.3-G.2	4
6.4-F.5	High 6
6.4-I	3
6.4-K	6
6.5-M	6
7.1-D	Low 6
7.2-D	Low 7
7.3-D	High 7
8-D	6

30 VARIETIES

RARITY SCALE:

R-1.....	1,250+ specimens existent
R-2.....	501-1,250 specimens existent
R-3.....	201-500 specimens existent
R-4.....	76-200 specimens existent
R-5.....	31-75 specimens existent
R-6.....	13-30 specimens existent
R-7.....	4-12 specimens existent
R-8.....	1-3 specimens existent

THE ISSUES OF 1786

VARIETY	RARITY
1-A	Low 5
2.1-A	3
2.1-D.3	7
2.2-D.2	7
2.3-T	8
2.4-U	8
~~2.5-V~~	~~8~~
<u>A/K/A 2.6-W</u>	<u>2.6-BRI</u>
3-D.1	High 5
3-D.4	7
4.1-C	8
4.1-G	2
~~4.2-G~~	~~8~~ DELETE
4.2-R	7
4.2-S	Low 7
5.1-H.1	5
5.2-H.1	High 5
5.2-I	3
5.2-L	Low 6
5.2-O.2	Low 6
5.3-B.2	High 7
5.3-G	High 7
5.3-N	2
5.4-G	2
5.4-N	High 6
5.4-O.1	2
5.5-M	3
5.6-M	5
5.7-H.1	Low 5
5.7-O.2	6
5.8-F	High 5
5.8-H.2	High 5
5.8-O.2	High 4
5.9-B.1	6
5.9-L	High 7
5.9-Q	Low 6
5.10-L	6
5.10-P	High 6
5.11-R	Low 6
5.13-I	8
5.14-S	6
6-K	Low 6
7-K	7

41 VARIETIES

THE ISSUES OF 1787

VARIETY	RARITY	VARIETY	RARITY
1.1-A	3	26-a.1	Low 6
1.1-VV	High 6	26-kk.1	Low 6
1.2-C	3	26-AA	5
1.2-mm	High 7	27-a.1	6
1.3-L	6	28-m	4
1.4-WW	8	28-n	7
2-B	3	28-o	High 6
3-G.1	6	29.1-a.2	7
4-L	1	29.1-n	High 6
5-P	6	29.1-p	6
6.1-M	1	29.2-N	7
6.2-M	3	29.2-o	7
7-I	High 6	30-X.1	Low 6
8-N	4	30-hh.1	2
8-O	3	31.1-r.4	2
8-a.1	8	31.1-gg.1	3
9-D	5	31.2-r.3	2
9-E	6	32.1-X.3	Low 6
9-R	6	32.2-X.1	2
10-E	Low 6	32.2-X.2	3
11.1-E	2	32.2-X.4	Low 6
11.2-K	3	32.3-X.4	2
11.3-K	8	32.4-F	High 6
12-Q	5	32.4-X.5	6
13-D	4	32.4-Z.3	High 6
14-H	4	32.4-Z.20	High 7
15-F	4	32.5-aa	4
15-R	Low 7	32.6-X.6	6
15-S	High 6	32.7-X.1	High 6
16.1-m	4	32.8-aa	6
16.2-NN.1	5	32.9-X.7	High 7
16.2-NN.2	8	33.1-Z.13	4
16.3-l.2	7	33.1-Z.19	6
16.4-n	6	33.2-Z.5	1
16.5-n	4	33.2-Z.12	1
16.5-p	7	33.2-Z.17	High 6
16.6-NN.2	Low 6	33.2-Z.21	6
17-g.3	Low 4	33.2-Z.22	7
18-g.1	4	33.3-W.1	4
19-g.4	3	33.4-Z.2	High 6
20-a.2	4	33.4-q	6
21-DD	Low 6	33.5-T.2	5
22-g.2	Low 6	33.6-KK	Low 4
24-g.3	4	33.7-Z.9	8
24-g.5	5	33.7-Z.10	8
24-FF	High 6	33.7-r.2	1
25-b	3	33.7-r.4	High 6
25-m	6	33.8-Z.13	Low 6

THE ISSUES OF 1787, Continued

VARIETY	RARITY		VARIETY	RARITY
33.8-Z.19	7		33.29-Z.25	8
33.9-s.2	2	<u>33.29 - 3.1</u> →	33.29-gg.1	6
33.10-W.6	High 7		33.30-EE	Low 7
33.10-Z.7	Low 7		33.30-SS	High 7
33.10-Z.8	High 5		33.31-gg.2	7
33.11-Z.18	5		33.32-Z.13	2
33.11-gg.1	6		33.33-Z.3	Low 6
33.12-W.3	High 7		33.33-Z.11	High 5
33.12-Z.10	8		33.34-W.2	6
33.12-Z.16	High 4		33.34-Z.3	6
33.12-Z.21	7		33.34-Z.11	6
33.12-Z.24	High 7		33.35-Z.1	8
33.13-Z.1	High 6		33.35-Z.9	8
33.13-Z.6	6		33.36-T.1	High 5
33.13-Z.7	6		33.36-T.2	2
33.13-q	8		33.36-T.3	8
33.13-ff.1	High 7		33.36-SS	8
33.13-hh.2	High 7		33.37-Z.9	4
33.14-Z.2	8		33.37-Z.11	8
33.14-Z.14	5		33.38-Z.1	5
33.15-r.1	2		33.38-Z.6	High 6
33.16-T.2	High 7		33.38-Z.18	8
33.16-Z.15	3		33.38-Z.23	6
33.16-l.2	6		33.38-gg.1	High 6
33.17-r.1	3		33.39-Z.13	High 7
33.17-r.5	High 7		33.39-Z.20	High 7
33.17-gg.2	3		33.39-s.1	2
33.18-Z.24	8		33.40-Z.1	High 6
33.19-Z.1	2		33.40-Z.2	7
33.19-Z.2	3		33.41-Z.11	High 7
33.19-Z.4	8		33.42-Z.2	High 7
33.19-q	7		33.43-q	6
33.20-Z.9	Low 6		33.43-hh.2	Low 6
33.20-Z.11	8		33.44-W.3	6
33.21-Z.13	7		33.45-W.2	High 6
33.21-k.4	High 7		33.46-Z.21	High 7
33.21-EE	High 7		33.46-Z.22	8
33.22-l1	8		33.47-TT	8
33.23-Z.4	4	<u>33.49-Z.7</u> →	33.48-Z.25	8
33.23-hh.2	High 6		34-k.3	8
33.24-Z.10	High 7		34-ff.1	5
33.25-W.3	Low 7		36-k.3	8
33.25-Z.10	High 6		36-l.1	5
33.25-Z.24	High 6		36-ff.2	High 6
33.26-W.3	Low 7		37.1-cc.1	4
33.26-W.5	8		37.2-k.5	High 5
33.27-Z.16	8		37.3-i	3
33.27-r.4	6		37.4-k.1	3
33.28-Z.7	8	<u>ADD</u> <u>37.4-RR.1</u> →	37.5-e	3
33.28-Z.11	5		37.6-B	High 7
33.28-Z.16	4		37.6-k.4	Low 6
33.28-Z.20	8		37.7-h.2	6
33.29-Z.7	6			

THE ISSUES OF 1787
Continued

VARIETY	RARITY
37.8-k.2	3
37.8-HH	5
37.8-LL	Low 5
37.9-e	5
37.10-RR.1	Low 6
37.11-ff.2	5
37.12-LL	Low 7
37.12-TT	High 6
37.13-HH	5
37.14-cc.2	High 6
37.15-h.3	High 7
38-l.2	4
38-GG	3
39.1-h.1	6
39.1-ff.2	High 6
39.2-ee	Low 6
40-N	High 6
40-kk.1	High 6
41-ii	4
42-o	High 7
42-kk.2	4
43.1-Y	2
43.2-X.4	5
44-W.4	4
44-W.5	7
44-Z.10	High 6
45-CC	6
46-BB	Low 6
47-a.3	High 6
48-g.5	High 6
48-k.3	High 7
49.1-Z.1	High 7
49.2-Z.26	8
50-F	6
52-G.1	Low 7
52-G.2	8
53-FF	5
56-RR.2	High 7

245 VARIETIES 38+1=39

THE ISSUES OF 1788

VARIETY	RARITY
1-I	6
2-D	1
3-B.1	Low 5
3-B.2	High 6
4.1-B.1	6
4.1-B.2	8
4.1-K	5
4.2-R	High 6
5-B.2	6
6-H	6
7-E	High 5
7-F.2	6
7-K	High 7
8-K	High 7
9-E	High 5
10-C	6
11-G	3
12.1-E	4
12.1-F.1	4
12.2-C	4
12.2-E	Low 6
13-A.1	5
14.1-L.2	High 6
14.1-S	High 7
14.2-A.2	Low 6
15.1-L.1	5
15.2-P	Low 6
16.1-D	2
16.1-H	3
16.2-O	Low 6
16.3-N	2
16.4-A.2	8
16.4-L.2	Low 6
16.5-H	5
16.7-P	High 7
17-O	8
17-Q	Low 7

37 VARIETIES

TOTAL 352 VARIETIES

In addition to the above specimens, there are also six mules that are now actively collected along with the Connecticut series, and which are described in the main body of this article. All are additions to "Miller". These are as follows:

- 1787 101-G.2, combines the obverse of a Machin's Mills-Atlee halfpence with reverse G.2 of the 1787 Connecticut series. Also known as **Vlack 13-87CT**. Low Rarity 7.
- 1788 101-D, combines the same Machin's Mills-Atlee halfpence obverse with reverse D of the 1788 Connecticut series. Also known as **Vlack 13-88CT**. Rarity 3.
- 1788 100-I, combines a different obverse of a Machin's Mills-Atlee halfpence, with reverse I of the 1788 Connecticut series. Also known as **Vlack 22-88VT**, **Ryder 31**, and **Bressett 24-U**. Rarity 2.
- 1788 125-I, combines a Vermont obverse and reverse I of the 1788 Connecticut series. Also known as **Ryder 25** and **Bressett 16-U**. Rarity 3 (several die states, the latest, with shattered dies, is Rarity 7).
- 1788 128-I, combines a different Vermont obverse, with the same reverse as above. Also known as **Ryder 28** and **Bressett 21-U**. High Rarity 5.
- 1788 129-I, combines yet another Vermont obverse with the same reverse as above. Also known as **Ryder 29** and **Bressett 21-U**. Rarity 4 (shattered die state is High Rarity 6).

6 MULLINGS

VARIETIES OF CONNECTICUT COPPERS

1786

1785

1-E
2-A.1
2-A.4
3.1-A.3
3.1-F.3
3.1-L
3.2-L
3.3-F.3
3.4-F.1
3.4-F.2
3.5-B
3.5-L DELETE, DOES NOT EXIST
4.1-F.4
4.2-F.6
4.3-A.2
4.3-D
4.4-C
4.4-D
5-F.5
6.1-A.1
6.2-F.1
6.3-G.1
6.3-G.2
6.4-F.5
6.4-I
6.4-K
6.5-M
7.1-D
7.2-D, 7.3-D
8-D

1786

1-A
2.1-A
2.1-D.3
2.2-D.2
2.3-T
2.4-U
2.5-V
3-D.1
3-D.4
4.1-C
4.1-G
4.2-G DELETE, DOES NOT EXIST
4.2-R
4.2-S
5.1-H.1
5.2-H.1
5.2-I
5.2-L
5.2-O.2
5.3-B.2
5.3-G
5.3-N
5.4-G
5.4-N
5.4-O.1
5.5-M
5.6-M
5.7-H.1
5.7-O.2
5.8-F
5.8-H.2
5.8-O.2
5.9-B.1
5.9-L
5.9-Q
5.10-L
5.10-P
5.11-R
5.13-I
5.14-S
6-K
7-K

1787

1.1-A
1.1-VV
1.2-C
1.2-mm
1.3-L
1.4-WW
2-B
3-G.1
4-L
5-P
6.1-M
6.2-M
7-I
8-N
8-O
8-a.1
9-D
9-E
9-R
10-E
11.1-E
11.2-K
11.3-K
12-Q
13-D
14-H
15-F
15-R
15-S
16.1-m
16.2-NN.1
16.2-NN.2
16.3-1.2
16.4-n
16.5-n
16.5-p
16.6-NN.2
17-g.3
18-g.1
19-g.4
20-a.2
21-DD
22-g.2
24-g.3
24-g.5
24-FF
25-b
25-m

30 VARIETIES -(1785)
42 VARIETIES -(1786)
139 VARIETIES -(1787)
37 VARIETIES -(1788)

348 VARIETIES
6 MULINGS

354 COMBINATIONS

1787

26-a.1
 26-kk.1
 26-AA
 27-a.1
 28-m
 28-n
 28-o
 29.1-a.2
 29.1-n
 29.1-p
 29.2-N
 29.2-o
 30-X.1
 30-hh.1
 31.1-r.4
 31.1-gg.1
 31.2-r.3
 32.1-X.3
 32.2-X.1
 32.2-X.2
 32.2-X.4
 32.3-X.4
 32.4-F
 32.4-X.5
 32.4-Z.3
 32.4-Z.20
 32.5-aa
 32.6-X.6
 32.7-X.1
 32.8-aa
 32.9-X.7
 33.1-Z.13
 33.1-Z.19
 33.2-Z.5
 33.2-Z.12
 33.2-Z.17
 33.2-Z.21
 33.2-Z.22
 33.3-W.1
 33.4-Z.2
 33.4-q
 33.5-T.2
 33.6-KK
 33.7-Z.9
 33.7-Z.10
 33.7-r.2
 33.7-r.4
 33.8-Z.13
 33.8-Z.19
 33.9-s.2
 33.10-W.6
 33.10-Z.7
 33.10-Z.8

1787

33.11-Z.18
 33.11-gg.1
 33.12-W.3
 33.12-Z.10
 33.12-Z.16
 33.12-Z.21
 33.12-Z.24
 33.13-Z.1
 33.13-Z.6
 33.13-Z.7
 33.13-q
 33.13-ff.1
 33.13-hh.2
 33.14-Z.2
 33.14-Z.14
 33.15-r.1
 33.16-T.2
 33.16-Z.15
 33.16-l.2
 33.17-r.1
 33.17-r.5
 33.17-gg.2
 33.18-Z.24
 33.19-Z.1
 33.19-Z.2
 33.19-Z.4
 33.19-q
 33.20-Z.9
 33.20-Z.11
 33.21-Z.13
 33.21-k.4
 33.21-EE
 33.22-II
 33.23-Z.4
 33.23-hh.2
 33.24-Z.10
 33.25-W.3
 33.25-Z.10
 33.25-Z.24
 33.26-W.3
 33.26-W.5
 33.27-Z.16
 33.27-r.4
 33.28-Z.7
 33.28-Z.11
 33.28-Z.16
 33.28-Z.20
 33.29-Z.7
 33.29-Z.25
 33.29-gg.1
 33.30-EE
 33.30-SS
 33.31-gg.2

33.2-Z.26

DISCOVERED 9/89

1787

33.32-Z.13
 33.33-Z.3
 33.33-Z.11
 33.34-W.2
 33.34-Z.3
 33.34-Z.11
 33.35-Z.1
 33.35-Z.9
 33.36-T.1
 33.36-T.2
 33.36-T.3
 33.36-SS
 33.37-Z.9
 33.37-Z.11
 33.38-Z.1
 33.38-Z.6
 33.38-Z.18
 33.38-Z.23
 33.38-gg.1
 33.39-Z.13
 33.39-Z.20
 33.39-s.1
 33.40-Z.1
 33.40-Z.2
 33.41-Z.11
 33.42-Z.2
 33.43-q
 33.43-hh.2
 33.44-W.3
 33.45-W.2
 33.46-Z.21
 33.47-TT
 33.48-Z.25
 34-k.3
 34-ff.1
 36-k.3
 36-l.1
 36-ff.2
 37.1-cc.1
 37.2-k.5
 37.3-i
 37.4-k.1
 37.4-RR
 37.5-e
 37.6-B
 37.6-k.4
 37.7-h.2
 37.8-k.2
 37.8-HH
 37.8-LL
 37.9-e
 37.10-RR
 37.11-ff.2

- DELETE, DOES NOT EXIST

1787

37.12-LL
37.12-TT
37.13-HH
37.14-cc.2
37.15-h.3
38-1.2
38-GG
39.1-h.1
39.1-ff.2
39.2-ee
40-N
40-kk.1
41-ii
42-o
42-kk.2
43.1-Y
43.2-X.4
44-W.4
44-W.5
44-Z.10
45-CC
46-BB
47-a.3
48-g.5
48-k.3

~~49-Z.1~~ → 49.1-Z.1

50-F
52-G.1
52-G.2
53-FF
56-xx

49.2-Z.26

1788

1-I
2-D
3-B.1
3-B.2
4.1-B.1
4.1-B.2
4.1-K
4.2-R
5-B.2
6-H
7-E
7-F.2
7-K
8-K
9-E
10-C
11-G
12.1-E
12.1-F.1
12.2-C
12.2-E
13-A.1
14.1-L.2
14.1-S
14.2-A.2
15.1-L.1
15.2-P
16.1-D
16.1-H
16.2-O
16.3-N
16.4-A.2
16.4-L.2
16.5-H
16.6-H -DELETE, SAME AS 16.5-H
16.7-P
17-O
17-Q

MULES

100-I "MACHINS" V.22-88VT & OR VERMONT R-31
101-D "MACHINS" V.13-88CT
101-G.2 "MACHINS" V.13-87CT
125-I "VERMONT" R-25
128-I "VERMONT" R-28
129-I "VERMONT" R-29

THE MULINGS OF 1787 AND 1788

In addition to the varieties with the well-known AUCTORI CONNEC legends on the obverse, there are also six mules, each of which combines a Connecticut reverse with an obverse designed for another series. These are actively collected with the Connecticut issues, and all have been given designations in the "100" series for the obverse dies, to distinguish them from actual Connecticut coinages. These are as follows:

1787 **101-G.2** which combines the obverse of a Machin's Mills-Atlee halfpence, with reverse G.2, described above. Also known as **Vlack 13-87CT**.

1788 **101-D** combines the same obverse with Reverse D of 1788. Also known as **Vlack 13-88CT**.

1788 **100-I** combines a different Machin's Mills-Atlee halfpence obverse, with well-known reverse I of 1788. Also known as **Vlack 22-88VT** and, as a Vermont copper, **Ryder 31, Bressett 24-U**.

1788 **125-I** combines the same reverse with an obverse for a Vermont copper. Also known as **Ryder 25, Bressett 16-U**.

1788 **128-I** pairs the reverse used in the above coin with a different Vermont obverse. This one is also known as **Ryder 28, Bressett 21-U**.

1788 **129-I** uses the same reverse with yet another Vermont obverse. Also known as **Ryder 29, Bressett 22-U**.

Appendix A Die Varieties Tabulation >>>>>



3



Typical reference illustration for the
American collector of the mid-19th century.

A Connecticut Copper of 1787
from W. C. Prime's
Coins, Medals, and Seals,
Ancient and Modern.
1861

14 years before "Crosby"
58 years before "Miller"

CONNECTICUT COPPERS, 1785-1788

THE ISSUES OF 1785			THE ISSUES OF 1786		
VARIETY	RARITY	GRADE	VARIETY	RARITY	GRADE
1-E	5		1-A	Low 5	
2-A.1	4		2.1-A	3	
2-A.4	5		2.1-D.3	7	
3.1-A.3	4		2.2-D.2	7	
3.1-F.3	7		2.3-T	8	
3.1-L	High 4		2.4-U	8	
3.2-L	4		2.5-V	8	
3.3-F.3	4		2.6-BRI	8	
3.4-F.1	3		3-D.1	High 5	
3.4-F.2	2		3-D.4	7	
3.5-B	4		4.1-C	8	
3.5-L	DELETED, DOES NOT EXIST		4.1-G	2	
4.1-F.4	1		4.2-G	DELETED, DOES NOT EXIST	
4.2-F.6	8		4.2-R	7	
4.3-A.2	3		4.2-S	Low 7	
4.3-D	4		5.1-H.1	5	
4.4-C	3		5.2-H.1	High 5	
4.4-D	7		5.2-I	3	
5-F.5	4		5.2-L	Low 6	
6.1-A.1	Low 5		5.2-O.2	Low 6	
6.2-F.1	3		5.3-B.2	High 7	
6.3-G.1	3		5.3-G	High 7	
6.3-G.2	4		5.3-N	2	
6.4-F.5	High 6		5.4-G	2	
6.4-I	3		5.4-N	High 6	
6.4-K	6		5.4-O.1	2	
6.5-M	6		5.5-M	3	
7.1-D	Low 6		5.6-M	5	
7.2-D	Low 7		5.7-H.1	Low 5	
7.3-D	High 7		5.7-O.2	6	
8-D	6		5.8-F	High 5	
			5.8-H.2	High 5	
			5.8-O.2	High 4	
			5.9-B.1	6	
			5.9-L	High 7	
			5.9-Q	Low 6	
			5.10-L	6	
			5.10-P	High 6	
			5.11-R	Low 6	
			5.13-I	8	
			5.14-S	6	
			6-K	Low 6	
			7-K	7	

30 VARIETIES

42 VARIETIES

THE ISSUES OF 1787

VARIETY	RARITY	GRADE
1.1-A	3	
1.1-VV	High 6	
1.2-C	3	
1.2-mm	High 7	
1.3-L	6	
1.4-WW	8	
2-B	3	
3-G.1	6	
4-L	1	
5-P	6	
6.1-M	1	
6.2-M	3	
7-I	High 6	
8-N	4	
8-O	3	
8-a.1	8	
9-D	5	
9-E	6	
9-R	6	
10-E	Low 6	
11.1-E	2	
11.2-K	3	
11.3-K	8	
12-Q	5	
13-D	4	
14-H	4	
15-F	4	
15-R	Low 7	
15-S	High 6	
16.1-m	4	
16.2-NN.1	5	
16.2-NN.2	8	
16.3-I.2	7	
16.4-n	6	
16.5-n	4	
16.5-p	7	
16.6-NN.2	Low 6	
17-g.3	Low 4	
18-g.1	4	
19-g.4	3	
20-a.2	4	
21-DD	Low 6	
22-g.2	Low 6	
24-g.3	4	
24-g.5	5	
24-FF	High 6	
25-b	3	
25-m	6	

VARIETY	RARITY	GRADE
26-a.1	Low 6	
26-kk.1	Low 6	
26-AA	5	
27-a.1	6	
28-m	4	
28-n	7	
28-o	High 6	
29.1-a.2	7	
29.1-n	High 6	
29.1-p	6	
29.2-N	7	
29.2-o	7	
30-X.1	Low 6	
30-hh.1	2	
31.1-r.4	2	
31.1-gg.1	3	
31.2-r.3	2	
32.1-X.3	Low 6	
32.2-X.1	2	
32.2-X.2	3	
32.2-X.4	Low 6	
32.3-X.4	2	
32.4-F	High 6	
32.4-X.5	6	
32.4-Z.3	High 6	
32.4-Z.20	High 7	
32.5-aa	4	
32.6-X.6	6	
32.7-X.1	High 6	
32.8-aa	6	
32.9-X.7	High 7	
33.1-Z.13	4	
33.1-Z.19	6	
33.2-Z.5	1	
33.2-Z.12	1	
33.2-Z.17	High 6	
33.2-Z.21	6	
33.2-Z.22	7	
33.3-W.1	4	
33.4-Z.2	High 6	
33.4-q	6	
33.5-T.2	5	
33.6-KK	Low 4	
33.7-Z.9	8	
33.7-Z.10	8	
33.7-r.2	1	
33.7-r.4	High 6	
33.8-Z.13	Low 6	

7 → 33.2-Z.26 DISCOVERED
4 ? 9/89

THE ISSUES OF 1787, CONTINUED

VARIETY	RARITY	GRADE	VARIETY	RARITY	GRADE
33.8-Z.19	7		33.29-Z.25	8	
33.9-s.2	2		33.29-gg.1	6	
33.10-W.6	High 7		33.30-EE	Low 7	
33.10-Z.7	Low 7		33.30-SS	High 7	
33.10-Z.8	High 5		33.31-gg.2	7	
33.11-Z.18	5		33.32-Z.13	2	
33.11-gg.1	6		33.33-Z.3	Low 6	
33.12-W.3	High 7		33.33-Z.11	High 5	
33.12-Z.10	8		33.34-W.2	6	
33.12-Z.16	High 4		33.34-Z.3	6	
33.12-Z.21	7		33.34-Z.11	6	
33.12-Z.24	High 7		33.35-Z.1	8	
33.13-Z.1	High 6		33.35-Z.9	8	
33.13-Z.6	6		33.36-T.1	High 5	
33.13-Z.7	6		33.36-T.2	2	
33.13-q	8		33.36-T.3	8	
33.13-ff.1	High 7		33.36-SS	8	
33.13-hh.2	High 7		33.37-Z.9	4	
33.14-Z.2	8		33.37-Z.11	8	
33.14-Z.14	5		33.38-Z.1	5	
33.15-r.1	2		33.38-Z.6	High 6	
33.16-T.2	High 7		33.38-Z.18	8	
33.16-Z.15	3		33.38-Z.23	6	
33.16-i.2	6		33.38-gg.1	High 6	
33.17-r.1	3		33.39-Z.13	High 7	
33.17-r.5	High 7		33.39-Z.20	High 7	
33.17-gg.2	3		33.39-s.1	2	
33.18-Z.24	8		33.40-Z.1	High 6	
33.19-Z.1	2		33.40-Z.2	7	
33.19-Z.2	3		33.41-Z.11	High 7	
33.19-Z.4	8		33.42-Z.2	High 7	
33.19-q	7		33.43-q	6	
33.20-Z.9	Low 6		33.43-hh.2	Low 6	
33.20-Z.11	8		33.44-W.3	6	
33.21-Z.13	7		33.45-W.2	High 6	
33.21-k.4	High 7		33.46-Z.21	High 7	
33.21-EE	High 7		33.46-Z.22	8	
33.22-ii	8		33.47-TT	8	
33.23-Z.4	4		33.48-Z.25	8	
33.23-hh.2	High 6		34-k.3	8	
33.24-Z.10	High 7		34-ff.1	5	
33.25-W.3	Low 7		36-k.3	8	
33.25-Z.10	High 6		36-i.1	5	
33.25-Z.24	High 6		36-ff.2	High 6	
33.26-W.3	Low 7		37.1-cc.1	4	
33.26-W.5	8		37.2-k.5	High 5	
33.27-Z.16	8		37.3-i	3	
33.27-r.4	6		37.4-k.1	3	
33.28-Z.7	8		37.4-RR	DELETED, DOES NOT EXIST.	
33.28-Z.11	5		37.5-e	3	
33.28-Z.16	4		37.6-B	High 7	
33.28-Z.20	8		37.6-k.4	Low 6	
33.29-Z.7	6		37.7-h.2	6	

THE ISSUES OF 1787 CONTINUED

VARIETY	RARITY	GRADE
37.8-k.2	3	
37.8-HH	5	
37.8-LL	Low 5	
37.9-e	5	
37.10-RR	Low 6	
37.11-ff.2	5	
37.12-LL	Low 7	
37.12-TT	High 6	
37.13-HH	5	
37.14-cc.2	High 6	
37.15-h.3	High 7	
38-l.2	4	
38-GG	3	
39.1-h.1	6	
39.1-ff.2	High 6	
39.2-ee	Low 6	
40-N	High 6	
40-kk.1	High 6	
41-ii	4	
42-o	High 7	
42-kk.2	4	
43.1-Y	2	
43.2-X.4	5	
44-W.4	4	
44-W.5	7	
44-Z.10	High 6	
45-CC	6	
46-BB	Low 6	
47-a.3	High 6	
48-g.5	High 6	
48-k.3	High 7	
49.1-Z.1	High 7	
49.2-Z.26	8	
50-F	6	
52-G.1	Low 7	
52-G.2	8	
53-FF	5	
56-xx	High 7	

239 VARIETIES

In addition to the above specimens, there are also six mules that are actively collected along with the Connecticut series. These are as follows:

THE ISSUES OF 1788

VARIETY	RARITY	GRADE
1-I	6	
2-D	1	
3-B.1	Low 5	
3-B.2	High 6	
4.1-B.1	6	
4.1-B.2	8	
4.1-K	5	
4.2-R	High 6	
5-B.2	6	
6-H	6	
7-E	High 5	
7-F.2	6	
7-K	High 7	
8-K	High 7	
9-E	High 5	
10-C	6	
11-G	3	
12.1-E	4	
12.1-F.1	4	
12.2-C	4	
12.2-E	Low 6	
13-A.1	5	
14.1-L.2	High 6	
14.1-S	High 7	
14.2-A.2	Low 6	
15.1-L.1	5	
15.2-P	Low 6	
16.1-D	2	
16.1-H	3	
16.2-O	Low 6	
16.3-N	2	
16.4-A.2	8	
16.4-L.2	Low 6	
16.5-H	5	
16.6-H	DELETED. SAME as 16.5-H	
16.7-P	High 7	
17-O	8	
17-Q	Low 7	

37 VARIETIES

- 1787 101-G.2, combines the obverse of a Machin's Mills-Atlee halfpence with reverse G.2 of the 1787 Connecticut series. Also known as Vlack 13-87CT. Low Rarity 7.
- 1788 101-D, combines the same Machin's Mills-Atlee halfpence obverse with reverse D of the 1788 Connecticut series. Also known as Vlack 13-88CT. Rarity 3.
- 1788 100-I, combines a different obverse of a Machin's Mills-Atlee halfpence, with reverse I of the 1788 Connecticut series. Also known as Vlack 22-88VT and Ryder 31. Rarity 2.
- 1788 125-I, combines a Vermont obverse and reverse I of the 1788 Connecticut series. Also known as Ryder 25. Rarity 2 (several die states, the latest, with shattered dies, is Rarity 8)
- 1788 128-I, combines a different Vermont obverse, with the same reverse as above. Also known as Ryder 28. High Rarity 5
- 1788 129-I, combines yet another Vermont obverse with the same reverse as above. Also known as Ryder 29. Rarity 5 (shattered die state is High Rarity 6).

LIST OF VARIETIES AND COMBINATIONS.

1785

Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Obv.	Rev.	Rarity
1	E	R ⁴	3 ⁵	K ²	R ⁵	6 ²	F ¹	R ⁴
2	A ¹	R ³	4 ¹	F ⁴	R ¹	6 ³	G ¹	R ³
2	A ⁴	R ³	4 ²	F ⁴	R ⁶	6 ³	G ²	R ⁴
3 ¹	A ³	R ³	4 ³	A ²	R ³	6 ⁴	F ⁵	R ⁵
3 ¹	L	R ⁴	4 ³	D	R ⁴	6 ⁴	I	R ³
3 ²	L	R ³	4 ⁴	C	R ⁴	6 ⁴	K ¹	R ⁶
3 ³	F ³	R ⁴	4 ⁴	D	R ⁴	6 ⁵	M	R ⁵
3 ⁴	F ¹	R ³	5 ¹	F ⁶	R ⁴	7	D	R ⁵
3 ⁴	F ²	R ³	5 ²	F ⁵	R ⁴	8	D	R ⁶
3 ⁵	B	R ²	6 ¹	A ¹	R ³			

1786

Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Obv.	Rev.	Rarity
1	A	R ⁴	5 ³	B ²	R ⁶	5 ⁸	O ²	R ³
2 ¹	A	R ³	5 ³	G	R ⁵	5 ⁹	B ¹	R ⁴
2 ¹	D ³	R ⁶	5 ³	N	R ³	5 ⁹	Q	R ⁵
2 ²	D ²	R ⁶	5 ⁴	G	R ²	5 ¹⁰	L	R ⁴
3	D ¹	R ⁴	5 ⁴	N	R ⁶	5 ¹⁰	P	R ⁵
3	D ⁴	R ⁶	5 ⁴	O ¹	R ²	5 ¹¹	R	R ⁵
4 ¹	G	R ²	5 ⁵	M	R ³	5 ¹²	L	R ⁶
4 ²	R	R ⁵	5 ⁶	M	R ⁵	6	K	R ⁵
5 ¹	H ¹	R ⁵	5 ⁷	H ¹	R ⁴	7	K	R ⁶
5 ²	H ¹	R ⁵	5 ⁷	O ²	R ⁵	8	O ¹	R ⁶
5 ²	I	R ³	5 ⁸	F	R ⁵			
5 ²	O ²	R ⁵	5 ⁸	H ²	R ⁶			

1787

Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Corresponding Numbers in Hall	Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Corresponding Numbers in Hall	Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Corresponding Numbers in Hall
1 ¹	A	R ³	1 ¹ -A	8	N	R ³	8-N	15	F	R ³	15-F*
1 ¹	VV	R ⁶	(1 ¹ -VV)	8	O	R ³	8-O	15	R	R ⁶	15-R
1 ²	C	R ³	1 ² -C	9	D	R ⁴	9-D	15	S	R ⁵	15-S
1 ³	L	R ⁴	1 ³ -L	9	E	R ⁴	9-E	16 ¹	m	R ³	16 ¹ -M ¹
1 ⁴	WW	R ⁶	(1 ⁴ -WW)	9	R	R ⁵	9-R	16 ²	NN ¹	R ⁴	16 ² -NN
2	B	R ³	2-B	10	E	R ⁵	10-E	16 ³	P	R ⁴	16 ³ -L ¹ -2
3	G	R ⁵	3-G	11 ¹	E	R ³	11 ¹ -E	16 ⁴	n	R ⁴	16 ⁴ -N ¹
4	L	C	4-L	11 ²	K	R ³	11 ² -K	16 ⁵	n	R ³	16 ⁵ -N ¹
5	P	R ⁶	5-P	11 ³	K	R ⁶	—	16 ⁶	p	R ⁵	—
6 ¹	M	R ¹	6 ¹ -M	12	Q	R ⁴	12-Q	16 ⁶	u	R ⁶	—
6 ²	M	R ³	6 ² -M	13	D	R ³	13-D	16 ⁶	NN ²	R ⁶	—
7	I	R ⁴	7-I	14	H	R ³	14-H	17	g ³	R ³	17-G ¹ -3

CONFID
(OVER) →

1787

HALL NO'S

HALL NO'S

Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Corresponding Numbers in Hall	Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Corresponding Numbers in Hall	Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Corresponding Numbers in Hall
18	g ¹	R ³	18-G ¹ -1	33 ⁷	r ²	C	33 ⁷ -R ¹ -2	33 ²⁹	Z ⁷	R ⁴	33 ³⁸ -Z-7
19	a ²	R ²	19-G ¹ -4	33 ⁷	r ⁴	R ⁶	33 ⁷ -R ¹ -4	33 ²⁹	gg ¹	R ⁴	33 ³⁸ -G ² -1
20	a ²	R ³	20-A ¹ -2	33 ⁷	Z ¹⁰	R ⁶	33 ⁷ -Z-10	33 ³⁰	EE	R ⁵	33 ³⁹ -EE
21	DD	R ⁴	54-DD	33 ⁸	Z ¹³	R ⁴	33 ⁸ -Z-13	33 ³⁰	SS	R ⁶	33 ³⁹ -SS
22	g ²	R ⁵	22-G ¹ -2	33 ⁸	Z ¹⁹	R ⁵	33 ⁸ -Z-19	33 ³¹	gg ²	R ⁵	33 ³⁷ -G ² -2
24	g ³	R ⁴	24-G ¹ -3	33 ⁹	s ²	R ²	33 ¹ -S ¹ -2	33 ³²	Z ¹³	R ¹	33 ³⁵ -Z-13
24	g ⁵	R ⁴	24-G ¹ -5	33 ¹⁰	Z ⁷	R ⁵	33 ⁴ -Z-7	33 ³³	Z ³	R ⁴	33 ³⁰ -Z-3
24	FF	R ⁶	24-FF	33 ¹⁰	Z ⁸	R ¹	33 ⁴ -Z-8	33 ³³	Z ¹¹	R ³	33 ³⁰ -Z-11
25	b	R ³	25-B ¹	33 ¹⁰	W ⁶	R ⁶	—	33 ³⁴	W ²	R ⁵	33 ³¹ -W-2
25	m	R ⁵	25-M ¹	33 ¹¹	Z ¹⁸	R ⁵	33 ¹⁵ -Z-18	33 ³⁴	Z ³	R ⁵	33 ³¹ -Z-3
26	a ¹	R ⁵	26-A ¹ -1	33 ¹¹	gg ¹	R ⁵	33 ¹⁵ -G ² -1	33 ³⁴	Z ¹¹	R ⁵	33 ³¹ -Z-11
26	kk ¹	R ⁴	26-K ² -1	33 ¹²	W ³	R ⁵	33 ¹⁴ -W-3	33 ³⁵	Z ⁹	R ⁶	33 ³⁴ -Z-9
26	AA	R ³	26-AA	33 ¹²	Z ¹⁶	R ³	33 ¹⁴ -Z-16	33 ³⁶	T ¹	R ³	33 ³³ -T-1
27	a ¹	R ⁵	27-A ¹ -1	33 ¹²	Z ²¹	R ⁵	33 ¹⁴ -Z-21	33 ³⁶	T ²	R ¹	33 ³³ -T-2
28	m	R ³	28-M ¹	33 ¹²	Z ²⁴	R ⁶	33 ¹⁴ -Z-24	33 ³⁶	SS	R ⁶	33 ³³ -SS
28	n	R ⁵	28-N ¹	33 ¹³	Z ¹	R ⁵	33 ¹¹ -Z-1	33 ³⁷	Z ⁹	R ³	33 ³² -Z-9
28	o	R ⁶	—	33 ¹³	Z ⁶	R ⁴	33 ¹¹ -Z-6	33 ³⁸	Z ¹	R ³	33 ³⁶ -Z-1
29 ¹	a ²	R ⁵	29-A ¹ -2	33 ¹³	Z ⁷	R ⁴	33 ¹¹ -Z-7	33 ³⁸	Z ⁶	R ⁴	33 ³⁸ -Z-6
29 ¹	n	R ⁶	29-N ¹	33 ¹³	q	R ⁵	33 ¹¹ -Q ¹	33 ³⁸	Z ¹⁸	R ⁶	—
29 ¹	p	R ⁴	29-P ¹	33 ¹³	ff ¹	R ⁶	33 ¹¹ -F ² -1	33 ³⁸	Z ²³	R ⁵	33 ³⁴ -Z-23
29 ²	N	R ⁶	—	33 ¹³	hh ²	R ⁶	33 ¹¹ -H ² -2	33 ³⁸	gg ¹	R ⁵	33 ³⁸ -G ² -1
29 ²	o	R ⁵	51-O ¹	33 ¹⁴	Z ¹⁴	R ³	33 ¹⁷ -Z-14	33 ³⁹	Z ²⁰	R ⁶	33 ³⁴ -Z-20
30	hh ¹	R ²	30-H ² -1	33 ¹⁵	r ¹	R ¹	33 ⁵ -R ¹ -1	33 ³⁹	s ¹	C	33 ³⁴ -S ¹ -1
30	X ¹	R ³	30-X-1	33 ¹⁶	l ²	R ⁴	33 ⁶ -L ¹ -2	33 ⁴⁰	Z ¹	R ⁵	33 ²⁹ -Z-1
31 ¹	gg ¹	R ³	31 ¹ -G ² -1	33 ¹⁶	T ²	R ⁶	—	33 ⁴⁰	Z ²	R ⁵	33 ²⁹ -Z-2
31 ¹	r ¹	R ¹	31 ¹ -R ¹ -4	33 ¹⁶	Z ¹⁵	R ¹	33 ⁶ -Z-15	33 ⁴¹	Z ¹¹	R ⁶	33 ⁴⁰ -Z-11
31 ²	r ³	C	31 ² -R ¹ -3	33 ¹⁷	r ¹	R ³	33 ¹⁸ -R ¹ -1	33 ⁴²	Z ²	R ⁶	33 ⁵⁰ -Z-2
32 ¹	X ³	R ²	32 ¹ -X-3	33 ¹⁷	r ⁵	R ⁶	(33 ¹³ -R ¹ -5)	33 ⁴³	q	R ⁴	33 ⁴⁴ -Q ¹
32 ²	X ¹	C	32 ² -X-1	33 ¹⁷	gg ²	R ²	33 ¹³ -G ² -2	33 ⁴³	hh ²	R ⁴	33 ⁴⁴ -H ² -2
32 ²	X ²	R ¹	32 ² -X-2	33 ¹⁸	Z ²⁴	R ⁶	—	33 ⁴⁴	W ³	R ⁵	33 ⁴⁵ -W-3
32 ²	X ⁴	R ⁵	32 ² -X-4	33 ¹⁹	Z ¹	C	33 ¹⁹ -Z-1	33 ⁴⁵	W ²	R ⁵	33 ⁴⁶ -W-2
32 ³	X ⁴	C	32 ³ -X-4	33 ¹⁹	Z ²	R ³	33 ¹⁹ -Z-2	34	k ³	R ⁶	34-K ¹ -3
32 ⁴	X ⁵	R ⁴	32 ⁴ -X-5	33 ¹⁹	q	R ⁵	33 ¹⁹ -Q ¹	34	ff ¹	R ³	34-F ² -1
32 ⁴	Z ³	R ⁵	32 ⁴ -Z-3	33 ²⁰	Z ⁹	R ⁴	33 ² -Z-9	36	k ³	R ⁵	36-K ¹ -3
32 ⁵	aa	R ³	32 ⁵ -A ²	33 ²⁰	Z ¹¹	R ⁶	—	36	l ¹	R ³	36-L ¹ -1
32 ⁶	X ⁶	R ⁵	32 ⁶ -X-6	33 ²¹	Z ¹³	R ⁶	(33 ²⁰ -Z-13)	36	ff ²	R ⁵	36-F ² -2
32 ⁷	X ¹	R ⁵	32 ⁷ -X-1	33 ²²	H	R ⁶	—	37 ¹	cc ¹	R ²	37 ¹ -C ² -1
32 ⁸	aa	R ⁵	32 ⁸ -A ²	33 ²³	Z ⁴	R ²	33 ²¹ -Z-4	37 ²	k ⁵	R ³	37 ¹² -K ¹ -5
33 ¹	Z ¹³	R ⁴	33 ¹⁶ -Z-13	33 ²³	hh ²	R ⁵	33 ²¹ -H ² -2	37 ³	i	R ²	37 ⁹ -I ¹
33 ¹	Z ¹⁹	R ⁵	33 ¹⁶ -Z-19	33 ²⁴	Z ¹⁰	R ⁶	33 ²² -Z-10	37 ⁴	k ¹	R ¹	37 ⁸ -K ¹ -1
33 ²	Z ⁵	C	33 ¹² -Z-5	33 ²⁵	Z ¹⁰	R ⁴	33 ²⁵ -Z-10	37 ⁴	RR	R ⁶	—
33 ²	Z ¹²	C	33 ¹² -Z-12	33 ²⁵	Z ²⁴	R ⁵	33 ²⁵ -Z-24	37 ⁵	e	R ²	37 ¹ -E ¹
33 ²	Z ¹⁷	R ⁴	33 ¹² -Z-17	33 ²⁵	W ³	R ⁵	33 ²⁵ -W-3	37 ⁶	k ⁴	R ⁴	37 ¹¹ -12 ¹ -4
33 ²	Z ²¹	R ⁵	33 ¹² -Z-21	33 ²⁶	W ³	R ⁵	33 ²⁶ -W-3	37 ⁶	B	R ⁶	37 ¹¹ -B
33 ²	Z ²²	R ⁴	33 ¹² -Z-22	33 ²⁶	W ⁵	R ⁶	33 ²⁶ -W-5	37 ⁷	h ²	R ⁵	37 ¹³ -H ¹ -2
33 ³	W ¹	R ³	33 ³ -W-1	33 ²⁷	r ⁴	R ⁴	33 ²³ -R ¹ -4	37 ⁸	k ²	R ²	37 ⁵ -K ¹ -2
33 ⁴	q	R ⁴	33 ¹⁸ -Q-1	33 ²⁷	Z ¹⁶	R ⁶	33 ²³ -Z-16	37 ⁸	HH	R ³	37 ⁵ -HH
33 ⁴	Z ²	R ⁵	33 ¹⁸ -Z-2	33 ²⁸	Z ¹¹	R ³	33 ²⁴ -Z-11	37 ⁸	LL	R ¹	37 ⁵ -LL
33 ⁵	T ²	R ³	33 ⁹ -T-2	33 ²⁸	Z ¹⁶	R ³	33 ²⁴ -Z-16	37 ⁹	e	R ³	37 ⁵ -E ¹
33 ⁶	KK	R ¹	33 ¹⁰ -K K	33 ²⁸	Z ²⁹	R ⁶	33 ²⁴ -Z-20	37 ¹⁰	RR	R ⁴	37 ¹⁰ -RR

SEE NEXT PAGE

1787

HALL NO'S				HALL NO'S				HALL NO'S			
Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Corresponding Numbers in Hall	Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Corresponding Numbers in Hall	Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Corresponding Numbers in Hall
37 ¹¹	ff ²	R ³	37 ² -F ² -2	40	N	R ⁵	40-N	46	BB	R ⁴	46-BB
37 ¹²	LL	R ⁴	37 ¹ -LL	40	kk ¹	R ⁵	40-K ² -1	47	a ³	R ⁵	47-?
37 ¹²	TT	R ⁵	37 ¹ -TT	41	ii	R ³	41-I ²	48	g ⁵	R ⁵	48-G ¹ -5
37 ¹³	HH	R ²	37 ³ -HH	42	o	R ⁶	42-O ¹	49	Z ¹	R ⁶	49-Z ¹
37 ¹⁴	cc ²	R ⁶	37 ¹⁴ -C ² -2	42	kk ²	R ²	42-K ² -2	50	F	R ⁵	50-F*
38	GG	R ²	38-GG	43	Y	C ¹	43-Y	(29 ²)	o)		51-O ¹
38	I ²	R ³	38 I ¹ -2	44	W ⁴	R ²	44-W-4	52	G	R ⁶	52-G
39 ¹	h ¹	R ⁵	39 ¹ -H ¹ -1	44	W ⁵	R ⁵	44-W-5	53	FF	R ⁴	53-FF
39 ¹	ff ²	R ⁵	39 ¹ -F ² -2	44	Z ¹⁰	R ⁵	44-Z-10	(21	DD)		54-DD
39 ²	ee	R ⁴	39 ² -E ²	45	CC ¹	R ⁴	45-CC	55	F	R ⁶	(55-F*)

1788

Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Obv.	Rev.	Rarity	Obv.	Rev.	Rarity
1	I	R ⁶	8	K	R ⁶	15 ²	P	R ⁴
2	D	R ²	9	E	R ⁴	15 ³	P	R ⁶
3 ¹	B ¹	R ⁶	10	C	R ⁵	16 ¹	D	R ²
3 ²	B ²	R ⁵	11	G	R ²	16 ¹	H	R ²
4 ¹	B ¹	R ⁵	12 ¹	E	R ³	16 ²	O	R ⁴
4 ¹	K	R ⁴	12 ¹	F	R ³	16 ³	N	R ²
4 ²	R	R ⁶	12 ²	C	R ³	16 ⁴	L ²	R ⁴
5	B ²	R ⁵	12 ²	E	R ³	16-5	H	R ⁴
6	H	R ⁶	13	A ¹	R ⁴	16-6	H	R ⁵
7	E	R ⁴	14 ¹	L ²	R ⁴	17	O	R ⁵
7	F	R ⁶	14 ²	A ²	R ⁴	17	Q	R ⁵
7	K	R ⁵	15 ¹	L ¹	R ⁴			

NOTE

It seems fitting that the foregoing should not be published without an expression of the loss which numismatists feel at the untimely death of the author, Mr. Henry Clay Miller, on February 6th, 1920. The preparation of the material was a great pleasure to Mr. Miller. The completed work shows the painstaking and systematic manner in which the task was done. The final manuscript revision was finished but a short time before Mr. Miller's sudden death. Some slight errors have possibly occurred in the printed pages through not having had the benefit of the Author's proof reading.

AE-5 Condition Census Data on Connecticut Coppers.

CNL VOL. 33, NO. 2 JULY 1993 P. 1374

**Comments by CNL Associate Editor
Mike Hodder**

There are several people actively working on establishing CC data for Connecticut, not just the R-7 and R-8's, but also most of the varieties. Somewhat reliable comments about the CC for different varieties can be found scattered through the sale catalogues of firms like Stack's (1991 to date), Rosa Americana (1989 to date), and Bowers and Merena (1987 to 1991). Older guesses at the CC for various combinations, like those found in Pine Tree's sales (1975 and 1976 EAC, Elizabeth Morton 1975 and John Carter Brown Library I 1976), represented Walter Breen's best estimates and in some cases remain accurate. The Taylor Collection sale of 1987 marked a return to attempting CC's for Connecticut after a hiatus of some time. My own Connecticut CC is based only on coins I've actually seen (as opposed to coins graded on the basis of photographs or printed descriptions in catalogues), which now number over 4,000 specimens.

SIX CONNECTICUT MINTS?

(TN-48)

- from Walter H. Breen

I lately gave a lecture SIX MINTS FOR CONNECTICUT? at the EAC meeting, which has effectively solved a lot of the remaining problems in this series. There are possibly half a dozen varieties which may conceivably represent private enterprise unrelated to the major mints, depending on punch-link evidence or lack of it, and most of these are not available for inspection.

The six mints:

- NEW HAVEN I. (Hopkins, Bishop, Goodrich & Hillhouse.)
Dies by Abel Buel. Officially operated Oct. 20, 1785 - June 1, 1787, only.
Comprises most 1785 Mailed Bust Right, all 1785-1786 Mailed Bust Left, 1786 Draped Bust Left, and early 1787 Draped Bust Left -- those NOT using cinquefoils or fleurons.
- RAHWAY, N.J. (Matthias Ogden, Albion Cox, Thomas Goadsby.)
Dies by James F. Atlee. November 1786 - June 1787.
Mailed Bust Right coins of 1786 plus 1787 varieties 3-G & 52-G.
- MORRISTOWN, N.J. (Walter Mould with unnamed apprentices.)
June 1787 - August 1788. 1787 varieties 6.1 & 6.2-m; 4-L; 1.3-L.
- NEW HAVEN II. (James Jarvis & associates.) Original hubs by Abel Buel, dies by a variety of apprentices. Operated after June 1, 1787 to fall 1788. These are the 1787 - 1788 Draped Bust Left coins with cinquefoils or fleurons, punch-linked with the Fugios.
- UNKNOWN, possibly New Haven. (Benjamin Buel.) Early 1789.
Triple Leaves Mailed Bust Left dated 1787 and 1788, generally with Ms. Liberty holding a wheat ear: these hubs by Abel Buel, who deeded his entitlement to coin for Connecticut unto his son Benjamin just before leaving for Europe.
- MACHIN'S MILL. (Thomas Machin & Co., Newburg, N.Y.) Dies by Atlee plus a few old dies bought from Morristown & New Haven II.
Late 1787 - early 1790.



● John H. Hickcox's OBSERVATIONS on the CONNECTICUT MINT. (RF-59)

The following paragraph is extracted from John H. Hickcox's book "An Historical Account of American Coinage" published in 1858:

In April 1786, James Jarvis became a partner, he having purchased the interest of Edwards and Shipman and a part of that of Mr. Ingersol. The company soon met with an obstacle in not being able to command a supply of stock, and for want of this insufficiency, they were obliged some time during the ensuing summer to suspend operations. On the 10th of September of the same year, under a bond to conform to the act of the legislature, they leased the mint to Mark Leavenworth for six weeks, or so many days in addition as the works should be useless by reason of the failure of any of the implements. These individuals carried on the manufacture for about eight weeks. They afterwards purchased shares of the company's stock, and on the 1st of November 1786 the several partners decided upon a new plan of operations, which was that they would conduct the mint separately, for certain periods of time to be agreed upon.

This paragraph appears on page 34 in a section concerning the coinage of the State of Connecticut. Note the statement beginning on the seventh line of this paragraph ... "On the 10th of September of the same year, under a bond to conform to the act of the legislature, they leased the mint to Mark Leavenworth for six weeks, and etc. ..." We seem here to have an important item of information not reported by later writers, especially S.S. Crosby, which indicates the existence of a bond associated with the lease of the mint to other persons.

Can anyone furnish information relative to this bond? In recent years some have contended that it would have been illegal for any coinage other than Connecticut Coppers to have been produced at the official Connecticut mint. If Hickcox is correct, it appears that this contention may be incorrect and that other coinages were, in fact, legally produced at the official Connecticut mint.

The present article is a request for information concerning the somewhat enigmatic Machin's Mills, a private New York state mint in the late 1780's.

A search for facts adding to the knowledge of . . .

THE MACHIN'S MILLS MINT NEAR NEWBURGH, N. Y.

by Eric P. Newman

What occurred in the mysterious operation of the mint for the coinage of coppers erected at Orange Lake, New York, about 1786? When Thomas Machin, a hero of the American Revolution, used land of Governor George Clinton of New York for a "money-making" venture it was hoped that the state of New York would approve a coining franchise for his association as had been granted to others in the neighboring states of Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey and Massachusetts. Since that did not materialize the group turned to the unauthorized coinage of coppers. If we only knew more about what coins they made we might answer many questions about American coinage during the period before the Constitution.



Genuine and counterfeit British halfpence were circulated freely in the United States before and after the Revolution, and the profit in manufacturing a few more seemed attractive—particularly at Machin's Mills because there was no law against counterfeiting copper in New York at that time. The coins struck at Machin's Mills are as much a part of American numismatics as any other series—even though most of them were imitation British halfpence. Some are dated 1776, 1778, 1787 and 1788, dates when no genuine British halfpence were minted. There are hundreds of varieties of British halfpence dated from 1770 to 1775, and a few dated 1781, 1784 and 1785. While virtually all of these are of British or Irish origin, a few may be Machin's Mills or other American pieces. Many a collector's junk box has American pieces of this type in it, but there they remain unidentified. The Vermont, Connecticut and New Jersey pieces which are candidates for a Machin's Mills source at least are known as well as those with New York and Federal insignia. Yet which were made in Machin's Mills is unknown. It is not even known what coins are referred to in the Connecticut mint report where it is said that Maj. Eli Leavenworth had coppers made in New York (Machin's Mills) which were similar to Connecticut coinages.

For over ten years the writer has been gathering data on Machin's Mills to write up the subject and sincerely needs the cooperation of many numismatists. If the joint efforts of anyone who has any relative data were pooled substantial further progress can result. We are on the threshold of adding a new series of American coins. No fact is too obvious to restudy, no prior statement exempt from challenge, no eighteenth century George III British halfpenny too unimportant to examine. What can you add to this subject?

18

The records of Thomas Machin are still to be located. They were used by Jephtha R. Sims in *The History of Schoharie County* in 1845 and their whereabouts are unknown. In *The History of Newburgh* by Ruttenher, and the *History of Orange County* by Eager there are comments about the mint. Hickcox was the first numismatist to comment, then Crosby (pp. 172, 190-202, 290, 319 of *Early Coins of America*) adds more data. C. Wyllys Betts first tried to identify Machin's imitation British halfpence in his pamphlet "Counterfeit Halfpence". Kurth in the February 1942 *Numismatist* pushes the frontier forward, then Breen in the January 1952 *Numismatist* described the amazing Fairfield County hoard. In the *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* the article of the undersigned entitled "A Newly Discovered Coin Solves a Vermont Numismatic Enigma", attempts to explain the relationship between the Vermont coinage and Machin's Mills imitation British halfpence.

Even the term "Bungtown coppers" needs clarification. Many writers have stated that this expression refers to coppers with unofficial legends such as GREGORY III PON, GANGES III RATE, BRITAIN'S HAPPY ISLE or BONNY GIRLS. There is a great probability that Bungtown really means imitation British halfpence with standard legends rather than evasive legends, and that the coppers with evasive legends were never used in America. Has any reader ever found any evidence in letters, newspapers, diaries, hoards, or otherwise that coppers with unofficial legends ever circulated in America? Are not Machin's Mills halfpence some of the true Bungtowns?

Can you help with your ideas, your data and information as to your coins? Needles in a haystack can be found, particularly with the magnetism of numismatics.

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, 5 Missouri

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Catalogue by John W. Haseltine.

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1882.

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- 211 1856; Flying Eagle Cent; good; rare.
- 212 1857 to 1859; Cents; good to fine; 14 pieces.
- 213 1870 to 1878; fine to uncirculated; 9 pieces.
- 214 1879, 1883 and 1881; Cents; brilliant proofs; 3 pieces.
- 215 1884 to 1871; Two Cent Pieces; good to fine; 8 pieces.
- 216 1872; Two Cent Piece; uncirculated; scarce.
- 217 1873; Two Cent Piece; brilliant proof; very rare.
- 218 1875 to 1876; Nickel Three Cent Piece; good to fine; 12 pieces.
- 219 1877; Nickel Three Cent Piece; brilliant proof; very rare.
- 220 1873 to 1881; brilliant proofs; 4 pieces.
- 221 1866 to 1876; Nickel Five Cent Piece; fair to fine; 12 pieces.
- 222 1877; Nickel Five Cent Piece; brilliant proof; very rare.
- 223 1878 to 1881; Nickel Five Cent Piece; brilliant proofs; 4 pieces.
- 224 1879; Small Proof Set.
- 225 1879; Small Proof Set.
- 226 1880; Small Proof Set.

Connecticut Cents.

The following collection of Connecticut Cents are classified according to Crosby's work, entitled "Early Coins of America;" this is the finest collection of these cents I have ever seen, and believe it is unparalleled; where the pieces are only good, fair and poor, they are really unobtainable in any other condition, as an uncirculated piece is excessively rare; it will be remembered that the Connecticut cents are, almost without exception, weakly struck; these have been especially selected as showing all the stars, rosettes and punctuations, so that their identity is fully established.

- 227 1785; No. 1; rev., E; good; light olive; rare.
- 228 1785; No. 2; rev., A; good; light olive; very scarce.
- 229 1785; No. 3; rev., B; fine; well struck; brown.
- 230 1785; No. 3; rev., C; uncirculated; light olive; very rare.
- 231 1785; No. 3; rev., F; uncirculated; bold sharp impression; evenly struck; light olive; one of the handsomest Connecticut cents I have ever seen; excessively rare in this condition.
- 232 1785; another variety of the preceding; fair.
- 233 1785; No. 3; reverse not in Crosby; poor; very rare.
- 234 1785; No. 4; rev., A; fair; all plain; very scarce.
- 235 1785; No. 4; rev., B; good; dark.
- 236 1785; No. 4; rev., F; very fine; light brown; planchet a little nicked; very scarce.
- 237 1785; No. 4; rev., F; African head; fine impression; a little corroded; just shows date; not one in fifty shows the date.
- 238 1785; No. 5; rev., F; very good; light brown.
- 239 1785; No. 5; rev., H; very good; light brown; rare.

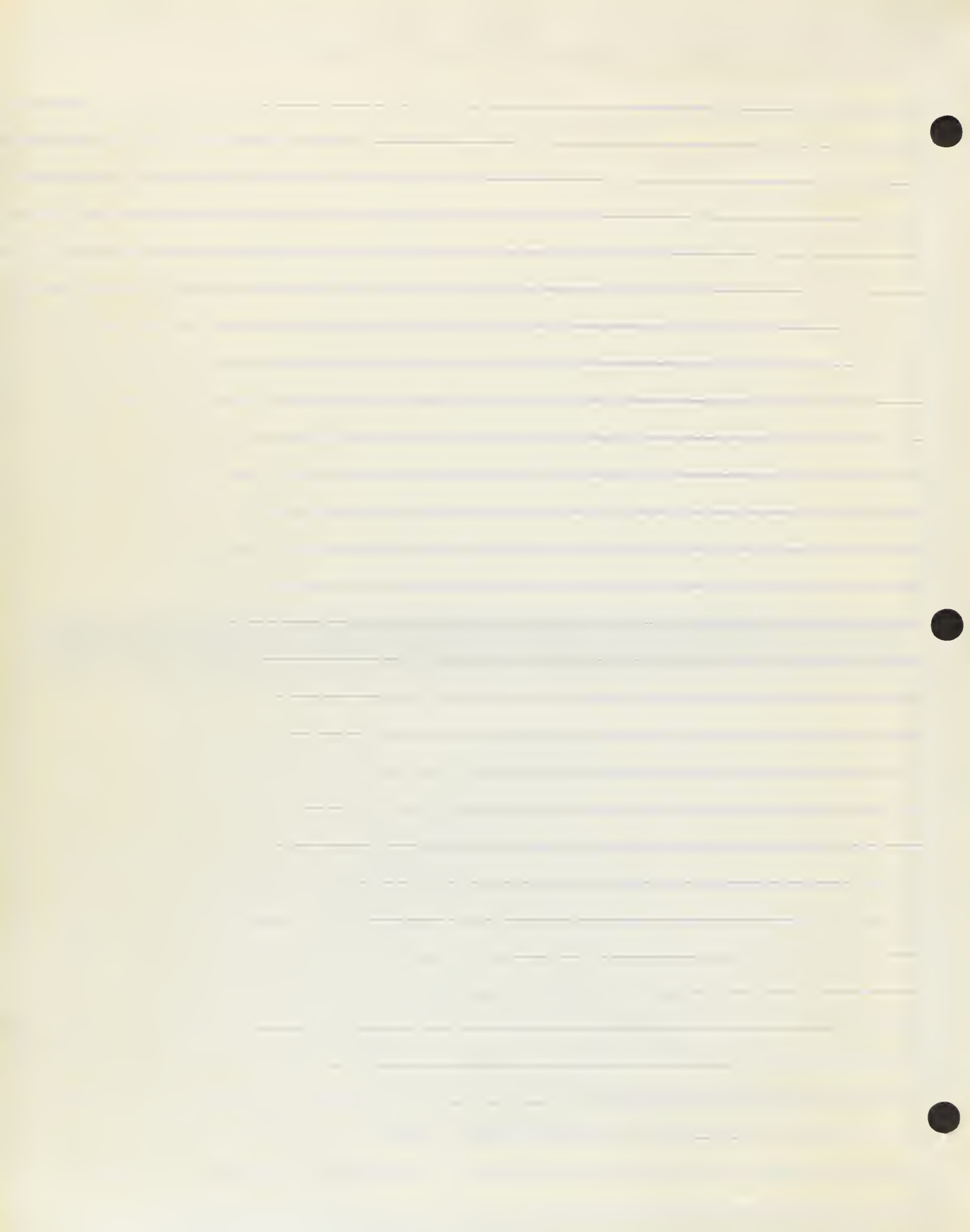
- 240 1785: No. 6; rev., F; fine strong impression; die cracked from chin to breast; light brown.
- 241 1785: No. 6; rev., G; see plate V, No. 6; uncirculated; light brown; excessively rare in this or any condition.
- 242 1785: No. 7; rev., D; head to left; light brown; very fine; excessively rare; Mr. Crosby says he knows of but one specimen.
- 243 1785: No. 8; rev., D; poor; excessively rare; Mr. Crosby also says he knows of but one specimen of this variety.
- 244 1786: No. 1; rev., A; head to right; "Et Lib Inde;" light olive; very good; scarce.
- 245 1786: No. 2; rev., A; head to right; "Et Lib Inde;" brown; very good; this is rarer than the preceding.
- 246 1786: No. 3; rev., D; head to right; plate V, No. 7; good; light olive; large planchet; rare.
- 247 1786: No. 4; rev., G; fine; brown; date all on the planchet, not often found so; very rare.
- 248 1786: No. 5; rev., B; see Crosby, page 372; fine; brown; the punctuation of "Inde." shows sufficiently to determine this very rare variety; I know of but one other that thus shows it, that mentioned by Mr. Crosby as belonging to Dr. Maris.
- 249 1786: No. 5; rev., E; very good; very rare.
- 250 1786: No. 5; rev., similar to E, but has an entirely different punctuation after "Inde;" not mentioned by Crosby; very fine; planchet cracked on edge; light olive; excessively rare.
- 251 1786: No. 5; rev., F; probably uncirculated; very weakly struck in some parts, the date not showing, but the cross + after "Inde" is very sharp; light olive; very rare.
- 252 1786: No. 5; rev., G; fine; brown.
- 253 1786: No. 5; rev., I; Hercules head; very good; the date all shows on the planchet, which is unusual for this piece; see plate V, No. 9; rare.
- 254 1786: No. 5; rev., like G, but has a dash between "ET" and "LIB," uncirculated; light olive; not mentioned in Crosby; very rare in this condition.
- 255 1786: No. 5; rev., like the preceding, but has only 1 dot or period after "INDE;" not mentioned in Crosby; fair; very rare.
- 256 1786: No. 5; rev., H; uncirculated; bold strong even impression; light olive; very rare in this condition.
- 257 1786: No. 5; rev., has a feather-looking dash after "INDE;" not mentioned in Crosby; very good; very rare.
- 258 1786: No. 6; rev., K; draped bust; rather poor; dark; very rare.
- 259 1787: No. 1; rev., A; "Et Lib Inde;" very good.
- 260 1787: No. 1; rev., C; mutton head; very good; fine; as Mr. Crosby says, it is very seldom found in fine condition; rare.

- 261 1787: No. 1; rev., L; curious small head; poor; very rare; Mr. Crosby says he has only seen one specimen, that owned by Dr. Maris.
- 262 1787: not in Crosby; a small round head; rev., * after Liberty; something like G; date very distinct; fair; very rare.
- 263 1787: No. 2; rev., B; dark; very fine; very scarce.
- 264 1787: No. 3; rev., G; head weak; fair; date plain; plate V, No. 12; very rare.
- 265 1787: No. 4; rev., L; so-called horned breast; a break in the die; these pieces show the gradual breaking of the die; the first scarcely perceptible, the last a large break: this last **uncirculated**; the others good to fine; 6 pieces.
- 266 1787: No. 5; rev., P; very fair; all plain; excessively rare; Mr. Crosby says he only knows of one, owned by Dr. Maris.
- 267 1787: No. 6; rev., M; first die; brown; very good; scarce.
- 268 1787: No. 6; rev., M; second die; entirely different head; **uncirculated**; light olive; planchet imperfect; very rare.
- 269 1787: No. 7; rev., I; Hercules head; well struck; the date all shows on the planchet; this is unusual; good; very rare.
- 270 1787: No. 8; rev., O; this shows an extra dot after "Auctori" than is stated by Crosby; light olive; very good; very rare.
- 271 1787: No. 8; rev., N; rather poor; rare.
- 272 1787: No. 9; rev., E; rather poor; very scarce.
- 273 1787: No. 10; rev., E; good, but date does not show; scarce.
- 274 1787: No. 11; rev., E; bold strong impression; fine.
- 275 1787: No. 11; rev., K; plate V, No. 14; light brown; very fine.
- 276 1787: No. 12; rev., Q; good; very rare.
- 277 1787: No. 13; rev., D; edge slightly clipped in 2 places; brown; very fine; scarce.
- 278 1787: No. 14; rev., H; plate V, No. 15; light olive; very good; scarce.
- 279 1787: No. 15; rev., F*; Auctori Connect; thick planchet; very good; rare.
- 280 1787: No. 15; rev., F*; Auctori Connect; thin planchet; light olive; **uncirculated**; very rare in this condition.
- 281 1787: No. 15; rev., S; Auctori Connect; rev., "INDE;" very good; very rare variety.
- 282 1787: No. 16; rev., M; date only partially shows; good; scarce.
- 283 1787: No. 16; rev., N; light olive; very good; very rare.
- 284 1787: No. 17; rev., G; light olive; very fine; rare.
- 285 1787: No. 18; rev., G; plate V, No. 16; light olive; very good.
- 286 1787: No. 19; rev., G; brown; very good; scarce.
- 287 1787: No. 20; rev., A; brown; good; rare.
- 288 1787: No. 21; rev., like G, but different; not in Crosby; fair; very rare.
- 289 1787: No. 24; rev., G; fair; rare.
- 290 1787: No. 25; rev., B; plate V, No. 17; light olive; **uncirculated**; very rare.

Draped busts.

- 291 1787: not in Crosby, neither obverse or reverse, although the obverse is somewhat similar to No. 25; good; excessively rare.
 292 1787: No. 26: reverse not in Crosby; very fair; very rare.
 293 1787: No. 26: rev., K; good; very rare.
 294 1787: No. 27: rev., A; good; very scarce.
 295 1787: No. 28: rev., M; fair; scarce.
 296 1787: No. 29: rev., P; very good; scarce.
 297 1787: No. 30: rev., slanting G; combination not mentioned by Crosby; fair; rare.
 298 1787: No. 30: rev., slanting H, but has "L.R.:" very good; rare.
 299 1787: No. 30: rev., X; good.
 300 1787: No. 31: rev., R; uncirculated; light olive; very rare.
 301 1787: No. 32: rev., slanting A; "F.R.D.E.:" good.
 302 1787: No. 32: rev., F*; very good; very rare.
 303 1787: No. 32: rev., X; very fine; light olive.
 304 1787: obverse not in Crosby; similar to No. 32; good; rare.
 305 1787: No. 33: rev., slanting H; good, but part of legend indistinct.
 306 1787: No. 33: rev., I; good.
 307 1787: No. 33: rev., Q; uncirculated and showing portions of original color; very rare in this condition.
 308 1787: No. 33: rev., R; thick and thin planchets; very fine; light olive; 2 pieces.
 309 1787: No. 33: rev., S; uncirculated; light olive.
 310 1787: No. 33: rev., T; very fine; light olive; very rare.
 311 1787: No. 33: rev., W; very good.
 312 1787: No. 33: rev., W; different from the preceding in having the first N in "Connc." double; curious; very good; rare.
 313 1787: No. 33: rev., Z; good and fine; light olive; 2 varieties.
 314 1787: No. 33: rev., similar to Z, but has no star before "Ethb.:" not in Crosby; very fair; very rare.
 315 1787: No. 34: rev., slanting F; good; scarce.
 316 1787: No. 34: rev., L; combination not mentioned by Crosby; counter-stamped "G W" in front of head; very fair; very rare.
 317 1787: No. 35: rev., slanting F; poor; scarce.
 318 1787: No. 35: rev., L; very good; slightly misstruck; rare.
 319 1787: No. 36: rev., K; good; dark.
 320 1787: obverse not in Crosby; rev., W; see Wilder sale, No. 303; very fine; light olive; very rare.
 321 1787: No. 37: rev., slanting C; very good; light olive; rare.
 322 1787: No. 37: rev., slanting D; good.
 323 1787: No. 37: rev., E; very good.
 324 1787: No. 37: rev., G; fair.
 325 1787: No. 37: rev., H; poor.
 326 1787: No. 37: rev., I; fine; light olive; rare.
 327 1787: No. 37: rev., K; fine; light olive.
 328 1787: No. 37: rev., slanting K; combination not mentioned by Crosby; good; light olive; very rare.

- 329 1787: No. 33: rev., G; Auctori; fine; part of reverse weak; rare.
 330 1787: No. 33: rev., I; Auctori; uncirculated; light olive; retaining portions of original color; although the head of Liberty on reverse is weak, I think it is one of the finest Connecticut cents I have seen; very rare.
 331 1787: No. 39: rev., slanting E; Auctobi; very good; light olive; rare.
 332 1787: No. 39: rev., slanting F; Auctobi; fair; rare.
 333 1787: No. 39: rev., H; Auctobi; very good; rare.
 334 1787: No. 40: rev., K; Auctopi; good; rare.
 335 1787: No. 41: rev., I; Auctopi; good; date weak; rare.
 336 1787: No. 42: rev., slanting K; Auctopi; fine; light olive; rare.
 337 1787: No. 43: rev., Y; Connc.; very fair; rare.
 338 1787: obverse not in Crosby; rev., W; fair; very rare.
 339 1787: No. 1; rev., I; poor; does not show date; Crosby says it is unique; anyhow it is excessively rare.
 340 1787: No. 2; rev., D*; fine; brown.
 341 1787: No. 3; rev., B; light olive; very good; excessively rare.
 342 1787: No. 4; rev., K; dark; very fair; very rare.
 343 1787: No. 5; rev., B; very fine; excessively rare.
 344 1787: No. 6; rev., H*; light olive; very fine; excessively rare.
 345 1787: No. 7; rev., E; light olive; fine; very scarce.
 346 1787: No. 9; rev., E; very good; very scarce.
 347 1787: No. 10: rev., G; large planchet; good; excessively rare.
 348 1787: No. 11: rev., G; light brown; barely if any circulated; very rare.
 349 1787: No. 12: rev., C; curiously misstruck: "TIR * AUCFORI * BU, CONNCS *;" rev., "INDE * E ONS LIB;" good; rare.
 350 1787: No. 12: rev., C; correct legend, but the 7 in date is an inverted L; fair; very rare.
 351 1787: No. 12: rev., E; light olive; uncirculated.
 352 1787: No. 12: rev., F; light olive; uncirculated.
 353 1787: No. 13: rev., A*, "CONNCS;" misstruck on reverse; good; very scarce.
 354 1787: No. 14: rev., A*; top of date only shows; dark; good; rare.
 355 1787: No. 15: rev., L; streak in planchet on reverse; fine; rare.
 356 1787: No. 16: rev., D*; very good; scarce.
 357 1787: No. 16: rev., H*; fine.
 358 1787: No. 16: rev., L; slightly misstruck; very good.
 359 1787: No. 16: rev., N; light olive; uncirculated; very rare.
 360 1787: No. 16: rev., O; "INDL;" nicked on edge; fair; rare.
 361 1787: obv., similar to, but not No. 13; "CONNCS;" reverse not in Crosby; fine; very rare.
 362 Date uncertain; a most curious idiotic head; no other Connecticut cent like it; the head plain, but the legend shows scarcely anything but "AUC CONN;" poor; very rare.



127th
AUCTION SALE
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1939

By the Cataloguer
M. H. BOLENDER
1126 BENSON BLVD.
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

50

COLLECTION OF CONNECTICUT COLONIAL
COPPER CENTS

(An important collection from New England, with about 200 varieties. The numbers are Miller's, which are the same as Crosby's but in more detail, and with varieties added.)

1458. 1785 Connecticut cent. Bust r. Bad die break from nose down. Miller 6(2)-F(1). Very fine. Rarity 4.
1459. 1785 bust r. M.6(4)-K(1). Rarity 5. Very good.
1460. 1785 bust to left. M. 8-D. Fine. Rarity 6. Fine. Scott \$15.
1461. 1785 M. 1-E, 3(1)-A(3), 3(5)-B, 3(4)-F(1), 3(2)-L, 4(3)-A(2), 4(4)-C, 4(3)-D. Average good. 8 pcs.
1462. 1785 Miller 3(1)-A(3), 3(4)-F(2), 3(1)-L, 4(1)-F(4), 5(1)-F(5), 6(3)-G(1), 6(4)-I. Average good. 7 pcs.
1463. 1785 M. 3(3)-F(3), 7(1)-D. 1786 M. 4(2)-R, 5(2)-O(2). Fair. 4 pcs.
1464. 1786 large head r. M. 2(1)-A. Good. Rare. Scott \$5.
1465. As last. Very fine, but plugged.
1466. 1786 M. 2(1)-A plugged; 2(2)-D(2), 3-D(1), 4(1)-G, holed; 5(8)-F, 5(7)-H(1). Fair lot. 6 pcs.
1467. 1786 M. 5(2)-I, 5(4)-O(1), 5(5)-M, 5(3)-N, 5(9)-Q; tooled oddity. Poor to good. 6 pcs.
1468. 1786 M. 5(4)-O(1), plugged; 5(9)-B(1), 5(8)-H(2), 5(4)-O(1), 5(6)-M. Very good lot. 5 pcs.
1469. 1786 mailed bust l. Miller 5(4)-G. Fine; off center, but date shows.
1470. 1786 bust l. M. 5(8)-O(2). Very good.
1471. 1786 M. 5(11)-R. Fine; date partly off but enough shows to read.
1472. 1787 M. 1(1)-A, 1(2)-C Mutton head, 4-L both perfect dies and horned bust, 8-N, 8-O, 9-D. Good to v. good. 7 pcs.
1473. 1787 M. 1(1)-A, 1(2)-C, 1(3)-L, 2-B, 3-G, 7-I, 9-E, 12-Q, 16(1)-M, 16(2)-NN(1), 19-g(4), 21-DD, 24-g(5), 24-FF, 25b. Poor to good, some rare, 2 holed. 15 pcs.
1474. 1787 M. 4-L perfect dies before the "horned bust" variety appeared. Fine.
1475. 1787 M. 4-L horned break just beginning to show. V. good.
1476. 1787 M. 4-L the horn shows plainly but does not reach to bust. Good.
1477. 1787 M. 4-L a fine example of the "horned bust" variety.
1478. 1787 M. 4-L "horned bust" break now completed. Fine.
1479. 1787 Laughing head. M. 6(1)-M. Fine. Cat. \$3.50.
1480. 1787 Simple or outlined head. M. 6(2)-M. V. good.
1481. 1787 CONNECT. M. 15-F. Very good.
1482. 1787 heavy die break at IB on reverse. M. 15-S. Good, date fine. V. rare. Never found in better condition.
1483. 1787 triple date line. Draped bust l. M. 16(6)-NN(2). Fine.
1484. 1787 M. 9-R, 10-E, 11(1)-E, 11(2)-K, 13-D, 14-H, 16(1)-m. Good to fine. 7 pcs.

1485. 1787 M. 17-g(3), 18-g(1), 20-a(2), 22-g(2), 25-m, 26-AA, 27-a(1), 28-m. Good to fine. 8 pcs.
1486. 1787 M. 5-P, 11(3)-K, 33(34)-W(2), 33(10)-Z(7), 46-BB, 48-g(5), 55-F. Poor to good. 7 pcs.
1487. 1787 M. 37(13)-HH, 37(4)-k(1), 52-G, all fine. Double-struck freak, and one unique variety. 5 pcs.
1488. 1787 M. 30-hh(1), 30-x(1), 31(1)-gg(1), 31(2)-r(5), 32(2)x(1), 32(3)-x(4), 32(4)x(5), 32(5)-aa, 32(8)-aa, 33(2)-Z(5), 33(4)-q. Fair to good. 11 pcs.
1489. 1787 M. 33(4)-Z(2), 33(5)-T(2), 33(6)-KK, 33(7)-r(2), 33(8)-Z(13), 33(9)-S(2), 33(10)-Z(8), 33(11)-Z(18), 33(13)-Z(6), 33(13)-Z(7). Fair to good. 10 pcs.
1490. 1787 M. 31(1)-r(4), 32(1)-x(3), 32(2)-x(2), 32(2)-x(4), 32(6)-x(6). V. good to fine. 5 pcs.
1491. 1787 M. 33(3)-W(1), 33(1)-Z(13), 33(2)-Z(12), 33(8)-Z(13), 33(9)-s(2), 33(14)-Z(14). V. good to fine. 6 pcs.
1492. 1787 M. 33(15)-r(1), 33(16)-Z(15), 33(17)-gg(2), 33(19)-Z(1), 33(19)-Z(2), 33(23)-Z(4), 33(23)-hh(2), 33(28)-Z(16), 33(29)-Z(7), 33(32)-Z(13), 33(34)-Z(11), 33(33)-Z(11). Fair to good. 12 pcs.
1493. 1787 M. 33(43)-hh(2), 36-1(1), 37(2)-k(5), 37(3)-i, 37(5)-e, 37(6)-k(4), 37(7)-h(2), 37(8)-L, 37(11)-ff(2), 37(12)-LL, 39(1)-h(1), 42-kk(2), 44-W (4), 45-CC. Fair to good. 14 pcs.
1494. 1787 M. 33(15)-r(1), 33(17)-r(1), 33(20)-Z(9), 33(28)-Z(16), 33(29)-gg(1), 33(31)-gg(2), 33(36)-T(2), 33(38)-Z(1), 33(39)-s(1), 34-ff(1). V. good to fine. 10 pcs.
1495. 1787 M. 37(1)-cc(1), 37(5)-e, 37(8)-k(2), 37(8)-HH, 37(9)-e, 38-GG, 38-1(2), 43-Y, 50-F, 53-FF. V. good to fine. 10 pcs.
1496. 1787 snipe nose. M. 33(28)-Z(11). Very good.
1497. 1787 Miller 33(34)-Z(11). V. fine. Rarity 5.
1498. 1787 Miller 37(12)-TT. Very good. Rarity 5.
1499. 1787 AUCTOBI. Miller 39(2)-ee. Very good. Rare.
1500. 1787 AUCIOPI. Miller 41-ii. Very good. Rare.
1501. 1787 Miller 43(2)-X(4). CONNFC. Fine. Rarity 6!
1502. 1787-88 four double-struck freaks, 2 doubtful, 1 may be unique. Poor to good. 6 pcs.
1503. 1787 New Jersey struck over Connecticut cent. Fine.
1504. 1788 mailed bust r. Miller Nos. 2-D, 3(1)-B(1), 6-H, mailed bust to left M. 9-E, 11-G. V. good to fine. 5 pcs.
1505. 1788 mailed bust to left M. 12(1)-E, 12(2), draped bust to left M. 16(1)-D, 16(5)-H. V. good to fine. 4 pcs.
1506. 1788 all types incl. Miller 2-D (plugged), 4(1)-K, 5-B(2), 7-E, 12(1)-F(1), 13-A(1), 14(2)-A(2), 15(1)-L(1), 15(2)-P, 16(1)-H, 16(6)-H, 16(4)-L(2), 16(2)-O, 17-Q. Poor, fair, good. 14 pcs.
1507. 1788 M. 2-D. With bad die breaks on obverse. V. good. Mailed bust r.
1508. 1788 M. 4(1)-B(1). Very good. fine date. Rarity 5. Mailed bust r.
1509. 1788 Mailed bust r. M. 6-H. Fine. Rarity 6.
1510. 1788 Mailed bust to left. M. 10-C. Struck over a Nova Constellatio cent, but a fine coin. Rarity 5.
1511. 1788 Draped bust to left. M. 16(3)-N. Fine.

END OF SALE

RARE COIN REVIEW NO. 7 SEPT, 1970
Connecticut Cents of 1785 - 1788

-A spectacular offering- 470 COINS

We have just purchased one of the largest groups of Connecticut copper coins ever formed - an accumulation of over 1,000 pieces of the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788!

Below we list these according to the variety system developed by Henry C. Miller in *The State Coinage of New England* - published by the American Numismatic Society in 1920. The Connecticut portion of that book was reprinted several years ago. We offer a copy of the Miller reprint for \$3.95 postpaid - or free (on request) with any order of \$50 or more worth of Connecticut cents from this listing.

Pieces are listed according to the Crosby rarity system. This has seven degrees: Common (abbreviated as "C") and R-1 through R-6. Rarity 6 is the highest degree. We quote Henry C. Miller on this aspect:

"The question of rarity is one that admits of some difference of opinion. The degrees given by Crosby in many cases require modification. From the personal examination of many thousands of coins and the conclusions of active collectors it may be assumed that the estimates here given are approximately correct. Varieties marked C, R-1, and R-2 may generally be procured in good condition; those of R-3, R-4, and R-5 are much harder to find, while specimens of R-6, even when poor, are seldom available. In fact, a number of the varieties of R-6 are described from a single piece, the only one known. So many of the Connecticut cents were weakly and imperfectly struck that really fine, well-centered pieces of all but a very few of the types are decidedly rare."

We might add that while we have tried to be very careful with our grading, these pieces - considering the original manner of striking (as Henry C. Miller noted) - are subject to personal opinion. For this reason, our offering is made "on approval" in the sense that each and every coin is subject to your satisfaction once you receive it. We think you'll be quite pleased, but if not, your money will be instantly refunded in full - and no explanation is necessary. To our way of thinking the interesting hand-cut dies (with many fascinating varieties) and crude striking make Connecticut pieces a wonderful series, but you may differ - especially if you're used to the machine-made late 19th and 20th century issues of the U.S. Mint.

We recommend obtaining a copy of the Miller reprint as offered for \$3.95 (or free with a Connecticut order of \$50 or more), but so as not to keep you entirely in the dark until you receive the book (a notation such as "37.13-HH" might seem quite mystifying at this point!), we also describe each variety by type or die as listed in *A Guidebook of U.S. Coins*, 1971 edition, pages 27 to 30. Thus, you can check a variety such as "1787 AUCTION variety" in this manner.

The Miller numbers are adequately explained in the Miller book which we hope you'll order. But, in the meantime, here's a thumbnail explanation of how they work:

Miller assigned his numbers to obverses and letters to reverses. Each different major obverse variety - each variety with different punctuation or arrangement of the legends - received a different number. Thus, in 1785 we find that type 1 has the head facing right and the legend punctuated as: AUCTION. CONN. (with a period or dot after each word). Types 2 through 6 have the head facing right and punctuation as: AUCTION: CONN. (with a colon after each word). Types 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 differ from each other in the way that the colons are positioned in relation to the head. Type 7 has the head facing left and the legends reading: AUCTION CONN. (no punctuation). Type 8 has the head left and punctuation as: AUCTION: CONN.

The reverses of 1785 are assigned letters. Thus, reverse A has the legend punctuated as: INDE: ET LIB. Reverses B through M have different punctuation.

It is often the case that a number or letter variety will have subvarieties. These subvarieties have the same legends and punctuation as the main variety, but differ in other features such as the number of leaves in the head wreath, the size and shape of the letters, and so on. For instance, obverse 3 of 1785 occurs in five different subvarieties as listed by Miller. These are listed as: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5. By this we mean that "3.5" means obverse type 3, subvariety 5.

If you've followed our reasoning so far, then you probably can infer that a notation such as "1785 3.2-L, R-3", a notation that may have seemed meaningless a few moments ago, can be deciphered to mean: A 1785 cent of the head facing right variety (remember that obverse varieties 1 through 6 have the head right), of obverse variety 3 and subvariety 2 (written as "3.2") combined with reverse variety L. The coin is of Rarity 3 on the Crosby scale.

Connecticut cents can be collected in a number of different ways. We can suggest the following ways: (1) A simple or basic collection might consist of one coin of each year of issue: 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788. (2) A more expanded collection might consist of those varieties listed in the *Guidebook* which are of interest. (3) A specialized collection by Miller numbers.

Connecticut cents are inexpensive. You can obtain many really rare pieces from this listing (or from other dealers in the field) for \$10, \$20, \$30, or so each. Even R-6 pieces in lower grades can be purchased for less than \$50! Choice examples of common varieties abound in the \$10 to \$20 range. As these pieces are made from hand-cut dies they are a fascinating numismatic series to own, contemplate, and study. A hand glass reveals many interesting variations: overdates, recutting of letters, blunders in diecutting, etc. And, the thrill of finding a previously unlisted variety is a real possibility: many Connecticut coin enthusiasts have done it. In short, the Connecticut series offers a wide panorama of fascinating coins which are inexpensive and which, at the same time, have tremendous numismatic appeal.

To house your Connecticut collection we can furnish at 60c apiece Meghri blank pages measuring about 5x8" in size and containing 10 openings each. This is the way most Connecticut collections are housed and displayed.

We think you'll really enjoy collecting Connecticut cents! Via the following listing we'll do our best to help you. We recommend that you list alternate choices as many of the coins are one-of-a-kind in our stock. And, as noted earlier, your complete satisfaction is guaranteed or an instant refund will be given.

State Coinage of Connecticut, 1785-1788

Consider collecting Connecticut copper coins! These early pieces, minted from 1785 to 1788, are from hand-cut dies and have a personality unmatched by many other American coins.



On pages 27 to 30 of *A Guidebook of U.S. Coins* are illustrated many pieces. Actually, counting die varieties there are over 300 different Connecticut cents known! Some are common, some are rare — but all have the advantage that they are relatively inexpensive. It's a fact that major rarities — coins of which fewer than a half dozen are known — can be purchased for \$50 to \$100! Dozens of different less-rare ones are yours for \$10 to \$20, or even less! And, we're speaking of genuine original coins struck nearly 200 years ago!

A specialized book, *Connecticut Copper Coins*, by Henry C. Miller lists and describes the different die varieties. A reprint of this book (first published in 1920) is yours for the special price of \$3.95.

The M.H.S. Connecticut Cents

In the recent (October 23-24, 1970) sale of the Massachusetts Historical Society colonial coins by Stack's the Connecticut copper coins attracted considerable interest. Appearing in the catalogue as lots 113 through 167 the group comprised many popular varieties — and a few rare ones too — all catalogued with painstaking detail. We were in attendance and can report that with relatively few exceptions the coins were knocked down to enthusiastic floor bidders — including many sales to dealers in attendance. As the most outstanding group of Connecticut cents to be offered at auction in a long time the M.H.S. group was enthusiastically received.

We've personally liked Connecticut coppers for a long time and it's nice to see our enthusiasm shared not only by our own customers (who have provided us with an active business in these coins via the priced listings in our catalogues) but by other dealers and collectors as well.

Ways to Buy Connecticut Coins from Us

If you already have the Miller book and know which varieties you want, then peruse the columns to follow and order the pieces you need. The pieces are rated according to the Crosby rarity system which ranges from "Common" (abbreviated as "C" in our listing) through six numerical degrees, R-1 through R-6. R-6 is the highest degree of rarity.

The Miller classification system assigns a number to each obverse design and a letter to each reverse design. In instances in which several varieties occur of an obverse type these varieties are noted by additional numbers. Thus die varieties of design number 33 are designated as 33.1, 33.2, 33.3, and so on. Reverse varieties are designated in a like manner — for instance: Z.1, Z.2, Z.3, etc. The Miller book explains this in detail.

If you don't already own the Miller book and want to get acquainted with the series right away, then avail yourself of our "Connecticut Cent Offer" which is explained below. Since advertising this offer in several different numismatic publications we've come to learn that this offer is perhaps the best way to start a collection. At least our offer has been very well received and we've received many nice comments about it. We present the "Connecticut Cent Offer" below:

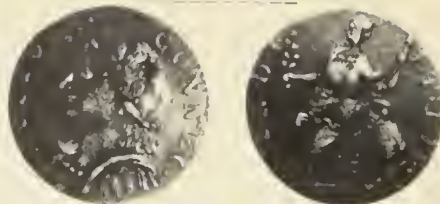
Connecticut Cent Offer

We have just purchased over 1,000 mixed Connecticut cents. Here's our plan for you: Send us \$3.95 for the Miller book. Send also a check for \$25 to \$500 (a minimum of \$25) and we'll send you a selection of Connecticut coins on approval for that amount or more. When you receive them, pick out the ones you want and return any unwanted ones. Of course, your \$25 to \$500 deposit is yours back just for the asking. We're not satisfied until you are. In this way you'll have the opportunity to spend a fascinating time poring over interesting die varieties in the comfort of your favorite armchair.

Of course, there's no obligation to keep the book or any coins at all if you find that Connecticut cents aren't your cup of tea. But, we don't think that will happen. Rather, we hope to unlock for you the door to a wonderful collection of early hand-struck American coins that will be a treasured possession for years to come.

Request "Connecticut Cent Offer" when ordering — and direct your order to Q. David Bowers personally.

BOWERS
RCR #10
/971



A Beautiful Specialized Collection
of
Connecticut Cents

In one of his recent articles Maurice Gould called the colonial field "the sleeping giant of American numismatics." Nowhere is that statement more pertinent than to Connecticut cents.

This collection is an example: for less than \$45 per coin you can buy one of the choicest and most complete collections ever formed of this series — a collection that you'll be proud to display and, more important, a collection that will furnish you with many hours of collecting pleasure.

The Connecticut collection contains virtually every major type and die variety from 1785 to 1788 inclusive. For Connecticut cents the condition is superb. The group abounds with VF, EF, and, in some rare instances, even better grade pieces — conditions rarely seen among coins of this series.

Connecticut cents are fascinating, are rich in historical interest and content, and are rare. There many many pieces — that's right, MANY — of which fewer than five or ten others exist anywhere. This collection will start you "at the top of the list" among colonial collectors and will be a spectacular introduction to a group which, if collected the normal way, would take you many years to equal.

The coins are attributed by Miller numbers to the "State Coinage of Connecticut" reference. Over 230 different coins are in this collection. As noted, the price works out to be less than \$45 per coin! Your complete satisfaction is guaranteed. The collection can be yours for just \$9950.00

Introduction

In 1919 Henry C. Miller's monograph, *The State Coinage of Connecticut*, was published by the American Numismatic Society. Miller's capsule history of the Connecticut pieces is given below: "By act of the General Assembly of Connecticut in October, 1785, authority was granted to Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse, and John Goodrich to establish a mint for the manufacture of copper coins. The dies were made by Abel Buel of New Haven, but unauthorized issues of light weight and inferior workmanship circulated freely together with the legalized coins. This historic detail in regard to the Connecticut coinage are given at length in Crosby's *Early Coins of America*.

One general design was employed for the entire four years:

Obverse - Laureated head with bust either mailed or draped.
Legend - AUCTORI CONNEC.

Reverse - The goddess of Liberty, seated, facing left, an olive branch in her right hand, staff surmounted by liberty cap in her left. Legend - INDE ET LIB. Date in exergue. Borders milled or serrated. Edges plain.

The coins of Connecticut vary greatly in weight. Specimens are found weighing not more than 108 grains, while others range from 168 to 184 grains. In some cases the lighter coins are probably counterfeits of the time, but many of light weight, undoubtedly authentic, are from the same dies as the heavier ones. In fact the weight and character of the planchet seems to have been regarded of little importance.

Overstrikes are frequent, resulting sometimes in a curious mixing of legends. For this purpose the Nova Constellatio and New Jersey issues appear to have been especially favored.

Owing to the scarcity of coppers in the colonial period from 1783 to the establishment of the United States mint, the country was flooded with a quantity of counterfeit and light weight British halfpence. Some of these were sent from abroad, but the close resemblance of others to the Connecticut coins is fairly conclusive evidence that many of these halfpence were struck in that state. (Editor's note: Since the publication of the Miller reference in 1919 the researches of Eric P. Newman, Kenneth Bressett, Edward P. Barnsley, and others have established that many of the contemporary counterfeit Connecticut pieces, many of the above-mentioned lightweight British halfpence, and other issues, including many pieces included among the regular coinage of Vermont, were struck by Capt. Thomas Machin and associates at their private mint in Newburgh, N.Y. Coinage of many of the Connecticut and Vermont pieces was semi-official in that certain principal contractors for these respective state coinages had a financial interest in the Machin mint - usually called "Machin's Mill." More information on the subject can be found in Crosby's *Early Coins of America*, in Vlack's *Early American Coins*, and on page 24 of the 25th edition of *A Guidebook of U.S. Coins*.

No attempt has been made to decide on the legality of any of the coins with the legend AUCTORI CONNEC. They were all made at the same epoch, some by fairly competent hands, others evidently by novices at die sinking.

On account of the marked differences in punctuation and in the ornamental devices on many of the dies, together with the curious blunders in the spelling of the legends, this series affords a fertile and most interesting field for the collector of varieties.

The question of rarity is one that admits of some difference of opinion. The degrees given by Crosby in many cases require modification. From the personal examination of many thousands of coins and the conclusions of active collectors it may be assumed that the estimates given here are approximately correct. Varieties marked C, R-1, and R-2 may generally be procured in good condition; those of R-3, R-4, and R-5 are much harder to find, while specimens of R-6, even when poor, are seldom available. In fact a number of the varieties of R-6 are described from a single piece, the only one known. So many of the Connecticut pieces were weakly and imperfectly struck that really fine, well-centered pieces of all but a very few of the types are decidedly rare."

527 The Connecticut Pieces Offered Here CONN'S

We present for sale the most extensive grouping of Connecticut cents ever to appear in these pages - a group which even eclipses in scope the large selection offered in 7th issue (September, 1970). 470 CONN'S

We list these according to the variety system developed by Henry C. Miller and used in the aforementioned *State Coinage of*

Connecticut monograph. This booklet was reprinted several years ago. We offer a copy of the Miller reprint for \$3.95 postpaid - or free (on request) with any order of \$50 or more worth of Connecticut cents from this listing.

Pieces are listed according to the Crosby rarity system (also used by Miller). This has seven degrees: Common, and R-1 through R-6. Rarity 6 is the highest degree.

We have tried to be very careful with our grading of these pieces. The coins, as Miller noted, were often weakly or imperfectly struck. Because of this, grading of Connecticut coppers is more subject to personal opinion (rather than rigid rules). Our grading of Connecticut cents, as used in our past offerings, has been well received by specialists in the series. However, because of the variations in striking and also because of our general policy of satisfaction, our offering of these pieces is made "on approval" in the sense that each and every coin is subject to your satisfaction once you receive it. We think you'll be quite pleased, but if not, your money will be instantly refunded in full - and no explanation is necessary. To our way of thinking the interesting hand-cut dies (with many fascinating varieties) and crude striking make Connecticut pieces a wonderful series, but you may differ - especially if you're used to the machine-made late 19th and 20th century issues of the U.S. Mint.

We strongly recommend obtaining a copy of the Miller reprint as offered for \$3.95 (or free with a Connecticut order of \$50 or more), but so as not to keep you completely in the dark until you receive the book (a notation such as "37.13-HH" might seem quite mystifying at this point!), we also describe each variety by type or die as listed in *A Guidebook of U.S. Coins*, 25th edition (1972), pages 27 to 30. Thus you can check a variety such as "1787 AUCTOPI" or "1786 Hercules Head" in this manner.

The Miller numbers are adequately explained in the Miller book (which we hope you'll order). But, in the meantime, here's a thumbnail explanation of how they work:

Miller assigned his numbers to obverses and letters to reverses. Each different major obverse variety - each obverse variety with a different punctuation or arrangement of the legends - received a different number. Thus in 1785 we find that type 1 was the head facing right and the legend punctuated as AUCTORI. CONNEC. (with a period or dot after each word). Types 2 through 6 have the head facing right and punctuation as AUCTORI: CONNEC: (with a colon after each word). Types 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 differ from each other in the way that the colons are positioned in relation to the head. Type 7 has the head facing left and the legends reading AUCTORI CONNEC (no punctuation at all). Type 8 has the head left and punctuation as AUCTORI: CONNEC:

The reverses of 1785 are assigned letters. Thus reverse A has the legend punctuated as INDE: ET LIB:. Reverses B through M have differing punctuation.

It is often the case that a number or letter variety will have subvarieties. These subvarieties have the same legends and punctuation as the main variety, but differ in other features such as the number of leaves in the head wreath, the size and shape of the letters, and so on. For instance, obverse 3 of 1785 occurs in five different subvarieties as listed by Miller. These are listed as: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5. By this we mean that "3.5" means obverse type 3, subvariety 5.

If you've followed our reasoning so far and are still with us then you probably can infer that such as notation as "1785 3.2-L (R-3)," a notation that may have seemed meaningless a few minutes ago, can be deciphered to mean: A 1785 cent of the head facing right variety (remember that obverse varieties 1 through 6 of this year have the head facing right), of obverse variety 3 and subvariety 2 (written as "3.2") combined with reverse variety L. The coin is of Rarity 3 on the Crosby / Miller scale.

Collecting Suggestions

Connecticut cents can be collected in a number of different ways. We can suggest the following: (1) A very simple or basic collection might consist of one coin of each of the four years of issue, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788. (2) A more expanded collection might consist of those varieties listed on pages 27 through 30 of *A Guidebook of U.S. Coins*. (3) Or, you may want to begin a specialized collection by Miller numbers - to see how close you can come to completion.

RARE COIN REVIEW NO#14
APRIL-MAY, 1972
787 CONNECTICUTS

The Finest Collection
—of—
1785-1788 Connecticut Cents
Ever Offered

A Spectacular Offering!

In this issue we offer for your selection the largest and finest grouping of 1785-1788 Connecticut cents ever priced and presented for sale. The offering exceeds that in our *Rare Coin Review* No. 12 — an offering which also made numismatic history!

The present collection was formed over a period of many years by a prominent eastern numismatist, now deceased. Many of the coins were acquired from us years ago. It is a pleasure to handle again many of the Rarity 5 and Rarity 6 pieces and top-condition coins that we remember so fondly from their original sale in the 1950's and 1960's. Together with this collection we have incorporated our inventory of Connecticut pieces. The result is the largest and finest offering of Connecticut copper coins ever individually priced and presented for sale. This truly is a history-making event. And, it is an event which will probably never be repeated or equalled. For the specialist this is an opportunity to acquire single scarcities and rarities. For the type set collector this is a chance to acquire pieces, including rare types, in the better grades of VF, EF, and AU. Or, if you are beginning your interest in Connecticut cents, here is an opportunity to select from dozens of different varieties priced in the \$10 to \$20 range and even less.

The market for Connecticut copper coins and for colonial coins in general has been excellent. The response to our offering in *Rare Coin Review* was very gratifying — and we received orders from virtually every colonial dealer and specialist in the United States. We believe that the present offering will create even more interest than the last.

An Introduction to Collecting Connecticut Cents

In 1919 Henry C. Miller's monograph, *The State Coinage of Connecticut*, was published by the American Numismatic Society. Miller's capsule history of Connecticut copper coins, usually called "cents" by collectors today, is given below:

"By act of the General Assembly of Connecticut in October, 1785, authority was granted to Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse, and John Goodrich to establish a mint for the manufacture of copper coins. The dies were made by Abel Buel of New Haven, but unauthorized issues of light weight and inferior workmanship circulated freely together with the legalized coins. The historic details in regard to the Connecticut coinage are given in detail in Crosby's *Early Coins of America*.

One general design was employed for the entire four years:

Obverse: Laureated head with bust either mailed or draped. Legend: AUCTORI CONNEC. [By the authority of Connecticut]

Reverse: The goddess of Liberty, seated, facing left, an olive branch in her right hand, staff surmounted by liberty cap in her left. Legend: INDE ET LIB. [Independence and liberty] Date in exergue. Borders milled or serrated. Edges plain.

The coins of Connecticut vary greatly in weight. Specimens are found weighing not more than 108 grains, while others range from 168 to 184 grains. In some cases the lighter coins are probably counterfeits of the time, but many of light weight, undoubtedly authentic, are from the same dies as the heavier ones. In fact the weight and character of the planchet seems to have been regarded with little importance.

Overstrikes are frequent, resulting sometimes in a curious mixing of legends. For this purpose the Nova Constellatio and New Jersey issues appear to have been especially favored.

Owing to the scarcity of coppers in the colonial period from 1783 to the establishment of the United States Mint, the country was flooded with a quantity of counterfeit and lightweight British halfpence. Some of these were sent from abroad, but the close resemblance of others to the Connecticut coins is fairly conclusive evidence that many of these halfpence were struck in that state. [Editor's note: Since the publication of the Miller reference in 1919, the research efforts of Eric P. Newman, Kenneth Bressett, Edward P. Barnsley, and others have established that many of the contemporary counterfeit Connecticut pieces, many of the above-mentioned lightweight British halfpence, and other issues, including many pieces collected as part of the Vermont series, were struck by Capt. Thomas Machine and his associates at a private mint near Newburgh, New York. Coinage of many of the Vermont and Connecticut pieces was semi-official in that certain principal contractors for these respective state coinages had a financial interest in the Machin Mint — usually called "Machin's Mill." More information on the subject can be found in Crosby's *Early Coins of America*, in Robert Vlack's *Early American Coins*, and on page 24 of the 25th edition of *A Guidebook of U.S. Coins*.]

No attempt has been made to decide on the legality of any of the coins with the legend AUCTORI CONNEC. They were all made at the same epoch, some by fairly competent hands, others evidently by novices at die sinking.

On account of the marked differences in punctuation and in the ornamental devices on many of the dies, together with the curious blunders in the spelling of the legends, this series affords a fertile and most interesting field for the collector of varieties.

The question of rarity is one that admits of some difference of opinion. The degrees given by Crosby in many cases require modification. From the personal examination of many thousands of coins and the conclusions of active collectors, it may be assumed that the estimates given here are approximately correct. Varieties marked C, R-1, and R-2 may generally be procured in good condition; those of R-3, R-4, and R-5 are much harder to find, while specimens of R-6, even when poor, are seldom available. In fact, a number of the varieties of R-6 are described from a single piece, the only one known. So many of the Connecticuts were weakly and imperfectly struck that really fine, well-centered pieces of all but a very few of the types are decidedly rare." —So ends Henry Miller's commentary.

The Connecticut Pieces Offered Here

As noted earlier, we present for sale the most extensive grouping of Connecticut cents ever priced and offered in the numismatic marketplace, a group which eclipses in scope the excellent selections listed in our 7th and 12th issues of the *Rare Coin Review*.

We list the coins according to the variety system developed by Henry C. Miller and used in the aforementioned *State Coinage of Connecticut* monograph. This booklet was reprinted several years ago. We offer a copy of the Miller reprint for \$3.95 postpaid — or free (on request) with any order of \$50 or more worth of Connecticut cents from this listing.

Pieces are listed according to the Crosby rarity system (also used by Miller). This has seven degrees: Common, and R-1 through R-6. Rarity 6 is the highest degree.

We have tried to be very careful with our grading of these pieces. The coins, as Miller noted, were often weakly or imperfectly struck. Because of this, grading of Connecticut coppers is more subject to personal opinion than rigid rules. Our grading of Connecticut cents, as used in our past offerings, has been well received by specialists in the series. However, because of the variations in striking and also because of our general policy of satisfaction, our offering of these pieces is made "on approval" in the sense that each and every coin is subject to your satisfaction once you receive it. We think you'll be quite pleased, but if you're not, your money will be instantly refunded in full — and no explanation is necessary. To our way of thinking the interesting hand-cut dies (with many fascinating varieties) and crude striking make Connecticut coins a wonderful series — and a refreshing change from the look-alike machine-made coins of the late 19th and 20th centuries.

An Explanation of Variety Collecting

We strongly recommend that you obtain a copy of the Miller reprint as offered above. This will delineate the system used to describe Connecticut coins. But, so as not to keep you in the dark until you receive the book (a notation such as "37.13-HH" might seem quite mystifying at this point), we also describe each variety by type or die as listed in *A Guidebook of U.S. Coins*, 25th edition (1972), pages 27 to 30. Thus you can check a variety such as "1787 AUCTOPI" or "1786 Hercules Head" in this manner.

The Miller numbers are adequately explained in the Miller book, which we hope you'll order. But, in the meantime here's a thumbnail explanation of how the Miller system works:

Miller assigned numbers to obverses and letters to reverses. Each different major obverse variety — each obverse variety with different punctuation or arrangement of the legends — received a different number. Thus in 1785 we find that type 1 was the head facing right and the legend punctuated as AUCTORI CONNEC. (with a period or dot after each word). Types 2 through 6 have the head facing right and punctuation as AUCTORI CONNEC: (with a colon after each word). Types 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 differ from each other in the way that the colons are positioned in relation to the head. Type 7 has the head facing left and the legends reading AUCTORI CONNEC (no punctuation at all). Type 8 has the head left and punctuation as AUCTORI CONNEC:

The reverses are assigned letters. Thus in 1785 reverse A has the legend punctuated as INDE: ETLIB: Reverses designated with letters B through M have differing punctuation.

It is often the case that a number or letter variety will have subvarieties. These subvarieties have the same legends and punctuation as the main varieties, but differ in other features such as the number of leaves in the head wreath, the size and shape of the letters, and so on. For instance, obverse 3 of 1785 occurs in five different subvarieties, as listed by Miller. These are listed as 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5. By this we mean that "3.5" means obverse type 3, subvariety 5.

If you've followed our reasoning so far and are still with us, then you probably can infer that such a notation as "1785 3.2-L (R-3)," a notation that may have seemed meaningless a few minutes ago, can be deciphered to mean: A 1785 cent of the head facing right variety (remember that obverse varieties 1 through 6 of this year have the head facing right), of obverse variety 3 and subvariety 2 (written as "3.2") combined with reverse variety L. The coin is of Rarity 3 (R-3) on the Crosby/Miller scale.

Collecting Suggestions

Connecticut cents can be collected in a number of different ways. We suggest the following:

(1) A very simple or basic collection might consist of one coin of each of the four years of issue, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788. Such a collection is inexpensive and is a nice way to get acquainted with the "personalities" of Connecticut cents. For instance, you will find that 1785 issues are more sharply struck, are in higher relief, and are on heavier planchets than are typical 1788 issues. As the coinage progressed, quality and weight of the coins decreased.

(2) A more expanded collection might consist of those varieties listed on pages 27 through 30 of *A Guidebook of U.S. Coins*. The thirty-two coins listed come to a total of \$724.50 in Good condition — a modest sum for a nearly-200-year-old collection of fascinating varieties! And, there are no "impossible" rarities to contend with.

(3) Or, you may want to begin a specialized collection by Miller numbers — to see how close you can come to completion.

Connecticut cents are inexpensive. You can obtain many rare pieces from this listing (or from other dealers in the field — Richard Picker, for example) for \$10 to \$20 each. Even ultra-rare R-5 and R-6 items cost less than \$100 in lower grades in many instances! Choice examples of commoner varieties abound in the under \$25 per coin range, with many pieces in "Good" grade available for under \$10 to \$15 each.

As these coins are from hand-cut dies they are a fascinating numismatic series to own, contemplate, and study. A hand-held glass reveals many interesting variations: 1787 over 1788, 1787 over 1877 (the two center digits were first transposed in error!), misspellings such as INDL (instead of INDE), CONNLC or CONNECT (instead of CONNEC), ETIIB or ETLIR (instead of ETLIB), and so on. And the thrill of finding a previously unlisted variety is a real possibility; many Connecticut enthusiasts have done it. In short, the Connecticut series offers a wide panorama of fascinating coins which are inexpensive and which, at the same time, have tremendous numismatic appeal.

To house your collection we can furnish for 60¢ each (minimum order 5 boards for \$3) Meghrig blank pages which measure 5x8" in size and contain 10 blank openings per board. These can be hand-lettered in ink by you to conform with whatever varieties you plan to collect. Most Connecticut collections are housed and displayed in this way.

We think you'll really enjoy collecting Connecticut cents! Via the following listing we'll do our best to help you. We recommend that you list alternate choices as many of the coins are one-of-a-kind in our stock. As noted earlier, your complete satisfaction is guaranteed.

NEW ENGLAND RARE COIN AUCTIONS JULY 23, 1976

THE CHESAPEAKE BAY COLLECTION OF COLONIAL COPPERS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT BUCKLEY COLLECTION — 217 CONNECTICUTS

The State Coppers of Connecticut (1785-1788) have long been a source of fascination and challenge to numismatists interested in the Colonial coins of America. Of the 350 or so known die combinations, more than half are actually contemporary counterfeits, rather than state authorized issues. The legal output was struck at Abel Buell's mint in New Haven, Connecticut, but the spurious issues were minted in various other locations in Connecticut, at the infamous Machin's Mills in Newburgh, New York, in Morristown and Rahway, New Jersey and at various other so far unlocated mints.

The collection has been the source of great pride to its owner, put together over the past fifteen years from every available source. It includes pedigreed pieces from nearly every important collection ever assembled. Included are pieces from the original holdings of Dr. Hall, Henry Clay Miller, William Sumner Appleton, Norman Bryant, Ted Craig, the Stepney hoard, Virgil Brand, Q. David Bowers, Robert A. Vlack, John Roper and several other legendary Colonial collectors. Other pieces were located unattributed and unappreciated in the shops and stocks of dealers in every corner of the country. Each specimen has been attributed according to Henry Clay Miller's *State Coppers of Connecticut*. The rarity numbers represent the following.

1975 EAC '75 SALE (BOWERS COLLECTION) FEB 15, 1975

EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY COLLECTION OF CONNECTICUT COPPERS

It is with the utmost pride that we present this collection of Connecticut coppers, one of the finest ever put together for condition and simultaneously exceptionally complete—containing over 92% of the known varieties. At present the only collections which could conceivably give this one any competition for completeness are the Canfield bequest in the museum of the American Numismatic Society, and the Barusley collection; however, the present collection contains varieties not represented in either of these. It was built up over more than 15 years, varieties being added from several of the major auctions in addition to large groups from the Norman Bryant and Theodore L. Craige estates and the famous Stephen Hoard. As a result, many specimens herein included are believed to be finest known of their variety, and literally dozens will qualify in the condition census (defined as the six finest of each variety).

This claim is far more important than it sounds. It is common now to hear collectors of early or late large cents speak of their coins as condition census or even finest knowns. Those series have been explored in detail, and they are popular enough that literally hundreds of auctions have contained important groups. However, in colonial coppers the picture is completely different, especially among Connecticut. Reference books in the series have been confined to reprintings of the unsatisfactory and difficult Miller text (1920), many varieties have never before been illustrated (a feature remedied in the present catalogue), many rarities have thus remained unrecognized, and worst of all the vast majority of Connecticut coppers were weakly struck on defective planchets so that only parts of the designs show. The usual grade range for the entire 1785–88 series is Poor to About Fine, the average single grade being Good to VG, even among the 27 varieties which can be classed as common (i.e. more than 500 survivors estimated).

A strictly Fine Connecticut copper is unusual; a VF is automatically scarce, an EF or better is by definition a rarity and far more important than suspected, and any Connecticut with even a remote claim to mint state is a great rarity with four figure potential, despite the Stepney Hoard (many of whose coins were not full unc.). Auctions which contained choice Connecticut during the last sixty years can be counted on the fingers of one hand; Miller (1920), New Netherlands 51st (1958), New Netherlands 60th (1968), Merkin (Oct. 31, 1973). In addition, smaller important groups were included in the Stack's Oct. 1970, Feb. and March 1973 auctions (second from the Norman Bryant estate, first and third from the Appleton—Mass: Historical Society collection). Other auctions have routinely contained only a few, mostly as type coins and in lower grades. The Dr. Hall, Wurtzbach, Ryder, Boyd, Virgil Brand, Craige, Bryant, and Bowers collections were all privately dispersed over the years, as the Stepney Hoard, and no records were released of the prices realized; for which reason few records exist even for the commoner varieties, and none at all for some of the rarities.

VIEWED IN THIS LIGHT, THE BARE STATISTICS OF THIS FANTASTIC COLLECTION BECOME AWESOME.

1785. Of 27 varieties with mailed bust right, this collection contains 25, most ranking in the condition census. Of 4 varieties reported to exist with mailed bust left, 3 are represented and we have no description of the fourth; all rank among the finest.

The '75 EAC sale was the personal collection of noted dealer Q. David Bowers. In the late 1960's and early 70's Bowers was able to purchase intact the great Connecticut collections of Cyril Hawley [who purchased many Stepney Hoard coins], Norman Bryant [who had the C.F. Luther-John Richardson holdings] and Ted Craige [who had one of the largest variety collections ever formed]. Bowers kept the finest example of each variety and offered the remnants—which were still pretty dam good!—in a series of Rare Coin Review's in the early 1970's. Bowers sold his collection intact and it passed through at least two intermediaries before ending up in Pine Tree's 1975 EAC sale, with outstanding text written by Walter Breen and photographs of nearly every lot—a catalogue that was far ahead of its time and which remains one of the mandatory texts dealing with Connecticut coppers.

1786. Of 8 reported varieties with mailed bust right, this collection contains 6, all of Condition Census level and all rare but one. Of 30 varieties with mailed bust left, this collection contains 28, almost all in the condition census. Both Draped Bust varieties are represented, both being very rare and among the finest known; so far as we know, this is the first time since the Miller sale that both have shown up simultaneously in auction.

1787. Of 9 mailed bust right varieties known, this collection contains 7, all qualifying in the condition census. Of the 23 with mailed bust left, 22 are here and almost all are in the census. Of the 23 different draped bust varieties confirmed to exist, this collection contains 187, the largest offering in auction history; almost all are condition census level.

1788. All 9 mailed bust right varieties are represented, including the exceedingly rare 1–L with the Vermont reverse, mostly in the condition census, as are all 12 known mailed bust left varieties. All but one of the 15 draped bust left varieties are here, mostly again in the census. In all, 315 out of 342 varieties, representing all six of the mints known to have struck Connecticut coppers. The mint of issue is specified for the groups of varieties below, for the first time in auction history.

Unless otherwise mentioned, all specimens here offered have complete legends and dates. They normally come with a variety of planchet lamination defects or planchet cracks, these being inherent to the manufacturing of these coins. They normally come with local weaknesses, though in the present collection many specimens will be free of them. Some show Miller attributions marked in red or white ink, either on edge or field or occasionally on the face. This was a practice of the oldest collectors wishing to avoid the difficult task of reattributing these coins once the die variety had been correctly identified for once and all; it does not constitute damage but should rather be taken as evidence that the coins are from old specialist holdings, most often either Dr. Thomas Hall or Henry Clay Miller.

All specimens have been photographed and are illustrated here, many for the first time in numismatic history. However, no photograph could do justice to the lustrous surfaces of many coins here graded even Extremely Fine; weak striking is often found on coins showing mint surface or even traces of original mint red. Only personal examination of a large number of these coins will enable you to familiarize yourself with the way Connecticut coppers normally come and to appreciate the extraordinary quality of the present offering.

For your information we provide you with this chart as a guideline:

RARITY CHART

Approximate number known

R1 — More than 1,250	R5 — 31 to 75
R2 — 501 to 1,250	R6 — 13 to 20
R3 — 201 to 500	R7 — 4 to 12
R4 — 76 to 200	R8 — 2 or 3

Unique 1

138 AMERICAN COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL COINS

1799c 1737. Three Pence. Same type as last, but a variety, seen in the letters of the word PLEASE. In this example the letter I is more distant from P than in the foregoing example, and it differs from any shown in Crosby's plates, the letters in the word PLEASE being widely separated from each other. Very fair. Exceedingly rare, the obverse might be termed good. Plate.

NOTES ON THE LATER COINAGES OF CONNECTICUT.

In October, 1785, we read in Crosby's Early Coins of America, authority was granted to Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse and John Goodrich to establish a mint for coining coppers "not to exceed in amount of Ten Thousand Pounds lawful money in Value of the standard British Half Pence, to weigh six penny weight, and to bear the following impression or Stamp (Viz.) a man's head on the one side with Circumscription in the Words or Letters following, (Viz) AVCTORI: CONNEC: and on the other side the Emblem of Liberty with an olive branch in her hand with a circumscription in the Words and Figures following (Viz) INDE: ET. LIB: 1785: "— these men to pay into the Treasury of this State, at the end of every six months, one twentieth part of all Coppers by them coined or Manufactured at said Mint" etc. "The Hon. Henry Meigs, late of New York, deceased, informed me (Mr. Bushnell) in 1854 that the Connecticut coins were made in a building situated under the Southern Bluff, near the centre of the north shore of the harbor, in New Haven," etc. The building was a small frame house, and he thinks was painted red. Mr. Broome superintended the mint, not more than three of the employees were seen at work at one time. Both members of the firm would sometimes distribute some of the coins among the boys, among whom was my informant. The coins were struck by means of a powerful iron screw."

CONNECTICUT CENTS FOR YEARS 1785-88.

Especial interest attaches to the splendid collection of Connecticut Cents which follows, because Mr. Henry Clay Miller had completed, just before his death, an exhaustive and detailed description of these pieces. This work, together with similar articles on the state coinages of Vermont and Massachusetts by Mr. Hillyer Ryder is being published by The American Numismatic Society as Part I of Volume 53 of the American Journal of Numismatics. This book will be invaluable to collectors of these important eras and, by stimulating their collection will greatly enhance their value.

(The Elder Coin & Curio Company offers this new work of Mr. Miller on the Coins of Connecticut, For Sale for \$3.00 per copy).

The Following is the "Finest Collection of Connecticut Cents Ever Offered at Auction Sale." The parenthesis numbers refer to Mr. Miller's varieties.

ROSA AMERICANA LTD (J. ROCK) FPL #11 SPRING 1996 EAC '75 SALE

Accompanied by the original auction flip from the EAC '75 sale — a very rare and desirable piece of numismatic ephemera. The EAC '75 sale was the personal collection of noted dealer Q. David Bowers. In the late 1960s and early 1970s Bowers was able to purchase intact the great collections of Cyril Hawley [who purchased many Stepney Hoard coins directly from Stack's], Norman Bryant [who purchased the C.F. Luther-John Richardson collection and was very close to owning two examples of every variety for obverse and reverse display] and Ted Creige [who formed an extremely large collection in a very short time]. Bowers kept the finest example of each variety for his personal collection and sold off the remnants — which were still exceptional coins — in a series of Rare Coin Reviews in the early 1970s. Bowers sold his collection intact and it passed through at least two intermediaries before ending up in Pine Tree's famous EAC '75 sale, with outstanding text descriptions by Walter Breen and photographs of nearly every lot — a catalogue that was decades ahead of its time and which remains one of the mandatory texts for students of the series.

Frederick B. Taylor

The present catalogue features the numismatic collection of Frederick B. Taylor, a holding rich in colonial and early American coins as well as the federal series. For many years, Mr. Taylor quietly built what eventually became one of the finest holdings of Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey coppers ever assembled. Frederick B. Taylor passed away on December 30, 1985. In its issue of January 1, 1986, *The Boston Globe* printed the following memorial:

Frederick Taylor, a businessman whose varied activities included music, youth welfare, investment management, town affairs and betterment of Boston's South End, died Monday at Reservoir Nursing Home, Waltham, after a long illness. He was 79.

In 1971, after Mr. Taylor had spent 15 years as a stockbroker and 30 years on the other side of the fence as a trustee and security buyer, a financial columnist of the *New York Times* called him a "delightfully abrasive New Englander." What mattered to Mr. Taylor in picking stocks was the calibre of a company's management, not brokers' tips, public relations or market research. "Good management can do well in a poor industry, and poor management can fail in an explosive industry," he told the *Times*.

Mr. Taylor left White, Weld & Co. in 1942 to join C.H. Sprague & Son of Boston, a coal mining, shipping and oil distribution firm. He retired as vice president. He was a corporator of Union Warren Savings Bank and a director of Duplicon Inc., among other corporations.

His jobs and his investments of other people's money were often overshadowed by other pursuits.

For three decades Mr. Taylor's baritone was heard in singing groups—the choir of St. Anne's Church, Lincoln, which he led, the Eight Men of Lincoln, which performed at Veterans Administration hospitals, the Lexington Chorus and Chorus Pro Musica. He was also a self-taught pianist and longtime subscriber and supporter of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Maintaining a family tradition, Mr. Taylor in the early 1930s joined the board of Lincoln House, a South End settlement house that was razed by urban renewal in the mid-1950s. He helped engineer the merger of Lincoln House and four similar private agencies in the neighborhood into United South End Settlements in 1959. He served as the Settlement's president and of the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, whose Jane Addams Award he received in 1976.

Meanwhile, Mr. Taylor was for many years an active board member of United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston, which disbursed United Way funds. In 1954, Gov. Christian A. Herter named him chairman of the State Youth Commission. It recommended a system of "fulltime" juvenile courts with jurisdiction over "delinquent, wayward and neglected children."

Mr. Taylor's 30 years as treasurer of Lincoln, an elected position, gave his opinions extra weight. Whether the question under debate was the school budget or conservation of land, many voters at town meetings would make up their minds only after Mr. Taylor had spoken. His neighbors tended to trust his judgment, feeling that he had no personal ax to grind, serving instead the public interest.

He was born in Boston and was a graduate of Brookline High School and Williams College, in 1927, and later taught business courses at Northeastern University.

Mr. Taylor was an avid tennis player, both in Lincoln and at his family's summer home on Squam Lake in Holderness, N.H..

He was a founder of the Squam Lake Science Center, a past president of the Newsboys Reading Room Association, Boston, and a life member of the American Numismatic Association. He assembled what is considered the country's largest private collection of colonial coppers, coins minted in Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut and New Jersey.

Introduction TAYLOR COLLECTION ✓

BOWER'S 'TAYLOR SALE' MARCH 26-28, 1987

The Frederick B. Taylor Collection highlights the present catalogue. Many coins from his holdings, including seldom seen early issues (an outstanding 1792 half disme is but one of many prizes) are distributed throughout the pages to follow. In addition, the colonial, state, and related early American pieces are offered separately and comprise the Third Session, commencing with Lot 2001.

In all of American numismatics, few series have more historical and numismatic interest than do copper coins of the various states, minted from 1785 through 1788. Struck under primitive conditions from hand-cut dies, and employing planchets of widely varying quality, the coins each have a distinct personality. No two are precisely alike, not even of the same die variety. The pursuit of these early coppers has long fascinated advanced collectors, and such authors as Crosby, Miller, Ryder, Newman, Vlack, Bressett, and others have devoted much study to them. The Taylor Collection is memorable not only for its depth and breadth, but also for its quality and for the great rarities it contains, including unlisted and unpublished varieties. Vermont coppers constitute the most extensive auction offering in numismatic history. Its importance is further enhanced by the Condition Census status of the majority of coins therein. Massachusetts copper half cents and cents of 1787 and 1788 are comprehensive and include nearly all varieties listed by Ryder, plus several rarities unknown to him. Again, the condition is outstanding. New Jersey coppers are likewise memorable and feature a combination of depth and breadth with quality and rarity. Connecticut coppers, the most extensive of the state coinage series, are represented by issues ranging from common through rare, comprising a presentation which will be forever remembered by specialists and connoisseurs. Rare IMMUNE COLUMBIA and IMMUNIS COLUMBIA pieces, silver coins of Massachusetts, a brass 1776 Continental "unit," a memorable offering of 1760 VOCE POPULI halfpence, and other items round out the auction session. It is undoubtedly accurate to state that whether certain varieties will ever be included in your collection will depend upon whether you are a successful bidder for certain lots in the present catalogue.

AUCTIONS BY BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.

BOWER'S 'TAYLOR SALE' MARCH 26-28, 1987

TAYLOR COLLECTION



BOX 1224

WOLFEBORO, NH 03894

(603) 569-5095

A Personal Welcome From Michael Hodder:

I would like to extend my personal welcome to you and invite you to participate in the offering of the Frederick Taylor Collection of colonial and state coinages. Dave Bowers and I are very pleased and proud to have had the opportunity to catalogue this extremely important collection, one of the most extensive ever to be offered at public auction and one, I am sure, that will take its place among the handful of landmark collections specializing in this area. Mr. Taylor was a careful and methodical collector, and while he participated in person in some noteworthy auctions, most of his pieces were acquired through the offices of the late Richard Picker. Mr. Taylor collected quietly, without announcements or publicity, so prior to the announcement of the present sale, his name was not well known to the modern generation of collectors and professionals.

The Taylor Collection is outstanding in all its parts. Individual rarities abound, such as the brass Continental Currency unit; the exceptionally rare 1786 Immunis Columbia copper, the finest of just two or three known; and an Extremely Fine specimen of the famous 1792 half disme, a Condition Census piece. The great strength of Mr. Taylor's collection lies in the 1785-1788 state copper series, where he devoted most of his energy and interest.

The Vermont coppers herein represent the finest collection ever to be auctioned, consisting of Ryder-1 through 31 (unaccountably lacking R-23, a common variety), most of which are solidly in the Condition Census, plus other great rarities not known to Ryder. The Massachusetts coppers are likewise choice and likewise include unlisted issues. The New Jersey series is one of the largest ever assembled privately, and contains more varieties than are to be found in the American Numismatic Society's reference collection, itself a major holding. The series of Connecticut coppers is outstanding for its breadth and contains 88% of all known varieties, including more varieties of the 1785, 1786, and 1788 dates than have ever been previously auctioned from a single collection.

Jerry Zelinka's reference collection of Voce Populi coppers is also included, purchased in its entirety by Mr. Taylor. Finally, Mr. Taylor's working library concludes Session III of the sale; it includes an elephant folio Maris, an Elder/Gschwend (1908) plated sale catalogue, and Mr. Taylor's annotated copy of The State Coinages of New England.

It has been an honor to work closely with Mr. Taylor's collection and the members of his family. Described in the pages to follow, his coins will forever remain a numismatic legacy.

Sincerely,

Michael H.

Michael J. Hodder

Connecticut Coppers TAYLOR SALE

BOWER'S 'TAYLOR SALE' MARCH 26-28, 1987

The collection of Connecticut coppers is outstanding for its breadth and depth; in fact, Taylor considered it to be the star of his entire colonial collection. It is quite possible that his collecting activities began in this series, as the earliest pedigree note we have found within the collection refers to a Connecticut copper, common variety, purchased in 1940 from the noted numismatist Henry Grunthal. Taylor's collecting activities in this series began in 1940, and extended through the late 1970s, to the third part of the Garrett Collection, in 1980. Many of the specimens contained herein were purchased privately from the late Richard Picker. However, Taylor's collecting activities extended to participation in some of the most important recent sales of Connecticut coppers, including: Stack's/Massachusetts Historical Society Collection Sale, October 1970; Pine Tree's Landmark E.A.C. Convention-Sale, February 1975; and our own Garrett Collection Sale, Part III, October 1980.

The collection of Connecticut coppers is one of die varieties, including 306 of the 350 recorded known varieties, or a full 88%! The 1785s, 1786s, and 1788s are more complete than any other collection offered for public sale, including the Pine Tree/E.A.C. Bowers Collection, and include 99 of the known 109 different varieties of these years, or 91% of the total. The 1787s include 87% of all known varieties of that year. The breadth of the Taylor Collection can be seen best in tabular form:

Date	Known Varieties	Taylor Collection	% Complete
1785	30	28	93
1786	42	35	83
1787	241	207	87
1788	37	36	97

The advanced collector will immediately notice the Taylor Collection compares very favorably with American Numismatic Society's Collection, The Colonial Newsletter Foundation/Barnsley Reference Collection, and the Connecticut State Library Museum Collection, among others.

Taylor continually upgraded his collection, adding finer condition pieces of varieties, when they became available, accounting for the numerous duplicates in the collection. As it stands now, the collection includes four unique coins, nine R-8 and, 63 R-7 specimens. 18 pieces are considered the finest known, and 87 are among the finest ten known! Pedigrees are not always available; however, at least 17 are ex-Dr. Hall, one is ex-Garrett, and 25 were bought from the Pine Tree/E.A.C. Bowers Collection Sale.

The majority of the collection has been catalogued as individual lots, only low rarity/low grade pieces have been combined. Each copper has been given its Miller attribution number, bust type, weight, and rarity rating. Die alignments have been noted for the important rarities in the following fashion: assuming the obverse is oriented with its top pointing directly upwards when viewed (north), the reverse alignment is indicated by the number of degrees the top of the reverse points away from north when viewed, and is expressed 45°, 180°, etc. Alignment data for the whole collec-

tion is available to interested researchers and can be supplied upon request. Rarity ratings are based upon research information provided by Jim Spilman of The Colonial Newsletter Foundation, Jeff Rock, Miller's notes, and other sources, supplemented by our own observations of important collections (Bowers, Norweb, American Numismatic Society, Connecticut State Library, etc.). Rarity numbers are not absolutes and can change over the years as new specimens are identified, occasionally by as much as two full points! The rarity scale and census equivalents we use are as follows:

R-1: 1,250 + known
R-2: 500-1,250
R-3: 200-500
R-4: 75-200
R-5: 30-75
R-6: 13-30

Low R-7: 10-12
R-7: 7-9
High R-7: 4-6
R-8: 2-3
R-9: unique

STACK'S SEPT 8-9, 1988

The Herbert M. Oechsner Collection

Classic numismatic collections in the finest tradition are marked by breadth⁴ of subject and depth of specialization. Bushnell, Earle, Stickney, Jenks, Garrett: the roll of famous names echoes down the generations. Herbert M. Oechsner strove for decades to build a truly comprehensive and broadly based collection on their model, seeking to balance specialization in certain series with representative examples from the entire world of numismatic collecting. During his long and distinguished collecting career his collections included Ancient and Foreign coins, American Colonial and Federal issue pieces, Tokens, Medals, George Washington material, Patterns, Colonial and early United States Paper Money, counterstamped Cents, Civil War Tokens, and an impressive series of paper money of New Jersey, his home state. As is the case with most advanced collectors, he parted with some of these series over the years. His collection of "small change notes" of the late 19th and early 20th Centuries is the largest and most important such group ever offered at public auction.

While collecting actively in these and other areas, he did not allow his breadth of activities to become random or frivolous. He chose to pursue certain series in the greatest possible depth: his specialized collections of New Jersey coppers, Hard Times Tokens, Washingtonia, and Connecticut coppers are among the most comprehensive ever assembled. Not content simply to "fill holes" in these series, he diligently sought the finest possible specimen of each variety in his specialities.

In the regular U.S. series, his **Half Cents** include a complete date run, and feature not only specimens of the 1796 No Pole and the 1802 reverse of 1800, but also 7 Proofs. Among the **Large Cents** we find 4 different pieces of 1793; a Starred Reverse, and 18 other 1794's; a Jefferson Head; an 1807/7 small overdate, 4 Mint State Classic Heads, the 1823 restrike in silver, many late date pieces in mint state, and 3 Proofs. His **Pattern Coins** include the excessively rare 1849 Bouvet Eagle in copper. The **Gold Series** is representative from the \$1 through the Double Eagles.

Ancient Coins include a broad selection of Greek pieces, several in gold; a Syracusan Dekadrachm; an important series of Roman Aes Rude, Aes Signatum, and Aes Grave; and an excellent offering of Roman Imperial silver and copper coins. **Foreign Coins** include many classic world crowns.

The Oechsner collection of **Hard Times Tokens** includes 139 different Low numbers, one of the most important collections in this specialized field ever to appear at auction; it includes rare and important pieces from such famous collections of the past as the Bird holdings, the Shumway collection, the Tilden group, and the Miller collection. Several of the 1912 Adams plate coins are included.

His **George Washington Medals and Tokens** include original Manly medals in silver and copper, and a silver Manly with the second obverse; an original Baker 71; the Voltaire, Westwood, Fame, and Eccleston medals; two of the "Funeral Urn" medals; a "Carry Me to Atwood's"; and two Wolf, Clarke and Spies tokens; and both the Bushnell "Fill Blessed Sun" and a specimen of its later die modification by Charles Barber for the Chapman brothers, the well known "13 Links" medal. There are also several of the Washington Buttons, including varieties.

One finds, among his other series, both a **CSA "type set"** and 10 of the **CSA "Wealth of the South"** mulings, an impressive group in this highly specialized area. There are also **Leshner Referendum Dollars**, **Alaskan Merchant Tokens**, **Political Pieces**, and **Revolutionary War Medals**.

The heart of the collection is the **American Colonial Coinage**. Oechsner's famous collection of **New Jersey Coppers** involves nearly 90 lots, including such Maris numbers as: 9-G; 10-h, 11½-G; finest known 21-0; 21-R, 27-j, 35-J, 37-X; the Bushnell plate coin of 50-f; 57-n, 76-cc, 77½-dd; the Maris plate coins of 81; and 84-kk. These include many high grade examples. The **Oechsner Connecticut Coppers** collection is equally famous: more than 200 lots are involved, including many Condition Census and Finest Known examples. R-6 and R-7 varieties abound. Perhaps the most important pieces is the Crosby plate coin of the very rare 1787 **Hercules Head**. **Vermont Coppers** are well represented; among the highlights are the Vermont Immune, several of the "Landscape" series, an EF "Baby Head," and an example of the rare Ryder 17. **Massachusetts Coppers** feature the famous and extremely rare "arrows and branch transposed," and the finest known Ryder 14-J. The **Washington Coins** include both Large and Small Eagle Cents; 2 "Born Virginia" pieces; both the Getz and the Hancock 1792 "Washington President" issues; and a lovely specimen of the famous "Roman Head" copper. The **Fugio Cents** include 2 of the "United over States" N.11-A variety, and an EF specimen of the rare N.19-S.2.

Rarities abound in the other Colonial coinage issues. Among the **Massachusetts Silver Issues** one finds a New England Shilling, a Willow Tree Shilling, and an extensive offering of Oak and Pine Tree coins. There is a type set of silver **Lord Baltimore** coins, as well as a denomination set of the **Chalmers** pieces. The rare **Sommer Islands** coinage is represented by both the Shilling and the Sixpence. **Individual rarities** include the Carolina ORS; New Yorke; 1739 Higley; French 1670 5 Sols; silver Immune Columbia; George III Immune; and Confederatio Small Stars. The **Nova Constellatio** series includes several rare varieties, as well as the extremely rare 1786 issue.

New York Colonial Pieces are highlighted by the Excelsior/ eagle left; Excelsior/ eagle right, and Excelsior/ large eagle; Non Vi Virtute Vici; Liber Natus/ NY Arms, and Liber Natus/ eagle on globe; and the 1787 Immunis Columbia. The later token issues feature a Bar Cent, a Standish Barry, and Albany Church Penny, a silver Myddleton; and the rare New York Theater piece.

All in all, this is one of the most comprehensive and exciting collections we have been privileged to offer at public auction. It is truly a classic numismatic offering, a sale with "Something for Everyone."

Selections from the Collection of Connecticut Coppers

**formed by
George C. Perkins, Esq.**

Stack's is both proud and honored to have been chosen by George C. Perkins to auction some interesting selections from his outstanding collection of Connecticut coppers. George's is a name well known to specialists in the field, he has been an active collector for many years and as of this writing his Connecticut holdings are among the most complete ever assembled, **containing 301 varieties.**

George began collecting in the 1960's. He was an active buyer in Mayflower's Stearns sale (1966), for example. George started with regular issue U.S. Coins and Large Cents, moved into Colonials, and later specialized in Connecticut. He was attracted to Connecticut by the challenge of the large number of varieties need to create an important collection. George is now short only five varieties to equal Frederick Taylor's collection!

Included below are 138 different varieties. These include several Condition Census or nearly so coins. There are 46 Rarity 6 pieces, seven Rarity 7's and two High Rarity 7's (1786 M.5.9-L and 1787 M.37.6-B). Many are pedigreed to some of the most notable collections of Connecticut including Norweb, Kessler-Spangenberg, Taylor, 1975 EAC, John Carter Brown Library, and Elizabeth Morton. In addition, George bought many pieces from Robert Vlack's second collection (the first was sold intact to Ned Barnsley).

Additional selections from George Perkin's Collection of Connecticut Coppers will be featured in **Coin Galleries' April Sale** later this year.

A note on Condition Census statements about state coppers. There is no published CC data for state coppers, as there is for Half Cents and Large Cents. All statements about the condition census for Connecticut, New Jersey, and Vermont coppers made here and in our other catalogues are based upon grades of specimens actually seen and how they compare to those of coins being catalogued and sold. The number of specimens seen is large, comprising over 4,000 Connecticut, over 3,500 New Jersey's, and nearly 1,700 Vermonts. Therefore, based upon these samples we have felt more confident than otherwise in describing some coins as being of "Condition Census" quality. As is equally true with half cents and large cents, new specimens continually appear that can alter the proposed CC for their varieties. In addition, as grading standards change grades assigned a decade earlier may require revision. Thus, all statements regarding condition census here and elsewhere should be read as estimates and not incontrovertible facts. As time goes on and more specimens are added to our databases, estimates of CC status should become more and more reliable.

COIN GALLERIES SALE APRIL 14, 1993

COLONIAL UNITED STATES COINS

**The George C. Perkins, Esq.
Collection of
Connecticut Coppers, Part II**

We are pleased to present herewith the second and final offering of selections from George Perkin's collection of Connecticut coppers. The first sale, by Stack's last month, was a resounding success. It introduced to a new generation of collectors coins which George had carefully selected from some of the landmark sales of the past decades. This present offering gives budget-conscious beginning collectors the opportunity to acquire many more varieties, all of which can now be pedigreed back to one of the finest collections of Connecticut ever assembled.



EDWARD KORN HESSBERG

1904 - 1990

Edward Korn Hessberg was born January 12, 1904, in New York City, the only child of Grace Korn and Felix Hessberg. He died after a brief illness at home on June 18, 1990. Edward graduated from Princeton University in 1924 and received his law degree from Columbia University in 1927. Margaret Sonn and Edward were married in December 1931. They had two children, a son, Edward S. Hessberg, a daughter, Peggy Covell and four grandchildren.

He was corporate counsel for Warner Brothers for over 30 years. When Warner moved its corporate headquarters to California he chose to remain in New York and opened a private practice in Westchester County, New York. He moved his home and office to Florida in 1977 where he remained very active.

Edward Hessberg became a serious numismatist in the early 1950's. He was a life member of the ANA and ANS. He was an officer from its inception of the Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention, serving with such numismatists as Harold S. Bareford, Raymond Gallo, Vernon Brown and Martin Kortjohn.

THE EXTRAORDINARY
EDWARD HESSBERG
COLLECTION OF
CONNECTICUT COPPER COINS

The following series of Connecticut coppers represents decades of collecting by the late Edward Hessberg, a determined, quality-conscious veteran New York collector. Reflecting his search for the finest, these pieces present a panorama of well-matched and amazingly consistent quality. Whether the coin he wanted was a major rarity or relatively common variety, Mr. Hessberg sought and generally obtained the best-centered and most sharply struck examples available to him. This collection abounds in high condition census coins with enough candidates for "finest known" to satisfy the most fastidious collector today.

Many of the coins offered here were the property of the famous Dr. Thomas Hall and bear his meticulous white-ink attribution numbers on their edges; most of these came through the great Virgil M. Brand collection via St. Louis numismatist Burdette G. Johnson's epic appraisal and partial dispersal of Brand coins in the 1930's.

Others pieces appearing here were handled by the great pioneer of Connecticut copper classification attribution, Henry C. Miller himself and bear his numbers in the obverse fields. Reviewing pedigrees in such major auctions as the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale, the Roper, Picker, Oechsner, Garrett, Frederick Taylor and Norweb sales reveals reference after reference to these specific coins as "the only other known. . . one is believed to be in the Hall collection. . ." and similar comments.

In addition to superior condition, the level of overall rarity is remarkable throughout this Connecticut listing. Appearing here are at least one undisputed and two probable Rarity-8 varieties, 14 High R-7 varieties, 17 R-7, 29 High R-6 and 41 R-6 varieties. An opportunity to obtain Connecticut coppers of comparable quality and rarity may not come again in a decade for serious collectors of the fascinating Connecticut series.

AUCTION CATALOGUE REVIEW:

STACK'S SALE OF THE EDWARD HESSBERG COLLECTION, June 19-20, 1991

Edward Hessberg was one of the better known collectors in the 1950s, 1960s and early 1970s. Most of the present generation of collectors did not know of the scope of his collection, especially of the Connecticut coppers, so when Stack's announced that they would be handling the sale, the collecting fraternity was abuzz. Rumors spread that there were more Uncirculated pieces than in the Taylor and Oechsner sales combined; that there were numerous finest known examples and just about every rare variety in the 1787 Draped Bust Left series imaginable, including several unlisted varieties.

The rumors, for the most part, were greatly exaggerated. There were several true Uncirculated pieces in the sale, though there were many more that were graded "Mint State or close to it" that were quite a way from that grade. There were many finest known and Condition Census examples, though only a handful of pieces were catalogued as such. The collection did present one of the greatest offerings of 1787 Draped Bust Left varieties, especially strong from Obverse 15 to the end of the series and Obverse 53. All in all, it will certainly go down as one of the greatest collections of Connecticut coppers ever offered. The remainder of the material was interesting, but, not really outstanding in any way.

Unfortunately, though the collection was a great one, the cataloguing job was exactly the opposite. Stack's, with its staff of expert numismatists, presented one of the worst catalogues ever. The material was routinely overgraded, there were over 20 misattributions [probably a world's record for such a large firm!], there was little or no research done for the Condition Census levels of various varieties [and, whenever a coin was listed as "Condition Census" it usually wasn't--a little research, or, a few phone calls to some of the experts in the field could certainly have helped!], the weights were listed in grains, but, not carried to any decimal point making them all but useless for research purposes [the story was that their scale had dropped and been damaged; c'mon guys, you have hundreds of millions of dollars in sales--go out and buy a new scale!], and, the rarity ratings used were a curious jumble of Miller's original ratings, the 1975 EAC sale and our own *Revised Rarity Ratings for Colonial Coinages*, which caused such wonderful errors as listing a 1787 Miller 16.3-I.2 in Fine as a "Rarity-4," and, not bothering to plate it. It is actually a Rarity-7, and, one of the finest known examples of the variety, and certainly deserved much better treatment!

Regardless of the cataloguing level, prices were extremely strong. Just about every major dealer and collector was there [or represented by someone else] at the sale, and it seemed that just about everybody had their list of "must have" coins. As expected, many of the same coins were on everybody's list, which led to frantic bidding wars and many record prices being realized for some varieties. A few of the highlights, not including the 10% buyer's fee, are listed below; any difference in the grade assigned in the catalogue and the grade we list represents our opinion of the true condition of the piece:

- ✓ Lot 1264, 1787 Nova Eborac, large head, Extremely Fine, \$1900
- ✓ Lot 1265, 1787 Excelsior copper, Very Fine, \$2600
- ✓ Lot 1268, 1786 Vermont, Ryder 2, Very Fine, \$1200 [!]
- ✓ Lot 1289, 1786 New Jersey, Maris 21-P, EF, \$1400
- ✓ Lot 1348, 1786 Connecticut, Miller 2.1-D.3, Fine, \$2600
- ✓ Lot 1363, 1786 Miller 5.8-H.2, AU/UNC, \$1600
- ✓ Lot 1378, 1787 Miller 9-R, EF/AU, \$2600
- ✓ Lot 1389, 1787 Miller 16.3-I.2, Fine, \$1500
- ✓ Lot 1392, 1787 Miller 16.6-NN.2, UNC, \$3500
- ✓ Lot 1402, 1787 Miller 25-b, AU, \$2400
- ✓ Lot 1411, 1787 Miller 29.1-p, UNC, \$2700
- ✓ Lot 1413, 1787 Miller 29.2-o, UNC, \$7500
- ✓ Lot 1441, 1787 Miller 33.6-KK, AU, \$4000 [!]
- ✓ Lot 1455, 1787 Miller 33.13-q, VF, \$5000
- ✓ Lot 1463, 1787 Miller 33.17-r.1, UNC, \$4500
- ✓ Lot 1470, 1787 Miller 33.21-Z.13, EF, \$3200

[continued on next page]

[continued from last page]

- ✓ Lot 1479, 1787 Miller 33.28-Z.20, VF, \$1700
- ✓ Lot 1491, 1787 Miller 33.35-Z.9, EF, \$3250
- ✓ Lot 1493, 1787 Miller 33.36-T.2, EF/AU, \$3000
- ✓ Lot 1495, 1787 Miller 33.37-Z.11, VG, \$1200
- ✓ Lot 1511, 1787 Miller 36-k.3, VG, \$2000
- ✓ Lot 1538, 1787 Miller 44-W.5, EF, \$1700
- ✓ Lot 1546, 1787 Miller 53-FF, AU, \$4000
- ✓ Lot 1555, 1788 Miller 11-G, UNC, \$2600

As impressive as some of these prices may seem, it is important to note that the vast majority of lower grade or less rare varieties also commanded strong prices, usually many multiples of what comparable coins brought in Taylor and Oechsner. It seems as if the prices are moving up dramatically, not just on rare varieties or high grade pieces, but, across the board. One wonders if some of the prices listed above will seem like incredible bargains to those who attend the next super sale of Connecticut coppers, just as the Taylor prices, which were record-setters in their day, now seem to be. One also wonders if the prices would have been even higher had the collection been catalogued by someone like Michael Hodder of Bowers and Merena who would have certainly done the coins justice!

For collectors interested in keeping their records straight, we here list the mis-attributions or notable errors in the Hessberg sale catalogue:

- Lot 1258 is a Noe 36, not a Noe 37.
- Lot 1261 is not a Small Head variety, it was a regular figure right variety.
- Lot 1277 is a 1788 Ryder 27, not a "1788...Ryder 13".
- Lot 1294 is a Maris 30-L, not a 27-S.
- Lot 1295 is a Maris 32-T, not a 28-L.
- Lot 1297 is a Maris 28-L, not a 32-T.
- Lot 1298 is a Maris 33-U, not a 33-L.
- Lot 1305 is a Maris 38-Z, not a 38-c.
- Lot 1312 is a Maris 46-e, not a 47-e.
- The plate over Lot 1360 is actually of Lot 1361.
- Lot 1366 is a Miller 4.1-G, not a Miller "5.11-G"--big mistake, guys!
- Lot 1419 is a Miller 32.1-X.3, not a 32.2-X.1.
- Lot 1422 is a Miller 32.2-X.2, not a "32.2-X.6".
- Lot 1432 is a Miller 33.29-gg.1, not a 33.2-Z.5 [one of the few that went up in rarity!]
- Lot 1453 is a Miller 33.2-Z.5, not a "33.12-Z.5" [which was it's original Dr. Hall number]
- Lot 1480 is a Miller 33.38-gg.1, not a 33.29-gg.1.
- Lot 1527 is a Miller 37.1-cc.1, not a 37.14-cc.2.
- Lot 1541 is a Miller 47-a.3, not a 46-BB, and..
- Lot 1542 is a Miller 46-BB, not a 47-a.3.
- Lot 1543 turned out to be a Miller 26-AA.
- Lot 1562 is a Miller 16.1-H, not a 15.2-P [a surprise for the mail bidder who won it at \$400!]
- Lot 1564 is a Miller 15.2-P, not a 16.1-H.
- Lot 1567 is a Miller 16.5-H, not a "16.6-H"

TOTAL PRICES REALIZED \$177,485⁰⁰ (HAMMER) + 10% = \$195,233.50

OVERALL CATALOGUE GRADE: A-

**THE GEORGE C. PERKINS, Esq.
COLLECTION OF CONNECTICUT COPPERS 1785-1788**

INTRODUCTION



George is the consummate collector of Connecticut coppers. He is a gentleman collector who is friendly to everybody and for whom everyone in the collecting fraternity has a good word.

George was born in Cohoes, New York on July 9, 1921. He attended local private schools and graduated from Albany Academy in 1939. George entered Harvard College that year and due to wartime acceleration was graduated in 1943. On graduation, George attended the United States Naval Reserve Academy at Columbia University and on completion of training was assigned to L.S.T. 280. On June 5, 1944 George's L.S.T. joined the invasion fleet bound for Normandy. His ship was assigned to assist the British and it landed troops near Caen. After further service in the E.T.O. George's ship sailed for New York City. He was preparing to ship out for the Pacific when President Truman ordered the use of the first atomic bombs and the war with Japan ended.

While on what was then called terminal leave George enrolled in Harvard University Law School, graduating in 1948. He practiced law in Boston before moving to join a firm in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Eventually, he started his own law practice, which he ran until his recent retirement.

George started collecting stamps about 1933. His first collection of U.S. coins included pieces drawn from circulation. George remembers that a number of merchants in his home town would save the Indian Head pennies they received in change and give them to him. Although George came to concentrate on coins, he never lost his love of postal history and maintained his collection of covers until recently.

Once George first discovered colonials there was no going back. He soon concentrated his efforts on Connecticut coppers and quickly became known in the hobby as a specialist. Dealer friends often shipped him entire lots for his approval. George began adding New Jersey and other colonials to his collection when it became harder and harder to find the rare Connecticut varieties he needed. George's other colonials will be auctioned by Stack's in March, 2000.

ABOUT THE COLLECTION

Stack's is very proud that George chose our firm to auction his landmark collection of Connecticut coppers. George's collection is truly outstanding in just about every way imaginable, from the number of varieties it contains to the number of High Condition census and Finest Knowns and the number of great rarities it enjoys. George has been collecting Connecticut coppers for more than 25 years and he has always had an eye for both condition and rarity. Accordingly, as the years went by George came closer and closer to that landmark goal of 225 varieties. After 275, opportunities for adding new varieties that were affordable as well as desirable tapered off drastically. By the time George decided that he had gone as far as he wanted to, he had broken the 300 mark by 2 varieties. Today, only the ANS collection is larger, with 313 varieties. If or when the Barnsley/CNL collection is merged with the ANS' holdings, their count will rise by 10 varieties making it 323 out of 350 known and thus essentially unapproachable.

Stack's has had the pleasure of selling George's duplicate Connecticut coppers over the past few years and the present auction is actually the fifth time George has chosen Stack's as his vendor. The others were: Perkins I March 1993; Perkins II Coin Galleries April 1993; Perkins III Stack's January 1998; and Perkins IV Stack's January 1999

Statistically, George's collection may be described as follows (delist 1786 M.2.5-V and M.8-O.1; add 1787 M.33.22-II and 37.4-RR.1):+

THE PERKINS COLLECTION OF CONNECTICUT COPPERS

1785

Number of varieties known: 30
Number in Dr. Hall's Collection: 27
Number in Taylor Collection: 28..93% complete
Number in Perkins Collection: 28..93% complete
Rarity-6 coins: 10
Rarity-7 coins: 2
Among the Finest Known: 7
Finest Known: 2

1786

Number of varieties known: 41
Number in Dr. Hall's Collection: 30
Number in Taylor Collection: 35..85% complete
Number in Perkins Collection: 34..83% complete
Rarity-6 coins: 10
Rarity-7 coins: 10
Rarity-8 coins: 1
Among the Finest Known: 16
Finest Known: 4

1787

Number of varieties known: 244
Number in Dr. Hall's Collection: 198
Number in Taylor Collection: 207..85% complete
Number in Perkins Collection: 207..85% complete
Rarity-6 coins: 99
Rarity-7 coins: 32
Rarity-8 coins: 5
Rarity-9 coins: 1
Among the Finest Known: 65
Finest Known: 16

1788

Number of varieties known: 37
Number in Dr. Hall's Collection: 32
Number in Taylor Collection: 36..97% complete
Number in Perkins Collection: 33..89% complete
Rarity-6 coins: 14
Rarity-7 coins: 4
Among the Finest Known: 5
Finest Known: 1

These are all very clean, problem-free coins. The vast majority were chosen with an eye for damage-free rims and surfaces. There are few coins herein that have edge dents or nicks and few that are scratched or otherwise accidentally damaged. George liked his coins to be brown and there are few light tan or orange pieces, either. Likewise, there are very few errors, like dramatic off centers or offset double strikes. George wanted his coins to look like Connecticut, not mint freaks.

It soon becomes obvious, when one studies George's collection closely, that he lavished years of care and attention to the quality of its contents. This is a mature collection with a history of growth through nurturing that very few collections sold today can demonstrate. There are years of loving labor in this collection and the cataloguer can only hope that readers of this catalogue will appreciate the work that went into building it as much as he does.

George is the consummate specialist collector. He upgraded coins whenever he had the opportunity to improve his collection. This concern for quality and condition extended not only to the common varieties, like Miller 31.2-r.3 (Rarity-1), but also included the very rare ones. As an example of the latter, over the years George has owned three different specimens of Miller 33.4-Z.2 (Rarity-7), first a Good/Very Good (ex Bob Vlack's second collection), next a Fine, and finally the Very Fine from the 1987 Taylor sale which is one of the three best known. The cataloguer has seen only 9 specimens of 33.4-Z.2 and George has owned 30% of them.

Each coin added to George's collection was described in the pages of a series of three collection books. The coin's obverse and reverse grades, its weight and measurements, and its pedigree were recorded. Most collectors who keep records of their coins stop there. George, on the other hand, went on to write a detailed description of each coin, noting its color, surface quality, die states, and including details of other specimens of the same variety George had seen or read about. There are many references to rarity ratings being too low in George's opinion to account for the number of specimens he had seen, and many of George's observations have proven to be accurate. Finally, George developed his own Condition Census and placed his coin in it where appropriate. George was an active buyer in sales through 1997, so his notes and comments are quite relevant and timely.

For the cataloguer to attempt to create a Condition Census for each and every one of the 352 verified Connecticut copper varieties is not only a daunting task, but may also be, in the final analysis, an impossible one. A coin's grade, like a painting's beauty, is in the eye of the beholder. Nowhere is this more true in coin collecting than in the copper sub specialty. Matters of strike, sharpness, color, surface quality, manufacturing defects, accidents post striking,

THE PERKINS COLLECTION OF CONNECTICUT COPPERS

and centering, all can affect the desirability of a copper coin and, inevitably, its grade. Some collectors like only tan colored coppers and, consciously or unconsciously, grade more harshly those that are not. Others, more demanding, will only collect coins whose color and surface quality are of the highest standards, as they see them, and coins that do not measure up suffer accordingly. One collector's VF may be another's Fine, VF, or even EF. A good case in point is seeing 1787 Miller 8-0 from the Taylor sale, which was graded there Fine-15. In terms of sharpness, it looks very much like a Fine coin. On closer inspection, and factoring in the quality of the surfaces where fully struck, that coin is clearly About Uncirculated and is technically the Finest Known (readers can make their own minds up by observing the coin, one of the highlights of George Perkins' Collection).

In most of the lot descriptions that follow the cataloguer has tried to give his best estimate as to where the quality of the Perkins' coin falls in the spectrum of the others of the same variety that he has seen. The limitations of this form of "Condition Census" include not only those hinted at in the paragraph, above. The cataloguer's Condition Census includes only the coins he has graded, himself. He has, however, also included in his Condition Census coins plated in auction catalogues that he has not actually seen but only when their quality is so obviously much better, or worse, than the coin being compared to them that the cataloguer is sure that the specimen he is currently describing far surpasses, or is far surpassed by, the plated specimen. Similarly, the cataloguer has included in his Condition Census the grades of coins reported by others, but only when the reported grades are far higher, or lower, than that of the coin being compared to them. In no case has he included a coin's grade from an unplated auction catalogue that has not been independently and reliably verified, and then only with the same provisos noted earlier.

As with Large Cents, so with Connecticut coppers, the Condition Census for a particular variety is a changeable statistic. Historically, grades have tended to inflate. Dr. Hall's Fine is today's EF. Some of the coins in the Groves or Spence sales appear undergraded to our eyes, today. On the other hand, Walter Breen's grading in the 1975 Pine Tree/EAC sale still seems close to the mark, if not right on. Grading may well be a subjective art and not an objective science, and nowhere does this hold more true than for copper coins, yet at least everyone can recognize why someone may have graded a coin VF, even if they do not agree that the grade was correct. Collectors should always grade the coins offered to them for themselves, and then compare their estimates of grade to those in the catalogue. No collector should ever rely entirely on a cataloguer's opinion of grade unless and until he has found that he is almost always in agreement with the cataloguer's grading style. Once a collector has become familiar with a cataloguer's biases he can assess the value of the cataloguer's Condition Census estimates.

In every case, the rarity ratings given in the lot descriptions to follow are the cataloguer's own estimates of the number of specimens of each variety that likely survives. These estimates are based upon the numbers of specimens of each variety the cataloguer has actually seen or has had reliably reported to him. Estimating rarity ratings is based upon counts of actual specimens, but also relies upon projections of the number of examples that probably survive but that have not yet been verified. If, for example, 15 specimens of a variety have been accounted for, and that variety has always been believed to be very scarce, then one may reasonably assume that there probably are not very many more that have not yet been seen. In this case, then, the cataloguer would add a small number of unreported but presumably existing specimens to the 15 confirmed ones, and make an assumption that about 20 coins of that particular variety survive, today. This would give the hypothetical variety a rarity rating of Rarity-6. To put things into perspective, the cataloguer has seen and taken notes on more than 6,500 different Connecticut coppers since he first encountered the series in 1987, when he catalogued the Taylor Collection. Dr. Hall's notes state that he had seen 2,699 different Connecticuts as of August, 1898. The cataloguer does not mean to imply that he is a more serious student of the series than Hall was, far from it. In his opinion, Dr. Hall deserves much more credit than he has received and really needs to be brought out from under Miller's unearned shadow. The cataloguer, instead, only wishes to suggest that the number of Connecticuts in his databases lend some credibility to the new rarity ratings.

As more collections come onto the market, and as more Connecticut coppers that used to be consigned to a dealer's junk box are now carefully attributed by knowledgeable collectors, rarity ratings in general tend to drop as new examples of previously scarce or rare coins are discovered. Occasionally, however, a rarity rating will rise when it appears that there are far fewer specimens around than there ought to be based on the old rating. A good case in point is the 1785 Miller 6.5-M, which was called Rarity-6 in the Taylor sale but which the cataloguer now believes to be Rarity-6+ if not Rarity-7. An even more interesting example can be found in 1787 Miller 16.1-m, which has usually been called Rarity-4 but which the cataloguer feels should be R-5+ at the least. As with the Condition Census for a variety, the rarity rating is also a mutable statistic.

Total number of Connecticut varieties known: 352

Total number in Dr. Hall's Collection: 287

Total number in Taylor Collection: 306..86.9% complete

Total number in Perkins Collection: 302..86.3% complete

Rarity rules!

Scarce coppers set new highs at Perkins sale

Last month I wrote about the Stack's auction catalog for George Perkins' collection of Connecticut coppers.

While the catalog is now a vital reference, the sale itself also broke some new ground.

Not only were prices quite strong, but comparing them to prices of the past show that prices have not risen equally across the board.

For any coin that was either high condition or rare (R-6, 30 or fewer known), bidding was very strong.

For those that were both rare and visually appealing, prices ran about twice what many had expected.



Colonial Americana

Dan Freidus

There were exceptions, of course.

The auctioneer for the Perkins section of the auction was fairly difficult to follow.

Sometimes I think the only thing that matters about an auctioneer is their speed. However, I was reminded of the importance of a consistent routine for an auctioneer.

This may mean calling "last chance at \$200" or simply "going, going" before "gone." Both consignors and potential bidders, as well as the auction house, would benefit from this.

Many collectors may be wondering how the Perkins auction compares with the last flagship auction of Connecticut coppers, Frederick Taylor's.

It's difficult to make a comparison since both contain the vast majority of the die varieties and many coins in high condition.

Average condition would be difficult to define and not particularly meaningful since each coin is a separate object.

The Taylor collection was sold by Bowers and Merena in 1987. There were 444 lots, which included 306 different die varieties and sold for a total of approximately \$135,000.

Eighty-seven of these coins were then considered to be among the finest 10 known for the variety.

George Perkins' collection had 302 varieties in 353 lots and sold for a total of approximately \$780,000. Ninety-three coins were among the top 10 known.

Michael Hodder cataloged both sales, but he has been collecting additional data on Connecticut coppers for 12 years. Therefore, many coins that might be among the top in 1987 no longer qualify.

The dramatic difference in the total price realized for the two collections is more of a reflection on the different state of the numismatic marketplace than on differences between the collections.

Some coins sold perhaps twice what they would have sold for in 1987, while

others are now worth more than 10 times their value a decade ago. Rarity is more highly valued, partially the result of a slightly larger collector base.

When fewer than 30 specimens are known of a die variety (i.e. R-6) it doesn't take many new collectors to drive prices up.

Interestingly, in both cases the top prices were brought by coins that only graded Very Fine, but were very rare (\$4,400 in Taylor, \$21,850 in Perkins). Yes, condition matters, but many varieties simply don't exist in high grades.

Another difference in pricing is told by the proportion of the total value of the collections, which was held in the most expensive coins. The top 10 in Taylor brought just under \$28,000, a little over 7 percent of the value of the entire collection.

The Perkins collection, however, had more than 18 percent of its value in the top 10 coins (\$143,750).

Yes, inflation has had some effect on prices.

Yes, the increasing number of collectors has also had some effect.

However, the number of active floor bidders was not very different, about three dozen collectors and dealers at each (about a dozen of us were lucky enough to be at both auctions).

Nevertheless, rarity is better recognized and more highly valued (relative to common coins) than it was a dozen years ago.

For example, one coin that was in both auctions, a 1787 Miller 33.21-EE (*The State Coinage of Connecticut* by Henry C. Miller) graded Fine, but one of only five known, was hammered down for \$180 in 1987, but \$5,250 in 2000!

With rarity so important, perhaps now is the time for the numismatic community to better document the availability of Connecticut die varieties.

There will always be grading disputes, so defining the top 10 specimens can never be done definitively. However, a shared database of the coins held in both private and institutional collections would be a great tool.

Just as the American Numismatic Society has made its collection database available via the World Wide Web (located at <http://www.amnumsoc.org>), hopefully we will soon see group projects published this way.

Access to this type of information is vital to collectors when differences in rarity have such a large effect on market value. There's no way to assess the value of a coin if you can't accurately assess its rarity.

Dan Freidus is a collector and researcher specializing in early American numismatics. He can be contacted c/o Coin World, Box 150, Sidney, Ohio 45365, or by e-mail at colonial.americana@umich.edu.

BOWER'S BOYD - RYDER SALE MARCH 28, 1990

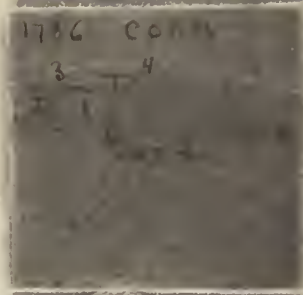
BOWER'S 'BOYD, BRAND & RYDER' MAR 28, 1990

Selections from the Hillyer Ryder-
F.C.C. Boyd Estate Collections

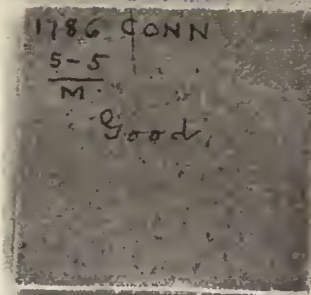
CONNECTICUT COPPERS

The following offering of 52 lots of Connecticut coppers represents a selection from the legendary Hillyer Ryder-F.C.C. Boyd Estate collections. Ryder, who needs no introduction to students of early American numismatics, was not only the author of the standard works on Vermont and Massachusetts coppers, but also an indefatigable collector who purchased multiple specimens of identical varieties if they served to illustrate an interesting die state, surface condition, error, or any other numismatic aspect which he considered to be important. Active since the 1880s, Ryder was a frequent purchaser in many of the great sales of the past, as well as having access to coins from the stock of dealers such as S.H. Chapman, H. Chapman, B. Max Mehl, and others. F.C.C. Boyd, likewise, needs no introduction to collectors of early American issues. Together with Wayte Raymond, Boyd purchased the Hillyer Ryder Estate Collection, and many of Ryder's coins passed into Boyd's own collection. Boyd, himself, was an active collector of early American coppers, and his activities augmented Ryder's earlier ones. Many of the lots to follow in the Connecticut series are duplicates of each other, having been purchased with an eye to some unique distinguishing feature on each coin which made it attractive to Ryder or Boyd. Accordingly, the present day collector now has an opportunity to include coppers bearing an illustrious American numismatic pedigree.

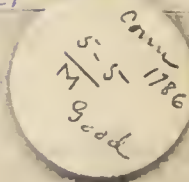
RYDER COLL # 1153
ENVELOPE



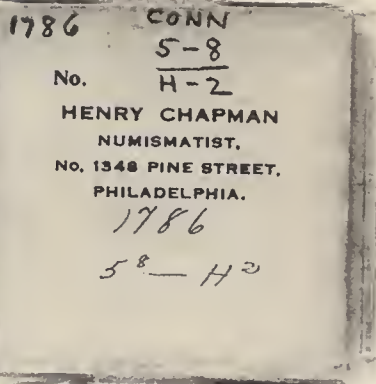
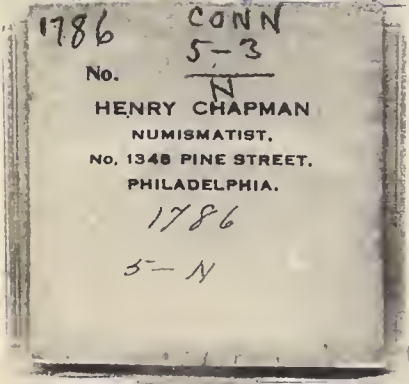
EX-RYDER COLL # 1160
ENVELOPE



TICKET

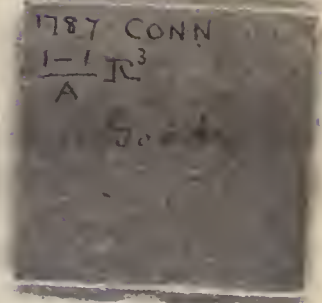


RYDER COLL LOT # 1155



RYDER LOT # 1161

RYDER COLL # 1164
ENVELOPE



EX-RYDER COLL LOT # 1163

ENVELOPE

TICKET

Chapman Sale Dec 16 1904

TICKET

1787 CONNECTICUT
1-1 R3 Very fine.
Chips off planchet.

1787 CONN
1-1 R3
A

Good.

afdx

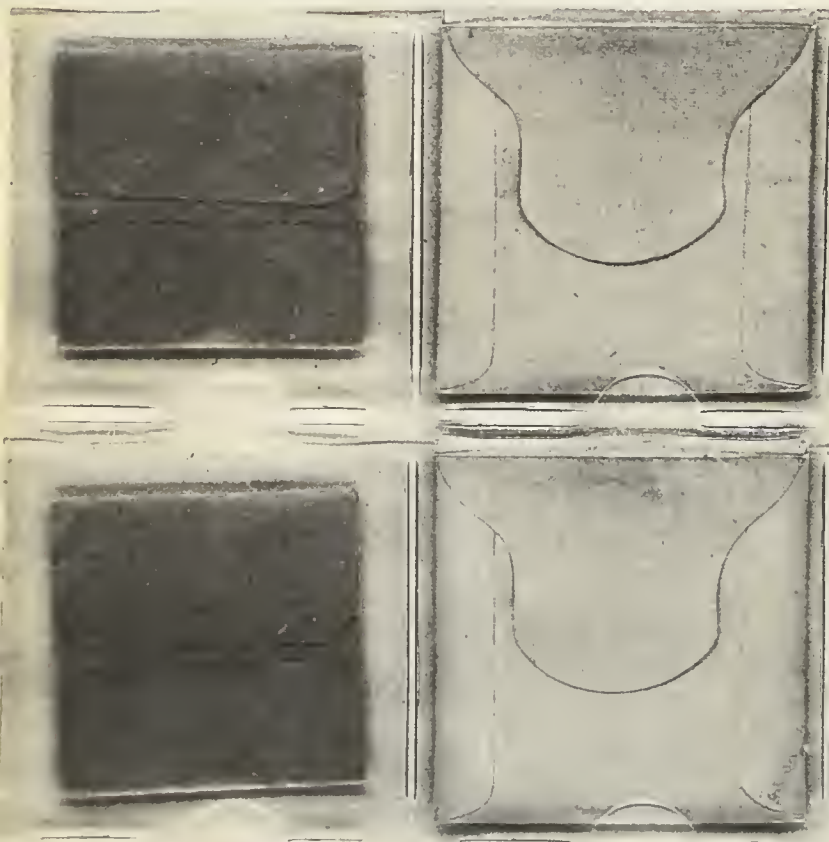
BOWER'S "C. SCHENKEL SALE" NOV 14, 1990 (BOYD) - RYDER SELECTIONS
ENVELOPES TICKETS & COMMENTS

LOT # 1177 - EX HAYS, RYDER COLL - U.S. COIN CO

1787 CONN
 Date 525
 Coin 14 R³
H
 Description
 Price

United States Coin Co., Inc.
 Numismatists,
 812 5TH AVE. BLDG.
 NEW YORK.

RYDER TICKET
 1787 Conn
 14 R³
 H



BOWER'S 'BOYD, BRAND & RYDER COLL'S' MAR 26, 1990
 1177 1787 Connecticut copper. M 14-H. Mailed Bust Left. 125.6 grains.
 Rarity-4. Sharpness of EF-40, glossy surfaces. Deeply flawed in
 places, one through the flan. Miller attribution number painted
 in yellow in the left obverse field. Reverse struck off center, INDE
 mostly off flan. Die edge not fully visible on the reverse. Die states
 equivalent to Taylor:2428. An interesting example for the specialist.
 Ex Hays, Ryder collections, U.S. Coin Co. auction lot envelope, num-
 bered "525," and envelope accompany this lot.

BOWER'S 'CHRIS SCHENKEL' SALE NOV 14, 1990
Selections from the Hillyer C. Ryder
and F.C.C. Boyd Estate Collections
of Connecticut and N. J. Coppers

The following selection of Connecticut and New Jersey coppers represents the **second of our two-part offering** from the famous, near legendary collections of Hillyer Ryder and F.C.C. Boyd. Ryder, who needs no introduction to students of early American numismatics, was not only the author of the standard works on Vermont and Massachusetts coppers, but also a tireless collector who purchased multiple specimens of identical varieties if they served to illustrate interesting die states, planchet stock qualities, sharpness (or lack thereof) of strike, and so on. Active since the 1880s, Ryder was a frequent purchaser in many of the great sales of the past, as well as having access to coins from the stocks of dealers such as S.H. Chapman, H. Chapman, B. Max Mehl, and others. F.C.C. Boyd, likewise, needs no introduction to collectors of early American issues. Together with Wayte Raymond, Boyd purchased the Hillyer Ryder Estate Collection intact, and many of Ryder's coins passed into Boyd's own collection. Boyd, himself, was an active collector of early American coppers, and his activities augmented Ryder's earlier ones. In many cases, Ryder's original tickets identifying particular varieties were preserved by Boyd, and those that remain are included with their respective lots to follow.

This is the second of our offerings from the legendary Ryder-Boyd Estate collection, the first being included in our March 1990 auction sale. As with the coppers presented earlier, the ones to follow are a diverse assortment of common varieties, interesting sub-varieties, and moderately rare specimens, in both the Connecticut and New Jersey series. Again similar to the earlier offering, the quality of the New Jersey coppers to follow later in this section of the auction sale is unusually nice. They are not only remarkably attractive and solidly collectible specimens of many different varieties, but also, ones which can in some instances be pedigreed back to notable sales of previous generations.

BOWERS' C. SCHENKEL SALE "NOV 14, 1990 (BOYD-RYDER SELECTIONS)"

ENVELOPES, TICKETS & COMMENTS

BOWERS' 'CHRIS SCHENKEL SALE' NOV 14, 1990

5385 1787 Connecticut copper. M11.1-E. Mailed Bust left. 137.5 grains. Rarity-2. G-6. Dark, pitted, dented in the center of the obverse. Die states equivalent to Taylor:2418/9. A second example of this combination, which shares an obverse with 1788 M.7.

Henry Chapman stock envelope accompanies this lot, notated "Not in Crosby."

1787 CONN
11-7 R³
No. E
HENRY CHAPMAN
NUMISMATIST,
No. 1348 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
1787
Not in Crosby

5386 1787 Connecticut copper. M11.2-K. Mailed Bust left. 157.7 grains. Rarity-3. VG-8, dark on both sides. Heavy obverse rim dent at 11:00. Obverse state earlier than Taylor:2420, the break connecting CT not as developed
Ex Ryder Collection. Henry Chapman stock envelope accompanies this lot.

BOWERS' 'CHRIS SCHENKEL SALE' NOV 14, 1990

1787 CONN
11-2 R³
No. K
HENRY CHAPMAN
NUMISMATIST,
No. 1348 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
1787
11-1

5390 1787 Connecticut copper. M17-g.3. Draped Bust left. 156.7 grains. Rarity-4. F-12, staple scratch on obverse. Deep golden brown. Obverse state later than Taylor:2441, die cracked through denticles above CTO.

Ex Ryder Collection. Henry Chapman stock envelope accompanies this lot.

BOWERS' 'CHRIS SCHENKEL SALE' NOV 14, 1990

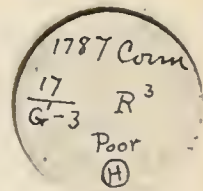
1787 CONN
17 R³
No. G-3
HENRY CHAPMAN
NUMISMATIST,
No. 1348 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
1787
17-g.3

BOWERS' 'CHRIS SCHENKEL SALE' NOV 14, 1990

5391 1787 Connecticut copper. M17-g.3. Draped Bust left. 151.1 grains. Rarity-4. VG-8, rims dented on both sides. A second example of this variety.

Ex Hays; Ryder Collections. Hays ticket accompanies this lot, together with U.S. Coin Co. auction envelope. Called "Poor" by Hays.

NEW YORK
812 5TH AVE. BLDG.
Numismatists,
United States Coin Co., Inc.
1787 CONN
Date 17 R³ No.
Coin G-3 852
Description
Price



BOWERS' "BOYD-BRAND-RYDER" MARCH 25, 1990

1179 1787 Connecticut copper. M17-G.3. Draped Bust Left. 155.2 grains. Rarity-4-. VG-8. Golden brown, with reddish obverse fields. Traces of old and inactive verdigris in places. Uniformly granular, minor rim dents. Die states equivalent to Taylor:2441.

Ex Elder's sale of the Henry Miller Collection, May 1920, Lot 189, to Ryder. Ticket and envelope accompany this lot. Called "Very Good" by Ryder.

1787 CONN
17 R³
G-3
Elder-Miller
May 29 1920
No. 1897
plv
TICKET
Very good.

ENVELOPE

1787 CONN
17 R³
G-3
Very good.
TICKET

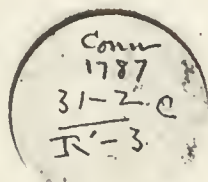
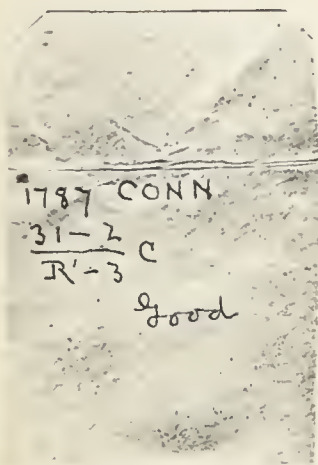
BOWER'S C. SCHENKEL SALE NOV 14, 1990 (BOYD-RYDER SELECTIONS)

ENVELOPES & TICKETS

5401 1787 Connecticut copper. M31.2-r.3. Draped Bust Left. 114.8 grains. Rarity-2. F-12, dark, flawed on both sides. Centers soft, surfaces porous. Reverse state later than Taylor:2475, unbroken.

Ex Ryder Collection. Ticket and envelope accompany this lot. Called "Good" by Ryder.

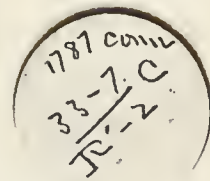
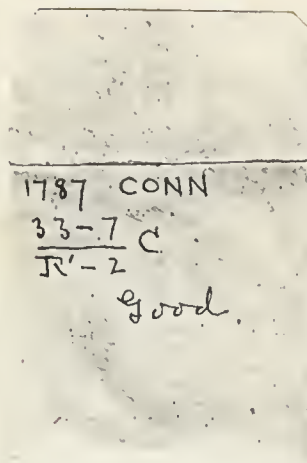
BOWER'S 'CHRIS SCHENKEL SALE' NOV 14, 1990



BOWER'S 'CHRIS SCHENKEL SALE' NOV 14, 1990

5424 1787 Connecticut copper. M33.7-r.2. Draped Bust Left. 140.9 grains. Rarity-1. VG-8 to F-12. Dark, porous fields. Old reverse scratches. Die states equivalent to Taylor:2511. A fifth.

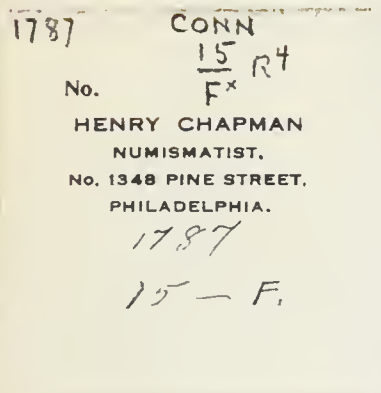
Ex Ryder Collection. Ticket and envelope accompany this lot. Called "Good" by Ryder.



BOWER'S 'CHRIS SCHENKEL SALE' NOV 14, 1990

5388 1787 Connecticut copper. M15-F. Mailed Bust left. 132.7 grains. Rarity-4. F-12, dark, striated, planchet cracked. Die states equivalent to Taylor:2429.

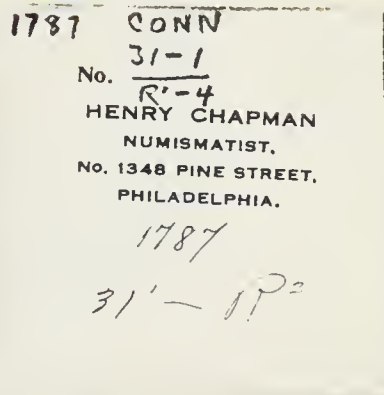
Ex Ryder Collection. Henry Chapman stock envelope accompanies this lot.



BOWER'S 'CHRIS SCHENKEL SALE' NOV 14, 1990

5399 1787 Connecticut copper. M31.1-r.4. Draped Bust left. 123.2 grains. Rarity-2. F-15, microscopically granular on both sides. Deep golden brown. Die states equivalent to Taylor:2472.

Ex Ryder Collection. Henry Chapman stock envelope accompanies this lot.



STACK'S SALE SEPT 9, 1993 LOT # 914

This is the first ever offering of Connecticut coins from the legendary Hillyer Ryder-F.C.C. Boyd Collection. Ryder purchased many of his coins directly from Henry C. Miller, author of the standard text on the series. Miller purchased many of his directly from Dr. Thomas Hall, author in his time of the standard work on the 1787 varieties. Ryder also bought heavily in Thomas Elder's sale of the Miller Collection (May, 1920). Ryder died on February 11, 1928. Within a year Wayte Raymond appraised the collection for Ryder's widow but heard nothing further from her for many years. In 1945 Raymond was contacted by Ryder's bank, which asked if he would be interested in buying the Ryder coin estate at the 1928 appraisal value. Unable to raise the required amount, Raymond brought F.C.C. Boyd in as a partner and purchased Ryder's complete collection. As his share, Boyd took the colonial coins at the appraisal amounts, but did not add anything to the Connecticut collection. Raymond sold Ryder's gold coins through Abe Kosoff's Melish sale in 1956 (one lot, the finest known 1864'S' Half Eagle, was bought by John J. Ford, Jr. for about \$80. Ford sold it to Ambassador R. Henry Norweb for \$100. Ambassador Norweb complained about the high price he had to pay for the coin. When it was later sold as part of the Norweb Collection in 1987 it realized \$110,000!) Since 1928 only four pairs of eyes have seen the Ryder Collection of Connecticut in its entirety: Raymond's, Boyd's, the present owner's, and the present cataloger's. Because Raymond did not actually own the Ryder colonials we have not included his name in the pedigree chains to follow.

STACK'S SALE SEPT 9, 1993

- 923 1785. M.3.4-F.1. MBR. A third. Rarity 3. Very Good/Good. 140.7 gns. Dark brown. Obverse granular, reverse rough. Planchet cutter burrs on edge, visible at 11:00 on obverse. Square gummed collector's ticket anciently removed from center of obverse, hairlined there. "3.4-F.1" painted in yellowed white on left obverse field. Exact die states uncertain; M.4.4-C. MBR. Rarity 3. Very Good. 116.3 gns. Dark brown. Obverse heavily striated at upper left; reverse more lightly so. Both surfaces micro granular. Die states uncertain. 2 pieces.

From the Hillyer Ryder-F.C.C. Boyd Collections; the first possibly ex Hall.

Hillyer Ryder was one of the major buyers at the May 29, 1920 Miller sale. In addition, he appears to have bought Connecticut coins directly from Miller. Ryder was also a meticulous recorder of pedigrees. He preserved the pedigree notes of coins he bought in the Miller sale. Therefore, specimens attributable to Miller's collection that are not accompanied by a Miller sale lot number in their pedigrees did not come from that sale. They may have been purchased privately from Miller before his death in February, 1920, however.

STACK'S SALE SEPT 9, 1993 LOT # 1025 M.3.3.40-Z.1

1787 M. 3.3.40-Z.1

1787 CONN
33-29 15
Z-1

Very good

Elder-Miller
May 29 1920

No. 1980
pux

STACK'S SALE SEPT 9, 1993

- 951 1786 M.5.4-G. MBL. Rarity 2. Strong Extremely Fine for sharpness. 142.6 gns. Olive brown. Obverse surface quite rough and granular; reverse a bit smoother. Reverse scratched in fields, heavily in left; slightly off center. Perfect die states.

Purchased by Hillyer Ryder, privately, from Henry Chapman; thence to F.C.C. Boyd. Ryder's ticket accompanies this lot.

The square paper tickets accompanying many of the Ryder-Boyd Connecticut coins were made by Hillyer Ryder. His handwriting is distinctive and recognizable. Ryder graded this coin "Fine."

PAIRED ROUND PAPER TAGS

STACK'S SALE SEPT 9, 1993

We do not know who was responsible for pasting white paper circles with attribution numbers onto the backs of Connecticut coppers. We have seen these in several collections, but none can be confidently assigned to a particular collector as far as we know.



Lot No. 954

Remnants of an old, square collector's label adhesive in the center of the obverse; round paper label with attribution number in center of reverse. "5.7-O.2" painted in yellowed white on left obverse field.

1787 MILLER 33.4-Z.2

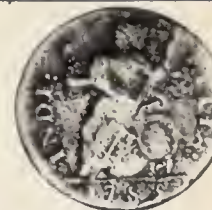
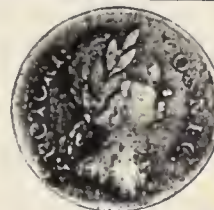
From Dr. Hall's Collection



Lot No. 996

"33.18-Z.2" painted in yellowed white in center of obverse; diminutive "5" in left field. Hall's number inked on round white tag pasted to center of reverse. From the Hall Collection.

STACK'S SALE SEPT 9, 1993



Lot No. 924

- 924 1785 M.3.4-F.2. MBR. Rarity 2. Very Good to Fine. 138.8 gns. Dark brown and granular. Obverse rim flaw at shoulder point; reverse rim bruise below 85 in date. Several old scratches, some quite noticeable. From the Miller sale. This was one of Miller's four duplicates. Exact die states uncertain but apparently perfect.

From Thomas L. Elder's sale of the Henry C. Miller Collection, May 29, 1920, part of lot 2078, to Hillyer Ryder, thence to F.C.C. Boyd. Ryder's descriptive ticket accompanies this lot.

This is the first of several Connecticut coins in this sale that have not been seen publicly since the 1920 Miller sale. Walter Breen wrote in the 1975 Pine Tree EAC catalogue that he had seen some of Boyd's Connecticut coins. It is clear, however, that he did not have the opportunity to see or study many of them, as he did Boyd's New Jersey's. Ryder purchased 111 lots from the 1920 Miller sale, all of which he recorded on tickets like the one that accompanies this lot. We note that there are coins currently available on the market that are said to be ex the Miller sale but that cannot have been since the real Miller coins went into the Ryder Collection in 1920.

STACK'S SALE SEPT 9, 1993

922 1785 M.3.4-F.1. MBR. Another. Rarity 3. Very Good. 133.1 gns. Orange tan obverse, green and tan reverse. Surfaces micro granular, particularly the reverse. Areas of inactive corrosion around most parts of the reverse type. Initials scratched in right reverse field. "3.4-F.1" painted in left yellowed white on left obverse field. Exact die states uncertain but appear perfect.

From the Hillyer Ryder-F.C.C. Boyd Collections, possibly ex Dr. Hall.

Exactly what happened to all of Dr. Hall's collections of Connecticut is as much of a mystery as how many coins he actually owned while he was alive and at the time of his death. Hall seems to have maintained a two-tiered collection; his main line holdings representing the cream of those he had seen; and a number of duplicates he owned and disposed of during his lifetime. His inventory ledger shows that his main collection numbered just under 300 coins. While he was still alive Hall actively traded specimens to other collectors, Henry Miller and Hillyer Ryder being prominent among them. Connecticut specialists know that Virgil M. Brand announced he had bought Hall's collection intact on September 7, 1909, a few months after Hall's death. There were said to be 356 Connecticut coppers at that time. Just before May, 1913, Albert Fairchild Halden received a large collection of Connecticut coppers from a single vendor. Halden died before he opened the shipment. In 1935 his daughter, Emery May Norweb, began sorting the Connecticut and found several to be ex Hall, with Hall's own notes accompanying some. One Halden-Norweb specimen, 1787 M.37.1-cc.1, was certainly Hall's own coin, replacing a piece Hall had lost. In 1918 Frank H. Shumway bought Hall's manuscript classification of Connecticut along with 126 coins from Robert Bird, then treasurer for the town of Canton, Massachusetts. The coins and Hall's manuscript were obtained by the Connecticut State Library on January 21, 1919. The 1788 Miller 17-Q which will be found in this sale was Hall's own "Reserved Specimen." By August, 1898 Hall recorded that he had personally seen 2,699 different Connecticut! It is probable, therefore, that the main line Hall Collection was purchased intact by Brand in 1909 but Hall duplicates had already been sold or were held back at the time and later sold to other collectors or dealers. It is less probable that Brand, himself, sold some parts of the Hall Connecticut. It appears to us, in addition, that Connecticut should not be pedigreed to Dr. Hall's collection solely on the evidence of painted attribution numbers on the coins unless those numbers and letters correspond exactly to other examples of Hall's fine handwriting style.

STACK'S SALE SEPT 9, 1993

914 1785 M.1-E. MBR. Another. Rarity 4. Fine. 141.3 gns. Areas of corrosion on both sides; reverse pitted. From the Hall Collection. "1-E" painted in yellowed white lacquer in left obverse field; diminutive "6" in right field. Perfect die states.

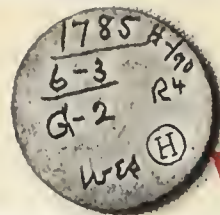
Originally, from the Dr. Thomas Hall Collection; thence, to Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd. Accompanied by a round card ticket noting the attribution number, "H" within a circle signifying ex Hall.

The "H" within a circle found on these white card tickets means originally ex Hall Collection. Exactly which of Hall's collections these coins were a part cannot be determined without referring to Hall's own inventory ledger. If they seem to appear there (based on grade) then they were part of the main holdings. If not, then they were probably Hall duplicates sold off during his lifetime. The small number "6" painted in the right obverse field could have meant that this was a sixth specimen in Hall's collection or, alternatively, the sixth he had seen (his inventory ledger records none actually having been seen). Whether the attribution number was painted by Hall, himself, is uncertain. Dr. Hall is said to have painted his attribution numbers on the edges of his coins but two known to have come directly from Hall's collection have been seen with numbers on their obverses. Over time, the white lacquer (or paint?) used yellowed with age. The yellowish color seen on this and other Hall-Miller-Ryder-Boyd coins in this section can be used as a guide to genuine "painted die varieties."

STACK'S SALE SEPT 9, 1993

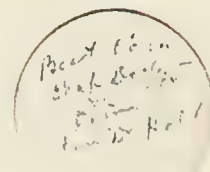
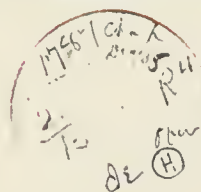


Lot No. 937



937 1785 M.6.3-G.2. MBR. Rarity 4 (traditional, certainly underestimated, possibly High Rarity 5). Sharpness of Strong Very Fine to Extremely Fine. 142.7 gns. Dark olive green in color. Surfaces micro granular, light reverse pitting. Reverse rim dented and scraped at 8-9:00. Much sharper than many others seen, including the ANS coin, both Taylor sale specimens, and the two in the ANA Museum. From the Hall Collection. Obverse perfect; reverse failing horizontally, branch hand fading but E still strong.

Originally from the Dr. Thomas Hall Collection, annotated as "H-90" meaning ex Hall in 1890, possibly to Henry Miller; thence, to Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd. Round card ticket with "circle H" accompanies this lot.



STACK'S AUCTION SALE, SEPT 8, 1993

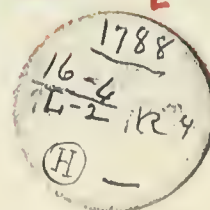
968 1787 M.2-B. MBL. Another. Strong Fine. 144.6 gns. Dark orange brown in color. Both surfaces quite granular. Very minor rim nicks both sides. Small planchet cutter clip reverse at 9:00. "2-B" painted in yellowed white on left obverse field. From the Hall Collection. From the unclashed states of the dies.

Originally from the Dr. Thomas Hall Collection, purchased from Charles Steigerwalt in December, 1895; thence, to Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd. Round white card with "circle H" accompanies this lot. The reverse of the ticket annotated "Best obverse of Chapman December 1895 Others from Dr Hall."

STACK'S SALE SEPT 9, 1993

*1057 1788 M.16.4-L.2. DBL. Low Rarity 6 (traditional, probably really full Rarity 6). Fine. 114.1 gns. Rough steel and brown, rubbed on obverse. Light and short scratches on effigy's head. Obverse off center to upper right, tops of CONN off flan. A very tough variety to find better than Fine and scarcer than usually thought. "16.4-L.2" painted in yellowed white on center of obverse. From the Hall Collection. Exact states uncertain due to surface condition but reverse appears earlier than Taylor:2731, central cud along break apparently not formed yet.

Originally from the Dr. Thomas Hall Collection; thence to Hillyer Ryder, F.C.C. Boyd. Round white card with "circle H" accompanies this lot.



CONNECTICUT COPPERS

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE *STACK'S* WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1994

Further Selections from the Hillyer Ryder - Frederick C.C. Boyd Collections

Stack's is happy to welcome you to the second offering of important Connecticut coppers from the Hillyer Ryder - Frederick C.C. Boyd Collections. The first offering, included in our September, 1993 auction sale, saw enthusiastic bidding for coins that had been off the market for 70 years or more. We fully anticipate that the coins in this second selection will be equally well received.

Collecting Connecticut coppers has undergone a true renaissance in recent years. There is a new generation of collectors which is extremely active in the market. Collecting by variety and by condition are both popular strategies today. Consequently, high grade specimens and/or extremely rare varieties are in nearly constant demand.

Today's generation of collectors is much more aware of absolute rarity and rarity in grade than were collectors active just 10 years ago. More and better information is now known about Connecticut coppers than was available to earlier collectors. Much of this updated and revised information has been published in auction sale catalogues over the past few years. Unlike European and ancient numismatics, more new research about American coins appears in auction catalogue descriptions and footnotes than in learned journals. Collectors just starting out, therefore, should begin by building a comprehensive numismatic library of important auction sale catalogues first.

In the lot descriptions to follow we have endeavored to include the data collectors need to make informed buying decisions. All statements regarding revised rarity ratings and condition census standings are the best estimates of the cataloguer and are based on the most up-to-date information

available to him. Beyond this, we have included historical footnotes, pedigree chains where known, and discussions of the "White Ink on Edge" problem and the implications of this collection for its solution.

These coins were owned by Frederick C.C. Boyd and passed to his estate when he died. Boyd obtained them as his share of the Hillyer Ryder Collection which he bought jointly with Wayne Raymond in 1945. Ryder, in turn, obtained many of his Connecticut coppers from Miller personally and from Hall. Others Ryder bought from some of the great named sales of the past, such as Mills (1904) and Stickney (1907). Ryder was a major buyer in Tom Elder's May, 1920 sale of Henry Miller's Connecticut coppers. Fully 35 of the lots in this present auction contain coins from the Miller sale! If this were not exciting enough for Connecticut collectors, we note that six of the coins to follow were selected as plate coins to illustrate Miller's posthumous 1920 text on Connecticut coppers.

Many of the coins have either Hall or Miller attributions painted on their surfaces in white lacquer which has now faded to a yellowed white color! One or two have been painted on their edges. Many are accompanied by small round or rectangular tickets bearing written information regarding variety, rarity, grade, and/or pedigree. On most of the round tickets will be found a small capital letter "H" within a circle (called "circle H" in the descriptions to follow). The cataloguer believes that the circle H signifies in most cases that the coin was once either owned by, or handled in some temporarily proprietary fashion by, Dr. Thomas Hall. In some cases the circle H may signify ownership by Hays.

Many of these Ryder-Boyd coins have parallel hairline scratches on one, or both, sides. These scratches are recent, i.e., done within the last 75 years. Boyd kept his Connecticut coppers in Wayne Raymond album pages. The cataloguer believes that the scratches are slide marks picked up while using the Raymond albums.

- 1 **1785 Miller 1-E. Mailed Bust Right.** Rarity 4 (revised). Fine/Very Good, small reverse rim dents, obverse rim clip 8:30. 134.9 gns. Gold and brown, granular. Attribution number painted on obverse, small "6" in right field; **M.2-A.4. MBR. R-6** (revised). Very Good-Fine. 144.3 gns. Pale olive brown, surfaces lightly granular, a bit off center on both sides. Attribution number and small "3" painted on obverse. 2 pieces.

Both with round cord tickets bearing the capital letter H within a circle (hereafter described as "circle H") and both noted in pencil as "H/90" (i.e., ex Dr. Hall in 1890). The number 3 on the obverse of the second is the old Hall and Miller rarity rating for the variety but the exact meaning of the "6" on the first is unknown (it is not Crosby's, Hall's, or Miller's rarity rating for a 1-E). It will be noted, however, that the variety is rated R-6 on the card ticket accompanying the coin. It would appear, therefore, that there was a third rarity rating for 1-E. Whose was it?

M.1-E: Obverse clashed; reverse state uncertain. M.2-A.4: Both dies tightly clashed.

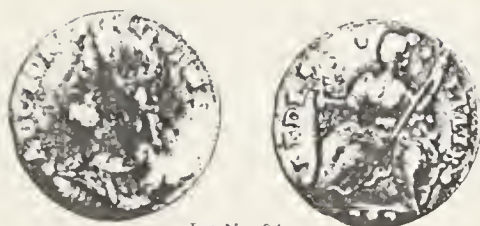
- *73 **1787 M.31.2-r.3. DBL. R-1** (revised). A third. Technically Strong About Uncirculated with traces of obverse mint red around most letters and the profile. 127.9 gns. Centers very soft and lacking in detail. Fairly even and nice olive brown. Obverse flawed at upper left, rims ragged in places, several rim dents both sides. Hall attribution number painted on obverse. Technically a High CC coin and in terms of actual circulation wear one of the three best we have seen. Die states as Taylor:2475.

Round cord ticket with circle H accompanies this lot, graded "Poor."

The fact that Hall or an unknown contemporary graded this coin "Poor" shows that grading at that time wasn't according to some quasi-scientific scale of circulation wear. Rather, grading represented a collector's appraisal of the coin's overall appeal, presumably including factors such as wear, sharpness, surface quality, color, accidental damages, peculiarities of the variety, and so on. Not everyone may agree with the old-timer's grade on this coin and therein lies the fatal flaw in the old school of grading: one man's Poor may be another's Fine. Our modern grading system is full of its own problems, some severe. However, most of us can come to a consensus about the circulation wear grade of a particular coin, and when that is combined with a word picture of the coin's color, surfaces, quality of strike, and so on, a pretty fair idea of the appeal of a coin can be formed in most collector's minds. Our system is more complex than their's was, but it's also more generally understandable and accurate.

1787 MILLER 32.8-aa

An Historic Specimen



Lot No. 84

- 84 1787 M.32.8-aa. DBL. FNDE variety. R-6 (possibly low R-6). Very Good/Strong Fine, split grade typical for the variety. Light gray-brown with some gloss. Obverse extremely indistinct, reverse far sharper. No real defects, a couple of tiny rim clips. Hall attribution number painted on obverse and on edge: the former as 32.8/A2, the latter as 32 A2. Obtained from Dr. Hall in May, 1896. Obverse state indeterminate; reverse heavily broken from rim to shield.

Annotated round card ticket with circle H accompanies this lot.

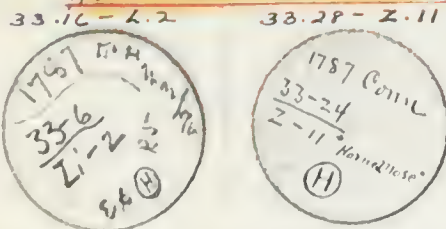
The card ticket reads "Dr. Hall May 96" on one side, "From lot of 63 pieces found in a barn at Cambridge Mass." (this hoard find otherwise unrecorded in the literature).

This coin bears the Hall obverse designation 32.8 on the obverse and edge. Hall gave this variety that number in March, 1896, when he renumbered his obverse 51 to 32.8 (Hall's 51 had been renumbered once before, to 29.2 in December 1894). The round card ticket states that this coin was obtained from Hall in May, 1896, just about two months after the new 32.8 number was settled upon. If Hall lettered this coin's edge then we know with some precision when he did so and it was not after he had finished collecting Connecticut. There's another interesting observation that can be drawn from this coin. If the edge lettered Connecticut's represent the best coins of their varieties Hall could find then what was he doing selling his best 32.8-aa in 1896? Hall recorded in August 1898 that he had seen only three 32.8-aa's and owned two of them, a "Good" and a "Poor" (from David Proskey in May 1895). There was no edge lettered 32.8-aa in the Hessberg, Oechsner, or New Netherlands' 51st sales, nor is there one now in the Connecticut State Library collection. If no other edge lettered 32.8-aa turns up then this is presumably Hall's front line coin. If another is known, then what edge lettering meant to whoever did it needs to be re-thought.

- 111 1787 M.33.16-1.2. DBL. R-6 (revised). Very Good, nearly Fine obverse/About Good reverse. 137.5 gns. Dark olive green. Hall attribution and rarity number painted on obverse. Die states indeterminate; M.33.28-Z.11. DBL. Dr. Hall's "Horned Nose" variety. R-5. About Fine/Good Fine. 144.9 gns. Dark brown, microgranular. Hall attribution number painted on obverse. 2 pieces.

Both with round card tickets with circle H, the first ex Hall in March, 1896.

The handwriting on both the coins and the cards is by two different people. The circle H's are by the same person, however, and as in every case in this collection, were added after the cards had been annotated.



1787 MILLER 33.6-KK

An Historic Specimen



Lot No. 94

- 94 1787 M.33.6-KK. DBL. Triple Ribbon Ends variety. R-4. **Choice Very Fine**, pale golden brown on smooth and hard surfaces remarkably mark free. 144.9 gns. Hall attribution number (33.10-KK) painted on edge. Not rare or a CC coin but an historic one. Die states as Taylor:2510.

From Lyman Low's 149th Sale, April 29, 1910, lot 297. Ryder's ticket accompanies this lot, graded "Fine."

Here we have another case of an edge lettered Connecticut presumed to be one of Hall's front-line coins but one that steps outside of the expected pedigree chain for Hall's CT's (i.e., Hall-Brand-dispersal via private and auction sales). Is this coin Hall's? Hall graded the one he listed in his collection in 1898 as Fine and Ryder graded this coin Fine, too. There was no edge lettered 33.6-KK in NN51st, Oechsner, or Hessberg. The one the Connecticut State Library has came from Mitchelson and wasn't part of the Hall-Shumway gift. So, it seems very likely that this coin was Hall's (if edge lettering ipso facto means Hall's collection, that is!). But, if it is Hall's, how did it get into Low's 1910 sale? Brand is thought to have bought Hall's Connecticut's intact in September, 1909, just a few months after the Doctor's death. Low's sale took place just seven months later. Either Brand bought it from Hall's estate and later sold it, which is unlike Brand, or it never entered Brand's collection at all and found its way into Low's sale in some other fashion.

It might be worthwhile to summarize here a few of the observations we have been making in various auction catalogues about the Hall pedigree and edge lettered Connecticut. We now know that some coins Hall owned and called his "reserved specimens" (37.1-cc.1 ex Norweb:2587 and 17-Q ex Stack's 9/93 sale) did not have white ink on edge. We know that one of Hall's edge lettered coins was sold in 1910 (above lot) and another was sold by Hall, himself, in 1896 (32.8-aa, above). Finally, we know that 126 Hall coins plus his notebook found their way into the Connecticut State Library entirely outside the Hall-Brand pedigree chain. With all this to consider, it seems clear to this cataloguer that the story of what happened to all the parts of Hall's collection is far more complicated than we may ever know. Further, the belief that the edge lettered Connecticut we know today are Hall's frontline coins needs re-thinking, too, since there are enough objections to it to render it suspect.

- 12 1785 M.4.3-A.2. MBR. R-3. Very Good, pale olive, collector's sticker removed from obverse. 141.0 gns. Attribution number painted on obverse. Tiny obverse cud, reverse breaks at LIB; M.4.4-C. MBR. R-3. Technically Fine, scratched and rough. 142.4 gns. Crosby's attribution number "3.5-C" painted on obverse. States uncertain due to surface condition. 2 pieces.

Both with circular card tickets with circle H.

Dr. Hall changed Crosby's 3.5 obverse attribution number to 4.4 before he wrote his manuscript section on the 1785 Connecticut. Thus, the obverse attribution on the 4.4-C in this lot pre-dates Hall's system and shows that painting obverses was practiced before Hall's numbers became widely known.

- *105 1787 M.33.12-W.3. DBL. Low R-7 (revised). Another! Very Good, obverse flawed and laminated, reverse minor flaws. 120.1 gns. Orange-tan and brown. Hall attribution and rarity number painted on obverse. The finest we have seen is the AU coin in the Ford Primary collection. Die states as Taylor:2524.

Annotated round card ticket with circle H accompanies this lot, ex Steigerwalt in 1895.

The card is annotated "Only 3 Known Dr. Hall Canfield Mine." Hall's notebook records that he bought his from "Mr. Hoys May 1890" and notes that he had seen two specimens by 1898. Hall's coin (presumably) went to Hessberg and Canfield's went to the NJHS, later the ANS. Thus, who is the "mine" mentioned on the card? He was a contemporary of Hall's and Canfield's. He could have been Hays, if we assume Hays bought another 33.12-W.3 to replace the one he sold Hall. If not Hays, then he was someone we don't yet know.

1787 MILLER 33.40-Z.2

A Remarkable Double Struck Error



Lot No. 142

- 142 1787 M.33.40-Z.2. DBL. Low R-7 (revised). Technically Fine, sharpness of Very Good/Good due to states and error, reverse rough at lower left. 140.2 gns. Massive 31.9mm maximum diameter! **Shift double struck** and probably done deliberately as the offset is exactly 180 degrees (was someone trying to create a deliberate biceps error [a two-headed coin?]). This is the only error of this variety we have recorded so in that respect this coin is a full R-9! Dark olive, off center both sides. Remnants of old museum numbers in red lacquer on both sides. Die states indeterminate, as expected.

We note that the Ford Primary coin grades Very Fine, has white ink on edge, and is accompanied by a note saying that Dr. Hall presented the coin in January, 1896. Dr. Hall's notes for this variety (his 33.29-Z.2) read as follows: "Mr. Canfield has a specimen. I sent one to Mr. Hays Jan 94. Mr. Hays has the Parmelee spec. I found a new one." Hall seems to have added notes in his book up to about 1898. He recorded that he'd seen three examples in all, presumably all but the Canfield coin, which is now in the ANS, ex NJHS. He probably didn't see the one offered above for it's dramatic enough to have deserved specific mention. The "new one" Hall mentions finding is probably the one he presented in 1896. But why didn't he keep it, especially if white ink on edge means Hall's front line collection?

- *189 1787 M.53-FF. DBL. R-5. Strong Very Fine, given the late die states. 118.5 gns. Good color, olive brown. Tiny reverse rim nick, otherwise no damage subsequent to striking. Surfaces granular in places, smoother elsewhere. Center of head obverse and much of Liberty's figure soft and granular. This isn't a CC coin, just a good example of its variety. Die states as Taylor:2680.

Round card ticket with circle H accompanies this lot. Originally attributed as 37.10-FF, Hall's first number for the variety which he changed to 53-FF on February 16, 1891. It's possible, then, that this card ticket was made up before that date since it bears both the old and new Hall attribution numbers on opposite sides.

- *118 1787 M.33.20-Z.9. DBL. Low R-6. Very Fine, very minor flaws. 132.2 gns. Olive green evenly on both sides and fairly decent in appearance. Surfaces only microgranular. Hall attribution number painted on obverse. Not a CC coin (we have seen three AU's) but a representative example with an interesting history. Obverse small bulge behind head, break from toga end to colon to EC to rim over second N; reverse perfect.

Annotated round card ticket with circle H accompanies this lot.

The card ticket presents some interesting suggestions for speculation. It is annotated on the front "Presented by Dr. Hall Sept 15 [18]90" but also has "Improved" and the instruction "Over" at the bottom. The back of the card reads "Steig(er)walt lot 36 April[18]95." This means that the Hall coin was later upgraded. So, whose name is meant by the H within the circle on these cards? This case strongly suggests it couldn't be Hall! If Hall had supplied another coin to upgrade the one bought in 1895 from Steigerwalt the appropriate notation would be found on the ticket or another ticket would have taken its place. Who else could the H be referring to? Perhaps William Hays (1821-1899), a famous collector of Connecticut (mentioned by Miller in the introduction to his CT catalogue). The 1788 M.10-C to follow later in this sale also suggests circle H may mean Hays, not always Hall. Hays lettered the edges of his 1794 large cents with their Maris attribution numbers, using white lacquer. His pennies went to Steigerwalt in 1900. What happened to his Connecticut's?

1788 MILLER 5-B.2

The Miller Text Plate Coin



Lot No. 198

- 198 1788 M.5-B.2. MBR. R-6. About Uncirculated, in terms of circulation wear. 106.3 gns. Recolored pale gray over olive. Surfaces uniformly granular. Edge upset after striking in a late 19th century style milling machine. Nevertheless, the **Miller text plate coin**, chosen to illustrate this variety. One has to wonder why Miller chose this and the 3-B.1 for his book, unless somebody else did. Overstruck on a Nova Constellatio, probably 1785. Perfect die states.

Annotated round card ticket with circle H accompanies this lot, ex Steigerwalt in February, 1890. Hall got his from Hays in November, 1896 and he graded it EF. Where did it go? Hessberg didn't have a 5-B.2 and there wasn't one in NN51st. The Connecticut State Library has three, all noted as ex Hall-Shumway, but none comes close to being an XF. Oechsner's didn't have white ink on edge, for what that's worth now. The Ford Primary coin grades full Unc. but is ex Miller:2043 and doesn't have white ink on edge, either.

1788 MILLER 10-C

An Historic Specimen



Lot No. 205

- 205 1788 M.10-C. MBL. High R-5 (revised). Strong Very Fine but dented. 111.5 gns. Deep olive brown, obverse scrapes on face, tiny clip 5:00. Overstruck on a Nova Constellatio copper, probably 1785. Hall attribution and rarity number painted on obverse. Apparently perfect die states.

Annated round card ticket with circle H accompanies this lot.

The round card ticket reads: "2nd one seen" on the front and "Exchanged with Dr. H. for an Uncirculated one got from Chapman's Dec/94." In Hall's notebook we can read under his notes for 10-C "Gift from Mr. Hays. Mr. Hays bot. this from Chapmans Dec. 94 for \$6." Thus, this present coin was once owned by Hall. It also seems to be the one he recorded as being in his collection, since the 10-C in his inventory list is graded "Fine", or about equivalent to what his generation would coll the presently offered coin. Sometime after December, 1894 Hays gave Hall an Unc. that Hays got from the Chapmans. In return, Hall gave Hays the one he had, this coin. This raises the question, who is the H in a circle we see on these round card tickets. The evidence of this coin shows it could be either Hall or Hays!

We now know that this was Hays' coin. What happened to the Unc. he gave Hall? It appeared in NN51st as the second piece in lot 117, later appearing as Oechsner:1194 (graded AU with faded mint red). It did

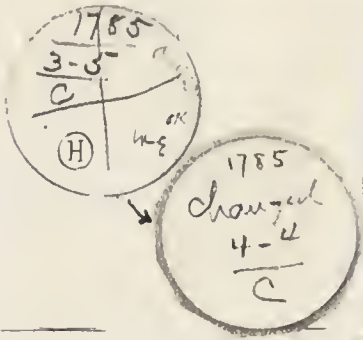
not have a white ink on edge attribution, however, even though we know it had to have been Hall's coin. The coin offered here doesn't have white ink on edge, either, although Hall once owned it, too, and the card ticket is annotated "2nd one seen."

So, we've seen coins we know had to have been Hall's that didn't have white ink on edge notations (this 10-C, Oechsner's 10-C, Norweb's 37.1-cc.1, the 17-Q ex our September sale last year). We've also seen coins that were Hall's and had white ink on edge attributions, but that were sold or presented as gifts by Hall during his lifetime (32.8-aa above, 33.40-Z.2 in the Ford Primary collection). Finally, we've seen one coin with white ink on edge (33.6-KK, above) that wound up in a 1910 Lyman Low sale, even though Brand is believed to have bought Hall's frontline collection from Hall's estate in 1909. (In 1898 Hall's collection included 285 different varieties. Brand bought 356 Connecticut's from Hall's estate in 1909 and Shumway donated another 126 CT's ex Hall to the CSL. Clearly, Hall had many duplicates in his collection.)

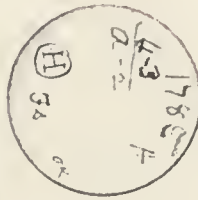
The only logical conclusion to be drawn from all this is that there isn't one! White ink on edge doesn't necessarily mean a coin Hall kept in his frontline collection as the best he had ever seen and one he'd always keep. Nor does it suggest that Hall waited until the end of his collecting days before marking the edges of his best coins. It may not even necessarily mean a Hall pedigree, at all, although that wouldn't be a good bet! In addition, the circle H notations on many of the present lots may signify coins once owned by Hall, or by Hays (in one case, by both). In the final analysis ordinary life can be complicated, confusing, and at times chaotic. Why should coin collecting be any different?

STACK'S SALE JUNE 8, 1994 CIRCULAR CARD TICKETS

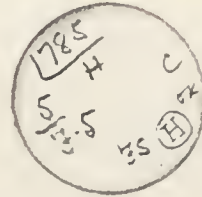
1785 4.4-C LOT#12



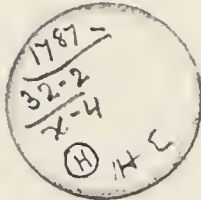
1785 4.3-A.2 LOT#12



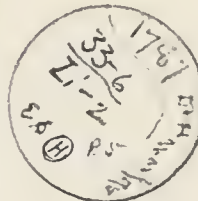
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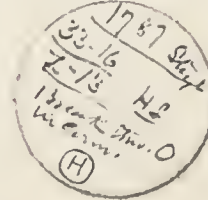
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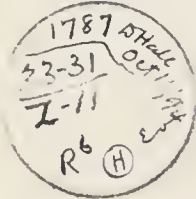
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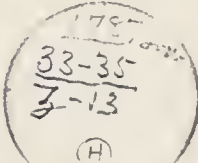
1787 33.1-Z.13 LOT#85



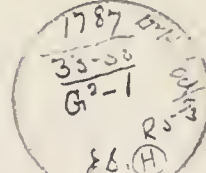
1787 33.34-Z.11 LOT#134



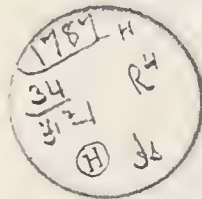
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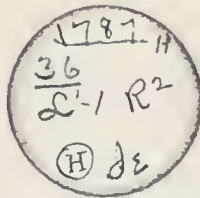
1787 33.29-98.1 LOT#130



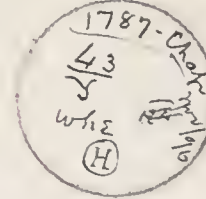
1787 34-F.1 LOT#146



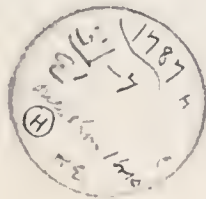
1787 36-L.1 LOT#146



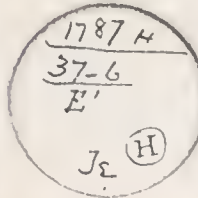
1787 43.1-Y LOT#183



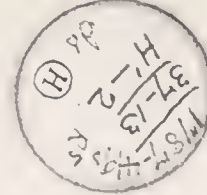
1787 37.5-C LOT#159



1787 37.9-C LOT#159

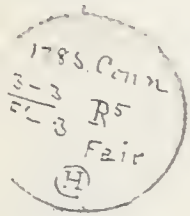


1787 37.13-HH LOT#57

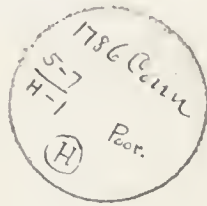


STACK'S SALE JUNE 8, 1994 CIRCULAR CARD TICKETS

1785 3.3-F.3 LOT# 7



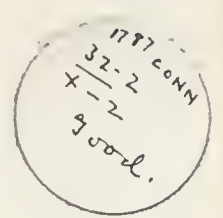
1786 5.7-H.1 LOT# 42



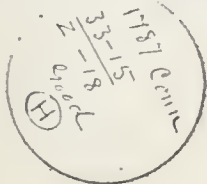
1787 5.8-F LOT# 43



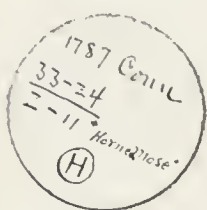
1787 32.2-X.2 LOT# 77



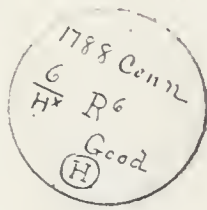
1787 33.11-Z.18 LOT# 103



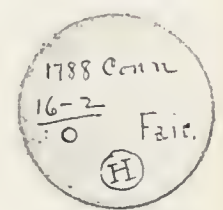
1787 33.28-Z.11 LOT# 111



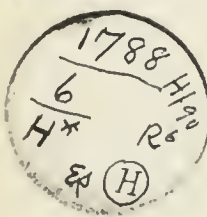
1788 6-H LOT# 201



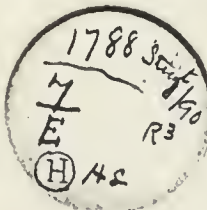
1788 16.2-0 LOT# 219



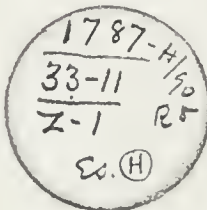
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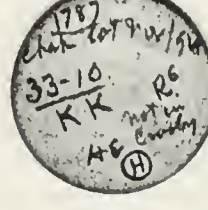
1788 7-E LOT# 202



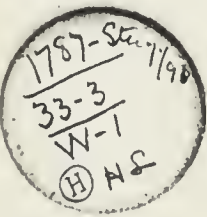
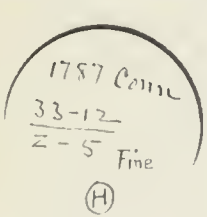
1787 33.13-Z.1 LOT# 103



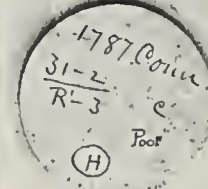
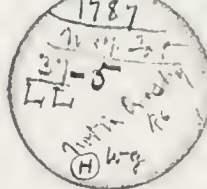
1787 33.6-KK LOT# 95



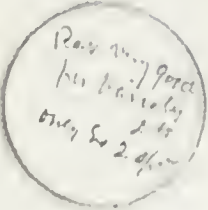
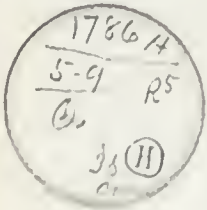
1787 33.2-Z.5 LOT# 87 1787 33.3-W.1 LOT# 87



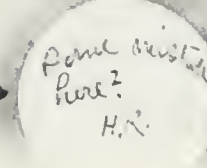
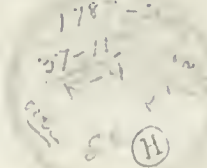
1787 37.8-LL LOT# 59 1787 31.2-Y.3 LOT# 73



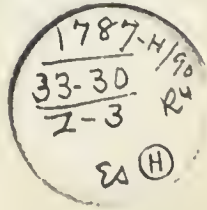
1786 5.9-Q LOT# 40



1787 37.1-CC.1 LOT# 149



33.33-Z.3



STACK'S SALE JUNE 8, 1994

RYDER'S PAPER TICKETS

1787 21-DD

LOT#59

1787 CONNECTICUT
 $\frac{54}{DD} R^4$ Hall.
 Very good.
 Not in Crosby.

Miller
 1915.

1787 45-CC

LOT#186

1787 CONN
 $\frac{45}{CC} R^5$
 Good.

Elder-Miller
 May 29 1920

No. 2030
 prx

1786 5.5-M

LOT#39

1786 CONNECTICUT
 $\frac{5-5}{M} R^0$ Good.
 Mailed but facing
 left.

Bryant = Low
 Dec 12 1906

No 53

phy

1786 5.8-F

LOT#42

1786 CONNECTICUT
 $\frac{5-8}{F} R^5$ Good

JL Elder's 60th Sale
 Mar 29 1912

No 146

phr

1785 3.2-L

LOT#7

1785 CONN
 $\frac{3-2}{L}$
 Good.

Elder-Miller
 May 29 1920

No. 1805

prx

1786 5.4-0.1

LOT#39

1786 CONN
 $\frac{5-4}{0-2}$
 Fair.

Elder-Miller
 May 29 1920

No. 1842

plx

1786 5.8-0.2

LOT#43

1786 CONNECTICUT
 $\frac{5-8}{0-2}$
 Good.

H.C. Miller in
 Exchange
 Dec 1918

1787 45-CC

LOT#59

1787 CONNECTICUT
 $\frac{45}{CC} R^5$
 Good.

H.C. Miller
 June 7 1919
 Exchange.

1787 33.3-W-1

LOT#91

1787 CONNECTICUT
 $\frac{33-3}{W-1}$
 Fine

S.H. Chapman
 Apr 10 1919

prx

1788 7-E

LOT#204

1788 CONN
 $\frac{7}{E}$
 Good.

Elder-Miller
 May 29 1920

No. 2047
 phr

STACK'S SALE JUNE 8, 1994 RYDERS PAPER TICKETS

1787 33.5-T.2

LOT#87

1787 CONNECTICUT

33-9 R³

T-2
Good.

John Zug

Oct 28 1926

plx

1787 37.4-K.1

LOT#154

1787 CONNECTICUT

37-8
K'-1 Very good.

John G. Mills

Apr 27 1904

No 313

plx

1788 12.1-E

LOT#208

1788 CONNECTICUT

12-1 R³ Poor
E

ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION

RYDER ENVELOPE & PAPER TICKET

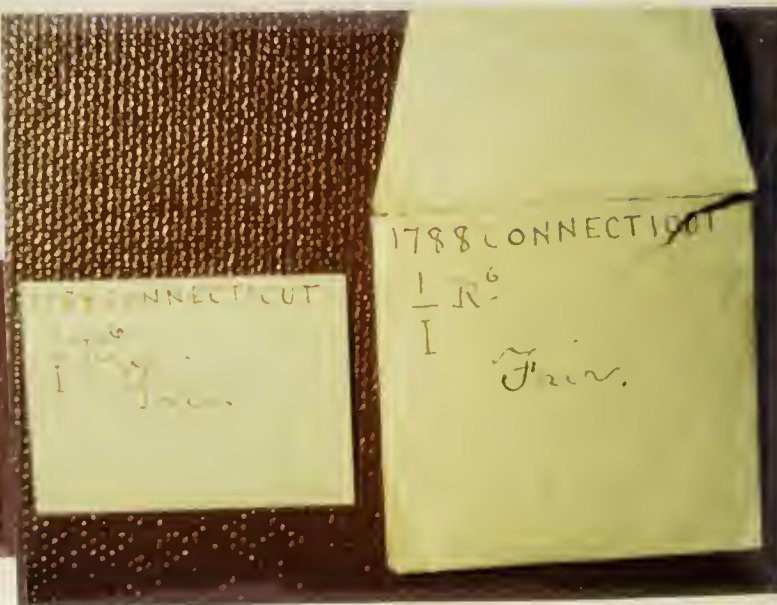
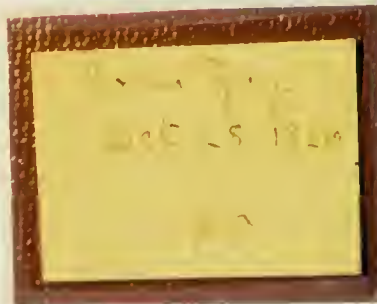
ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION

1788 M.1-I

VERY FINE, NO DATE

SMOOTH TAN VF 20

1-I; ex: John Zug (Oct. 28, 1926); 107.1 gr



CONNECTICUT COPPERS

We are pleased to present the outstanding cabinet of 1785-1788 Connecticut copper coins formed over the course of many years by the late Robert J. Lindesmith. A longtime enthusiast of state coppers, particularly those of Connecticut and New Jersey, Lindesmith was well known in the hobby. He was always willing to share his knowledge with others. His contributions to *The Colonial Newsletter* commenced with the September 1965 issue and continued for many years thereafter.

His initial letter read as follows: "The Colonial Newsletter has helped me a great deal in my pet project which is a study of 'Early American Medalists and Die Sinkers.' I especially liked the discussion by Everett T. Sipsey titled 'New Facts and Ideas on State Coinages.'"

For decades, Lindesmith added to his remarkable collection of state coinage. In that time he acquired over 200 die varieties ranging in grades from AU-50 to worn nearly smooth, an eclectic distribution, which has the effect today of making available coins suitable for advanced specialists as well as those with a beginning interest.

Among notable pieces, there are many that approach the Condition Census category, Rarity-5 and Rarity-6 examples abound, several Rarity-7 pieces are of interest, and other delicacies will be long remembered.

The Lindesmith Collection is one of the most extensive to be presented in a single auction sale. You are invited to enjoy the opportunity and the descriptions, the latter by Frank Van Valen of our staff.

105 LOTS 257 CONNECTICUTS



SUPERB COLLECTION of CONNECTICUT CENTS. In a recent article, Maurice Gould called colonials "the sleeping giant of American numismatics." Nowhere is that statement more pertinent than to Connecticut cents. The present offering is an example: for less than \$45 per coin you can buy one of the choicest and most complete collections ever formed of this series - a collection equalled by few museum exhibits anywhere in the world!

The collection contains virtually every major type and die variety from 1785 to 1788. For Connecticut cents the condition is superb - many are VF, EF, or even better - conditions rarely seen among coins of this series.

Connecticut cents are fascinating, are rich in historical interest, and are rare. There are many pieces in this collection - that's right MANY - of which fewer than five or ten others exist anywhere.

This collection will start you "at the top of the list" among colonial coin collectors and will,

in our opinion, provide you with hundreds of hours of numismatic enjoyment. Each coin is different - not just in a date or mintmark sense - but in an entire die sense as the dies were individually hand crafted. Your satisfaction with this collection is, of course, guaranteed. The pieces are attributed by Miller numbers according to Henry Miller's "State Coinage of Connecticut" book. **Over 230 different coins are in this collection.** As noted, our price comes to less than \$45 per coin! The collection: **\$9950.00**



COLLECTION of Vermont copper coins.

The finest collection ever offered for sale! The group is listed by Ryder numbers and is complete from Ryder No. 1 through Ryder No. 38 with the exception of two pieces, R-32 and R-34. The condition averages VF to EF throughout, with only one or two exceptions. The rare Ryder No. 1 (the IMMUNE COLUMBIA) is Very Fine and is the nicest we have ever seen; the extremely rare Ryder No. 5 is Abt. Good (this is the lowest condition piece in the entire collection - and is one of just two or three pieces grading less than VF or EF); the exceedingly rare Ryder 30 (with backwards C in AUCTION) is AU. This collection is the most complete set of Vermont coppers ever assembled and contains **thirty six different varieties.** In addition, a group of overstrikes, different die states, and others are included to lend additional interest. It is doubtful if any amount of money could assemble a collection that would come close to this one. **\$32,500.00.**

**STACK'S SALE JUNE 14, 1995 (MARK POULIN COLLECTION)
A SELECT DIE VARIETY COLLECTION OF CONNECTICUT COPPER COINS**

The following 78 lots include a collection of Connecticut coppers put together by a specialist whose chief interest was in the rare varieties. Of the individual coins offered, 28 fall into the Low R-6 to High R-6 range while 9 are in the Low R-7 to High R-7 categories (one is currently listed as R-8 but isn't quite that high. Thus, nearly half of all the Connecticuts to follow are at least very scarce, while a good percentage are rare to very rare. These include the finest examples we have seen of 1785 Miller 4.4-D and 1786 M.3-D.4; as well as the very rare 1786 M.4.2-S, a 1787 reverse s brockage, 1787 M.33.10-W.6, M.33.21-Z.13, the exceptionally elusive M.36-k.3, and 1788 M.4.2-R. Most are not pedigreed, but of those that are, the names of Taylor, Norweb, Hessberg, and Hall sometimes appear.

Almost all collections of Connecticut coppers fall into one of two categories: variety collections or condition collections. One or two, very lucky, collectors can afford to combine both goals. Most collections fall into the former category. This is the first collection devoted to Connecticut rarities we have had the pleasure of cataloguing.

The Richard Picker Reference Collection of Connecticut Coppers

COIN GALLERIES' SALE JULY 22, 1992



The following 146 lots of Connecticut coppers represent the late Richard Picker's personal reference collection. The reference collection had long been thought lost to a later generation of collectors, either through piecemeal dispersal at auction or by private treaty sale. However, the collection was recently discovered intact and is presented here in its entirety.

Richard Picker's name is one of the most respected in the field of early American numismatics. His assistance in building collections of colonial coins for such notable enthusiasts as Ned Barnsley, Ted Craige, Frederick B. Taylor, Herbert M. Oechsner, and John L. Roper, III, to name just a handful, was instrumental in creating what became some of the most important ever assembled. His knowledge of state coppers was exhaustive and thorough, and while he did not author any of the seminal studies himself, his freely offered advice and experience were vital to the completion of the work of others. His name appears regularly in the footnotes to Barnsley's revision of Miller, for example. In modern catalogue descriptions of important offerings of colonial coins Picker's name features prominently and regularly in the technical notes and pedigree listings.

Dick was a frequent contributor to our auction catalogues, acting as both a consultant and cataloguer. His work can be seen in our catalogue descriptions of colonials published in the 1950's, 1960's, and through much of the 1970's. Our famous offerings of the W.L. Briesland (1973), R.J. Kissner (1975), 1976 ANA, and Laird U. Park (1976) collections were graced by Dick's expertise and contributions.

The reference collection of Connecticut coppers had an interesting origin. Before Pine Tree's 1975 EAC convention sale, and later, the Taylor sale, there were very few photographic attribution guides to Connecticut coppers that had clear pictures of the majority of the known varieties. Miller's work on Connecticut was available but few individual varieties were plated therein. Dick's copy was one of the rare re-bounds that included Breen's handwritten annotations and additions. Elder's 1920 sale catalogue of Miller's collection included many more plates, but mainly of the higher grade or rarer varieties. Parenthetically, Dick had reproduc-

tion plates of the Miller sale made, which he gave to his best clients as gifts. Because of the lack of really useful, thorough photographic attribution aids, Dick kept a reference collection of the coppers, themselves, to help in his work.

The collection featured below includes 185 varieties, representing a little better than half of all those known. They were not primarily chosen for their condition, either technical or eye appeal. Rather, they were included for how well they showed the central diagnostics for each. Thus, the 1785 Miller 3.1-L, a common variety available in Extremely Fine grade, is here only Fine but clearly features all the essential attribution points. Dick was one of the few collector/dealers of his time who appreciated and understood the importance of studying the die states of the coins that passed across his desk. Some pieces included herein were chosen specifically for their states, such as the 1785 Miller 4.3-A.2 in its very late states or the 1786 Miller 5.1-H.1 in its rare perfect obverse state.

This is not to say that condition was unimportant to him as Dick assembled this collection. Many of the coins offered here are solidly in the Condition Census for their varieties, and several are lodged highly therein, such as the 1785 Miller 6.2-F.1, 1786 5.6-M, 5.9-B.1, 1787 M 1.2-C (the "Muttonhead"), 2-B, 11.2-K (which is among the finest known), 32.4-X.5, 33.2-Z.12 (among the finest known), 33.19-Z.1, 33.31-gg.2, to mention just ten examples.

As a reference collection it naturally includes many scarce, very scarce, and rare varieties. Chief among these are specimens of 1786 Miller 5.10-P, 1787 M 24-FF, 28-n, 28-o, 29.1-n, 29.2-o, 32.4-Z.3, 33.7-r.4, 33.30-EE, 33.31-gg.2, and 33.40-Z.1, to mention only some of the High R-6 or rarer varieties.

Overall, this collection is surprisingly complete given the fact that it was not intended for sale or put together for pleasure. These coins were, rather, intended as attribution guides, and the observation that so many rare and Condition Census examples were included is a testimony both to Richard Picker's numismatic acumen and love of the series.

UNITED STATES COINS FROM THE COMMODORE PERRY COLLECTION

The Commodore Matthew C. Perry Collection **BOWER'S & MERENA** JAN 5, 1995

Matthew Calbraith Perry (1794-1858) probably began his interest in numismatics on one of his many voyages to distant ports with the U.S. Navy (1809-1815, and again 1820-1858), or perhaps during the years 1816 through 1819, when he is known to have captained at least one merchant vessel to Holland while on leave from the U.S. Navy. His voyages took him to Norway, Holland, Africa (three times), as well as to ports of call in Mexico, Central America, and various places throughout the Pacific Ocean, culminating in his history-making voyage to Japan in 1852-1854. Often, an unusual or odd coin or piece of currency plucked from circulation becomes the catalyst that propels a person into the realm of numismatics. Being a well-traveled "old salt," it is easy to imagine that some 17th-century stuiver of Holland or perhaps an old copper of Norway was intriguing enough to pique Perry's collecting instinct. No matter how Perry came to be a coin collector, it is historically important to note that his collecting interests were widely varied before the time of his death in 1858. That date is important, as it places Perry in the numismatic hobby at a time when just a very small handful of Americans were acknowledged coin collectors. At that time, the source for Perry's American coins most certainly would have been directly from circulation, as known collectors and dealers were very few and far between, even in New York City, where Perry made his home for the last 25 years of his life. A letter from one E. Wiegand to Matthew Perry speaks of Wiegand's desire to meet with Perry in New York City to show Perry rare coins in the hope that he would become a customer; Wiegand was directed to Perry by August Belmont, Sr., Perry's son-in-law, a person to whom Wiegand apparently also sold coins.

At this point we present the American coins portion of the Commodore Matthew C. Perry Collection. The majority of the coins are well-preserved specimens of popular design types, and nearly every coin is accompanied by its original handwritten envelope from the 1898 appraisal of the collection by Lyman Low. A little bit of everything is contained here, from a **Condition Census Connecticut copper**, up to a genu Proof 1836 Gobrecht dollar (Pollock-65, Judd-60). A superb selection of Hard Times tokens is also featured, and several interesting bits of numismatic ephemera will also cross the block. Every coin you purchase from this collection is permanently linked to one of the most important historical figures in American history, indeed, in the entire history of world commerce.

BOWER'S 'MASS. HIST. SOCIETY' NOV 18, 1994 CONNECTICUT COPPERS

Connecticut copper specialists will be delighted with the following **70 lots of Connecticut coppers**. This small but highly important collection was formed over the past few decades. **About 80 different Miller varieties** are represented in these 70 lots. There are 17 coins rated Rarity-6, with five at the Rarity-7 level. Additionally, many Rarity-1 and Rarity-5 examples are contained herein.

Among the highlights are five Hercules Head Connecticut coppers, three of the 1786 M 5.3-N variety, and two of the very rare **1787 M 7-I variety**, both in highly collectible states of preservation. Other highlights include five examples of 1787 M 1.2-C, the famous Muttonhead or Bradford copper, including two specimens from the early state of the obverse die, and three specimens from the intermediate, lapped state. A popular 1787 M 4-L Horned Bust Connecticut copper is offered, this in an early state before the "horn" has started. A highly collectible example of the **1787 M 24-FF** rarity makes its appearance, a variety that is notable for its absence from many of the finest collections assembled (Taylor, Roper, and Oechsner, to name a few). Another important offering is a problem-free example of **1787 M 33.10-Z.7**, a low Rarity-7 issue. This rarity weighs in at a whopping 170.3 grains, thus making it doubly interesting to specialists, as this weight is among the highest recorded for a Connecticut copper.

THE JOHN M. GRIFFEE SALE OF U.S.

MCCAWLEY & GRELLMAN 1st C4 SALE
"JOHN GRIFFEE COLLECTION" OCT 21, 1995
AN EXCEPTIONAL RUN
OF CONNECTICUT COPPERS

DAVID MENCHELL DUPLICATES

The following run of Connecticut coppers come from the duplicate holdings of a prominent New York collector. Over the years most Colonial collectors accumulate some duplicates. Often these are the coins that were displaced by nicer upgrades. It is infrequent that such accumulations coalesce into a collection that is significant in its own right, but that is certainly the case with the offering that follows. **Of the 83 varieties represented over two thirds are Low Rarity 5 or higher. Forty, or almost half, are Low Rarity 6 or higher. Over a fifth (18), are High Rarity 6 or above with 4 of those being Low Rarity 7 or higher.**

Perhaps what is more impressive than the number of rarities found here is the evident care that was taken when first they were selected. Typically duplicates include a high percentage of "beginner coins" and fillers; coins either purchased before the collector developed a sophisticated eye for quality or coins meant only to fill a hole until a decent one came along. With few exceptions the coins here offered remain special. Most of them, though not necessarily being among the finest known, are well above average for what they are. Important pedigrees are represented. And some are among the finest known.

Specialists in the Connecticut field will recognize time and time again how difficult it would be to substantially improve on many of the coins here represented. Our consignor had some mixed feelings about letting many of these coins go, but he felt it was best for the hobby to allow some new collectors the opportunity to own them. Besides, as you might guess it's becoming expensive to make additions to his front line collection. For hard core collectors sometimes that's the only reason duplicates ever get sold.

COLONIALS JAN, 1993 LIST

COLONIALS (CONT.)

1766	Pitt Token Farthing. XF but pitted. Very Rare.	1850.00
1788	Mass Cent VG Light rim bump.	43.00
1788	Mass Cent G-4	49.00
1788	Mass Cent VG-F Lightly granular.	49.00
1788	Mass Cent F Lightly granular.	65.00
1787	Machin's Mills F Lt. pin scras, dark black-19-87C.	59.00
1787	Machin's Mills VF-20 Dark brown, black 17-87B.	295.00
(1792)	Ky Token VF-20 Lgt scra. "Payable in Lancaster".	119.00
1787	NY. Indian & NY Arms Electrotype.	79.00
1787	New Jersey Cent M-6D VG-F Dark brown.	45.00
1787	New Jersey Cent M-46C F Minor pitting.	49.00
1787	Vermont Britannia F obv. w/old scras. Weak rev.	69.00

INKED CONNECTICUTS!

The following Connecticut Cents are from an old
time collection and most have the miller numbers
painted on the coin which was a common practice
when the collection was put together.

1785	1-E VG Tiny rim cut.	29.50
1785	3.2-L VG Reverse plan. streak.	35.00
1785	3.3-F.3 G-VG Reverse plan. streak.	29.00
1785	3.5-B G. Tiny reverse scrape.	25.00
1785	4.1-F.4 AG/G "African Head".	30.00
1785	5-F.5 VG Light plan. streaks.	35.00
1785	6.4-I VG	45.00
1785	6.4-I VG Obverse scratch.	30.00
1785	6.3-G.1 VG-F Lightly granular.	40.00
1786	5-N Nice VG	50.00
1786	5.1-H G-VG obverse digs.	25.00
1786	5.5-M VG	40.00
1787	3.H-R.4 F. Dark brown, obv. scratches.	25.00
1787	4-L Horned bust F. Tiny obv. dig, lgdy granular.	69.00
1787	6.1-M VG-F Nice.	79.00
1787	11-E VG-F Small obv. dig.	29.00
1787	11-K F	110.00
1787	12-Q F. Planchet crack.	45.00
1787	15-F R-4 F	115.00
1787	17-G.3 VG Lightly granular.	25.00
1787	22-DD G-VG	32.00
1787	25-B.1 F. Tiny plan. crack.	79.00
1787	31.1-GG.1 F. Moderate pitting.	39.00
1787	32.2-X.1 F. Moderate pitting.	39.00
1787	32.2-X.2 VG-F Lightly granular.	29.00
1787	32.3-X.4 VG-F Lightly granular.	29.00
1787	33.11-7.18 VG-F Moderate porosity.	30.00

1787	33.2-Z.5 VG-F Slight bend.	29.50
1787	33.2-Z.12 VG Light plan. streak.	29.50
1787	33.2-Z.12 VG	40.00
1787	33.7-I.4 G	30.00
1787	33.7-R.2 F. Light brown, sm.plan.flaw at 9:00 obv.	85.00
1787	33.8-Z.13 R-6 G. Light brown, minor plan. flaws.	99.00
1787	33.8-Z.13 VG+ Light bm. 3 tiny obv. punctures.	30.00
1787	33.12-Z.16 VG	39.00
1787	33.15-R.1 F. Bm. devices with dark fields.	55.00
1787	33.15-I.1 F. Light bm. a few digs about the rim.	59.00
1787	33.16-Z.15 G. obv. scratches.	22.00
1787	33.16-Z.15 F. Dark brown, slight bend.	49.00
1787	33.17-R.1 F+ Slightly dark, granular.	55.00
1787	33.17-R.1 G. Older rev. scratches.	21.00
1787	33.17-GG.2 G. Slight bend at date.	19.50
1787	33.19-Z.1 VG+ Nice light bm,interesting die clash.	85.00
1787	33.19-Z.1 VG	45.00
1787	33.27-Y.4 R-6 G/AG	65.00
1787	33.28-Z.16 R-4 Snipe nose VG Light brown, tiny clip	70.00
1787	33.28-Z.16 Snipe nose VG struck w/greased dies obv	35.00
1787	33.36-T.2 VF Lgt pitting, small plan. crack.	95.00
1787	33.36-T.2 F. Chocolate brown.	105.00
1787	33.38-Z.6 R-6 AG	65.00
1787	33.40-Z.1 G-VG	39.00
1787	34-FF.1 R-5 F. Sm. plan. clip, some lgt verdignis.	69.00
1787	34-FF.1 R-5 VG-F Small plan. clip.	59.00
1787	37.1-CC.1 VG-F Lightly granular.	30.00
1787	37.2-K.5 R-5+ AG/G Light rev. scratches.	40.00
1787	38-L.2 F. Some light pitting w/plan. cracks.	48.00
1787	38-L.2 G	29.00
1787	44-W.4 VG Dark brown, slightly off-center.	209.00
1787	Connecticut Dr. Bust F Lgt.bm, somewhat gran.	49.00
1787	Connecticut Dr. Bust VF Dark & lightly granular.	74.00
1787	Connecticut Small Head VF Choice. Nice Planchet.	950.00
1788	7-E F-VF Rim bump w/sev. obv & rev plan. cracks.	45.00
1788	11-G VF Dark bm. slight bend w/some light marks.	79.00
1788	15.1-L.1 VG Light plan. cracks.	28.00
1788	16.1-D VG Medium brown with a few marks.	29.00
1788	16.1-D VG+	49.00
1788	16.3-N VG+ Light pitting.	39.00

**JEFF
KIERSTED**
RARE COINS

P.O. BOX 425
NEW BOSTON, NH 03070

PEDIGREES THROUGH PDV'S

by Jeff Rock, NLG

The present offering of Connecticut coppers from the Henry Clay Miller collection is a perfect time to examine how these pedigrees are traced. First of all, PDV is shorthand for "Painted Dio Variety," a phrase meaning that the attribution number of a coin had been painted, usually with white India ink on the surfaces of a coin. The practice made a lot of sense in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as photographs of most state coinages were seldom seen, and often times even the reference books that we take for granted were unavailable.

PDV's occur most frequently on Connecticut coppers, but are also known on other series, especially New Jersey and Vermont issues. There are three major figures responsible for PDV's.

Dr. Thomas Hall was a collector in the 1870s through the early 1900s (he died in 1909), who specialized in early copper, and usually in choice condition. His large cents were extraordinary. He assembled one of the largest collections of Connecticut coppers ever formed, and even wrote a book on the 1787 issues. On most of these pieces, he painted the attribution (to his book, of course) on the edge of the coin, in a neat, small hand. On New Jersey and Vermont coppers, as well as a small number of Connecticut's, his attribution was painted in the left obverse field.

Henry Clay Miller collected during roughly the same time period (having died in 1920). His earliest Connecticut coppers were attributed to Dr. Hall's work, but as he began to gather notes for the publication of his own reference (published the year before he died), attributions were made to his own monograph. Miller's PDV's were painted in the left obverse field, in white India ink. They sometimes have an "M" above the attribution, meaning that the number was from his work, not Dr. Hall's. Duplicates from his collection had either a small dot at the top of the coin, or a "D" in the right obverse field. Miller's PDV was always small and neat, and on most seen the original white ink has faded to a yellow color. We've seen a small number of coins with large, sloppy PDV's painted in the left obverse field that are often offered as Miller coins. These are, almost certainly, not from the Miller collection, though we've been unable to find where they have come from. Most are in lower grades, and usually of more common varieties, the handwriting appears to be contemporary with, or possibly just a little later than the Miller pieces.

Hilmyer Ryder was also of the same period (died in 1928), and was also fascinated by early copper. He wrote on the Vermont and Massachusetts coppers, monographs that were published by the ANS with the Miller work cited above. Ryder collected things in quantity—he was interested in die states long before anyone else thought of collecting them. It also looks like he had never met a colonial that he didn't like, often having many examples of a single variety. His PDV's were also painted in the left obverse field, usually in a larger hand than the Miller coins, and almost always attributed to either the Dr. Hall work or, as is sometimes seen, just to the basic types so that his PDV might read "30/H."

These three men (and the unknown person mentioned in the Miller section, above) are responsible for most of the PDV's on coins today. Carl Wurtzbach, another collector from the same time period, used a new approach—he glued small, round slips of paper with the printed attribution number, to the reverse of the coin, these are quite rare, and almost never seen offered (most have probably fallen off or been removed over the years). Mrs. Norweb followed suit for a little while in her youth—her coins had very small square labels glued to the center of the reverse, very few of these were included in the offering of her Connecticut's a few years back, none were present on any of the other state coinage issues.

The PDV can be easily removed with acetone (found in nail polish remover, for instance), but to remove these letters and numbers would almost be a crime. The ink used will not harm the coin, and there is no real reason to remove this lettering. Indeed, the presence of a PDV makes it relatively easy to pedigree a coin back to an early nineteenth century collection, and as these were mostly owned by men whose names still reverberate through our hobby, they form a direct link back to the past. Many collectors vie for such coins when they are offered for sale—often paying a premium over and above what the coin would have sold for without a PDV.

We're pleased to be able to offer this large grouping of Connecticut coppers with PDV's, and we hope that you'll take this opportunity to add one of these fascinating pieces of history to your collection.

INCORRECT. THESE
ARE CARPENTERS;
NOT MILLER'S.

MORE ON PEDIGREES AND PDV'S

by Jeff Rock, NLG

Like some low-budget Hollywood sequel that just wouldn't go away, we bring you an unexpected Part II of the short article that ran in our last price list. It's always difficult for an author to admit to one or two small flaws in any publication, so you can imagine just how hard it is to have written an article just a few months before a lot of new information has come out of the woodwork. With the recent dispersal of many of the John J. Ford, Jr. coins that were previously part of the Hillyer Ryder and F.C.C. Boyd collections, we have enough provenanced new coins to at least start putting some of the pieces of the puzzle together [we're at the point that we have about 12 pieces of a 1,000-piece puzzle and no idea of what the picture is supposed to look like!].

The first area to discuss is the matter of the coins that have been listed as "Ex Miller" sale for the last two decades at least. These are the coins with the die variety painted in the left obverse field in a small, neat hand, and usually with the letter "M" in the right obverse field. The painting was done in white India ink that has faded to a yellowish tint over the years. The late Walter Breen called these pieces ex Miller as early as 1972, possibly based on the assumption that Miller himself painted both the pieces in his collection as well as those that he viewed in other collections. With the sale of a number ex Miller coins that were purchased at the Miller sale in 1920 by Hillyer Ryder and later acquired by F.C.C. Boyd and John J. Ford, Jr., we've found that none of them have a die variety painted in the fields; pieces that were traded to Ryder by Miller before his death in 1919 were similarly unpainted. This leaves very little doubt that coins with a PDV were not part of the Miller collection. This June, noted Connecticut collectors Robert Martin, Steve Tannenbaum and this writer went to the American Numismatic Society in New York and compared a number of coins in Martin's collection with PDV's in the fields to those in the ANS that were acquired from the New Jersey Historical Society and were early in the Frederick Canfield collection. These PDV's matched up perfectly. We can now say, with some degree of certainty, that those pieces with both a PDV and an "M" in the field were either part of the Canfield collection or were pieces that he had seen [the ANS coins were all of a higher grade than the ones that we brought in, suggesting that Canfield gave his frontline collection to the NJHS and that the duplicates might have been sold privately]. However, we don't know if Canfield was the person who painted the attributions on the coins [he was a contemporary of Miller], or if he had someone else paint them for him.

If you've been following the Stack's offerings of the Ryder-Boyd Connecticut coppers, you will have seen the extensive footnotes by Michael Hodder documenting some doubts about the "white ink on edge" attributions that have long thought to have been done by Dr. Hall. There is some evidence that the attribution might have actually been painted on the edges of these coins by W.W. Hayes, a contemporary of Hall's who collected early copper. Hayes is mentioned with some frequency in Hall's notebook as having sold, traded or given Connecticut to Hall over a period of years. Even more intriguing, Hayes is known to have painted the die variety on the edges of the 1794 large cents in his collection, a few of which are in the ANS holdings. We compared the numbers on the large cents with some of the numbers of the Connecticut, and the result was ambiguous at best: some of the numbers and letters appeared to be a nearly exact match, others appeared too different to be from the same hand. A 1903 advertisement offered the entire "Hays [sic] collection" of Connecticut coppers for sale, a group of 277 pieces; the ad, however referred to Hayes as the author of a book on 1787 Connecticut coppers. The mystery deepens—did the dealer mean to write the "Hall" collection? If so, how was Hall able to sell 277 Connecticut, which were his front line coins, in 1903 and then have his estate sell another 350-odd pieces, which were also supposed to be front line, to Virgil Brand in 1909? Don't even start wondering about how yet another 122 pieces from his collection ended up in the Connecticut State Library in 1919! Many of the Hillyer Ryder Connecticut's were accompanied by round cardboard tickets that had the famous "circle H" on them, which probably means that they were from the Hall collection. One possibility is that Hall purchased the Hays collection intact, which meant that he acquired all the white ink on edge coins, but that it was just a part of his Connecticut collection, which also included many specimens that did not have the attribution painted on the edge, and these were the ones that went to Ryder and to the Connecticut State Library, with Brand getting the frontline collection which consisted mostly on those earlier from the Hayes holdings.

We might never know the whole story behind the Hayes/Hall dilemma, but one thing is clear: the Connecticut with white ink on edge are almost always choice specimens, usually nicer than just about every other example out there. This brings to mind a very important rule for colonial collectors to follow: you're buying the coin, not the ink. If you're going to pay a premium for a white ink on edge piece, or a PDV in the field, the premium has to be because of the choice quality of the coin and the fact that it is pedigreed back a hundred years or so to a pioneer collector. Now if we just knew who it was!

ROSA AMERICANA LTD FPL#14 SUMMER 1999

Our Eighth price list (1993) contained a short article titled "Pedigrees Through PDV's" which was well received at the time, but later found to be much in error (a not uncommon occurrence in colonial numismatics!). At the time, the Painted Die Variety (PDV) Connecticut done in small letters with an "M" in the field were thought to be Henry Miller's own specimens. Given the fact that few ex-Miller coins had been offered in the numismatic market, that assumption made some sense. However, the dispersal of the Ryder-Boyd-Ford duplicates proved that most of the ex-Miller coins were actually within that collection! Later research suggested that this style of PDV was done by Frederick Canfield, who co-authored the Additions and Corrections to Miller's original list and whose collection of this series was willed to the American Numismatic Society, where they can be seen today.



the Hall-Brand Saga

by JOHN W. ADAMS, ANA 67090

The Hall-Brand pedigree is a famous one. It, like the prized Proskey-Hines or Gilbert-Granberg labels, elevates a coin onto a very special pedestal and conveys authority and prestige. To claim Hall and Brand as forebears is to guarantee membership in the aristocracy of American numismatics.

Despite the renown of the Hall-Brand combination, relatively little has ever been written about either man or about how the one assembled his collection, how this collection then became the property of the other, or how in turn the other redistributed these treasures into general numismatic circulation. Herewith then, is an attempt to fill some small portion of this void.

Dr. Thomas Hall, a physician and a lifelong resident of the Boston area, was a numismatic collector of many interests. His several cabinets were nicely representative of all the U.S. Mint series. However, his holdings of such specialties as U.S. medals, Colonial issues, and varieties of early date cents were profound. A student as well as a collector, Dr. Hall published a fine monograph on the Connecticut coppers, which was privately printed in 1892. The accuracy of his observations, most of which were recorded in a

300-page notebook, make one wish that he had written more extensively on other series as well.

Hall's collection of medals and Colonials was the work of his middle years. He was not stricken with the Large Cent disease until some 20 years before his death. The carrier of the virus in this case was W.W. Hays who, in the spring of 1888, pawned off on his medical friend four fairly ordinary varieties of 1794 cents. Initially, Hall did very little with this fledgling set, adding only a nice Sheldon-60 (S-60) from the Parmalee sale in 1890 and a near Mint State S-42, which he bought from Mr. Parmalee privately in 1891. However, in 1892 during a trip to London, the ubiquitous B.H. Collins stumbled across a veritable treasure trove of early date cents. The best of these were sold to his prime patron, Mr. Hays, but the duplicates were sufficient to boost Dr. Hall past the point of no return. The latter went on to acquire such gems as a VF-35 S-20, a VF-25 "starred reverse," an AU S-53, and an MS S-70, which earlier had belonged to Dr. Maris. By 1901, Dr. Hall had assembled 47 varieties of 1794 cents, several of which were "finest knowns" and appeared in the plates of Frossard-Hays.

A collection of 47 1794s is commendable but not extraordinary. However, in

tackling the 1793s, Hall put together a set of 21 varieties (not counting edge devices), a feat never excelled before or since. This set was assembled in just twelve years, from 1890 to 1902. The variety of sources from which the pieces were obtained is but eloquent testimony to the ingenuity of the collector. Half a dozen coins were bid on at public auction, including two each from the Parmelee and Winsor Sales. The majority of the specimens were purchased singly in private transactions, including five from Steigewalt, four from Parmelee (who apparently continued to keep his hand in the hobby well after his landmark auction in 1890), one from B.H. Collins of 1794 fame, and one—the unique “clover leaf”—from S.S. Crosby himself. Clearly, the creator of this set of 1793s was a man who knew how to get around.

Dr. Hall died in 1909, leaving no specific instructions for the disposition of his coins. He had expressed to his family a wish that certain specialized series be kept together, and this wish was fulfilled in the person of Virgil Brand who purchased the entire collection intact. Brand, a Chicago beer magnate who had been born in Germany, is one of the more romantic figures in American numismatics. It has been suggested that he actually collected the world by date, mintmark and variety. Indeed, it is probably true to state that no rumor concerning the extent of the Brand Hoard could be exaggerated. To indicate the depth of the Hoard, a few examples might include the following: two 1815 half Eagles, hundreds (yes, hundreds) of assay medals, ten 1893 quarter Eagle Proofs (purchased from the Mint for \$27.50 the lot), plus at least four New England shillings, 12 Higley's and six Birch cents. His accumulations of territorial gold and Masonic tokens were nothing short of massive. Yet—it must be remembered—the U.S. section of Brand's collection accounted for only 10 percent of the whole!

As Dr. Sheldon told the story, Carl Wurzbach, Virgil Brand's cousin, was instrumental in getting Brand started

CATALOGUE

OF THE
FINEST EXISTING COLLECTION

AMERICAN COINS,

THE PROPERTY OF

MR. LORIN G. PARMELEE,

of Boston, Mass.

THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

WITHOUT RESERVE.

BY

MESSRS. BANGS & Co., Auctioneers,

739 & 741 BROADWAY, New York City.

ON

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

JUNE 25TH, 26TH, 27TH, 1890,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., SHARP, EACH DAY.

The Coins (for each day's sale will be on exhibition from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sale of June 26th begins at 10 A. M.
Sale of June 27th begins at 10 A. M.

ORDERS EXECUTED BY ALL DEALERS AND THE AUCTIONEERS.

Catalogued by the NEW YORK COIN & STAMP CO.,

117 N. 7TH ST., 135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. B. PROBABLY.

The cover from the catalog of the famous 1980 Parmelee sale from which Hall purchased a Sheldon-60 Large cent.

along the numismatic trail and then acted as his general purchasing agent. However, the records do not bear this out. Brand's first purchases were made in June 1889, but his additions for several years thereafter, while considerable in quantity, were so marginal in terms of quality as to suggest a self-taught man at the helm. In later years, Wurzbach did sell Brand several large lots of tokens, but his contribution to the Hoard in general and the Large Cent segment in particular seems to have been grossly exaggerated.

Brand's annual spending pace for additions to his collection increased from \$3,000 in the early 1890s to \$5,000 in the mid-1890s, to \$10,000 per year after the turn of the century. In 1908 he made his first major purchase—\$62,000 for the entire collection of Dewitt S. Smith. Most of the purchase price was attributable to some extraordinary ex-

MR. BRAND BUYS DR. HALL'S COLLECTION

A special from Boston to The Numismatist says that Mr. Virgil M. Brand, of Chicago, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, purchased the fine numismatic collection of the late Dr. Thomas Hall. This collection has for years been noted for its many unique and fine Colonials; sets of 1793 and 1794 cents; and the cent and half-cent series in condition and variety. Dr. Hall specialized in Connecticut cents and his collection of this series is probably the best extant.

The treasures of New England are being drawn to Chicago by Mr. Brand. He purchased, entire, the great gold collection of the late DeWitt S. Smith, and he obtained many of the rarities from the celebrated Stickney collection.

Announcement from the September-October 1909 issue of The Numismatist.

amples of territorial gold. However, the Colonial cabinet included the unique New England stiver in copper, two “New Yorke in America” tokens, three willow trees, and sundry other plums. The Large Cent collection, representing \$6,000 of the purchase price, boasted 16 varieties of 1793 and 32 varieties of 1794.

The Hall collection apparently came into Brand's possession sometime between 1909 and 1911. This arrival greatly strengthened Brand's array of 1793s and 1794s from the Smith collection, but other than a purchase of four lots from the Hays/Phelps Sale in 1907, Brand made no major accessions of cent varieties before or after. Thus, whereas the Hoard had an in-depth date set for 1795 and beyond, it is doubtful whether the early dates in total could boast more than 150 different Sheldon numbers.

Brand continued to collect with voracity until his death in 1926 (he was done in by ptomaine poisoning after eating a 35c lunch). The Brand family quarrelled for four years over the picking of the bones, and Henry Chapman and B.G. Johnson took another three years to complete an inventory of the coins.

In the end, the Hoard was evenly divided between Brand's two brothers, Armin and Horace Louis Phillip. Almost from the beginning of their acquisition of the collection in about 1933, Virgil's brothers began to sell off their shares as fast as funds were required. Armin at a judicious pace, and Horace Louis Phillip even more rapidly to fund a series of spicy divorces.

Just tracking down the dispersal of the Large Cents is a labyrinthine process. A few of the 1793s were sold at Elder and Morgenthau auctions in the mid-1930s; in all probability, these were divorce-related assets. The bulk of the 1793s was dispatched privately in the early 1940s by the St. Louis Coin Company. Major buyers included George Clapp, Ernest Henderson, Harold Barford, and F.C.C. Boyd. Many of the 1794s were handled by Carl Wurzbach—a few went to Hines and French while Brand was still alive, but a greater number came to Dr. Sheldon in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Most of the Hall 1794s were auctioned off by New Netherlands in 1951.

The Brand Hoard outlasted Armin who succumbed circa 1953, and Horace, who lasted until 1962. In all, almost 40 years passed from Virgil's death in 1926 until the disposition of his collection was complete. Thus, the Hall-Brand story is really a numismatic epic that began modestly in the horse-and-buggy days of 1888 and did not complete its course until well after Sputnik I was circling the globe.

RESOURCES

Brand Accession Books, from the library of an Eastern Gentleman
Dr. Thomas Hall Notebooks, from the library of the American Numismatic Society
Private Conversations with John I. Ford
Private Conversations with Dr. William H. Sheldon
Sundry periodicals, catalogs and bid books, from the author's collection

OBITUARY: DR. THOMAS HALL, BOSTON COLLECTOR.

It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Doctor Thomas Hall, a retired Boston physician, but better known to the numismatic world as an ardent coin collector.

For the last few years the Doctor had been in poor health, but during the past winter this had greatly improved. It was therefore with considerable surprise that his many friends learned of his sudden demise in his sixty-eighth year at his summer home at Chelmsford Centre where he had gone but two days before.

Dr. Hall always took pleasure in showing his coins to anybody he thought interested in them and about every out of town collector visiting Boston made a pilgrimage to his home. The Doctor's collection was especially strong in Colonial and contained several unique pieces and a number unique in the condition he had them in. For nearly all of his coins were in the best condition obtainable as he made it a rule to buy only the finest. Connecticut cents were his specialty and his varieties of these numbered several hundreds. His collection was also especially strong in the Lincoln and Washington series, the Rosa Americanas, and patterns, but to the average collector his collection of cents were the most appealing, for he had probably the finest sets of 1793 and 1794 cents known. Suffice to say, he had eleven uncirculated varieties of the former date, including the best strawberry leaf variety known, and twenty-five of the 1794's, besides the balance of the sets in less fine condition. His other dates were as remarkable, and his half cents were of the same high order. He made no pretence of collecting the silver series with the exception of the half dimes. As yet it is uncertain whether the collection will be sold, at least not right away, but if ever it is, collectors will have a chance for many of our American varieties.

W.

Rarities in the Hall Collection.



THE PURCHASE of the collection of the late Dr. Thomas Hall by Mr. Virgil M. Brand, as announced in the last issue of THE NUMISMATIST, was unwelcome news in professional numismatic circles.

Several of the leading dealers seemed to have had a hope that the Hall collection would come to them for cataloguing and sale, but all had some satisfaction in believing he ran as good a race as his competitors, and since he did not win, he was pleased to know Mr. Brand was the purchaser. This collection was particularly fine in Colonial and U. S. copper specimens. The selected set of U. S. cents were uncirculated, excepting 1799 and 1804, and many of the dates after 1848 were in proof condition. The set of Connecticut cents, perhaps the largest ever formed, comprised 356 pieces. Washington medals, 671 pieces; Lincoln medals, 214; Massachusetts shillings, 40; New Jersey cents, 159; U. S. patterns, 45; Virginia shilling, proof; Lord Baltimore shilling, in copper; George Clinton cent, uncirculated; New York cents, "Non Vi Virtute Vici" and "Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo," both extremely fine; 1776 Continental dollar in brass; 1723 Rosa Americana ½ penny, rose crowned, in silver, uncirculated; Fugio, pattern, Crosby 3A. 6C; Fugio, hub trial piece; Fugio, stars in links, in silver; Washington dollar, reverse regular die of 1794, in silver, uncirculated, pictured in Crosby, unique; 1795 cent, lettered edge, uncirculated; and 1792 cent, pattern, reverse, ONE CENT in wreath, copper.

CONNECTICUT CENTS HALL
DUPLICATES

23

350	31-R. Two marked varieties. V. fair and good.	2
351	32-X. Three varieties. Good and very good.	3
352	33-S. Two varieties. Good.	2
353	32-T. Two varieties. 33-W. Good and fine.	3
354	33-Z. Nine die varieties. Some are rare. Good to about fine.	9
355	34-F. R4. 36-L, R2. Fair.	2
356	37, with revs. E, I, K and K. Fair and good.	4
357	* AUCTOP1: * 41-I. Centre of obv. not struck up, otherwise fine. R4.	1
358	* CONNFC. * 43-Y. Good. R4.	1
359	Obv. not in C. Similar to 33, without cinquefoil after * AUCTO-R1: Rev. W. Nearly fine. Rare.	1
360	1788 Mailed busts r. 2-D. Fine. R3.	1
361	3-B. Very fair or good. Extremely rare. R6.	1
361a	Mailed bust l. 12-F. V. fine; light uniform corrosion; a medium brown. R3.	1
362	Draped bust l. 16-D, R3. 16-H, R2. Fair and good.	2
363	16-N. * IN DE: ** etc. Very good. R5.	1
364	Duplicates of Connecticut Cents, 1785-88. Mostly poor and fair, the better prevail.	

CATALOGUE

of the collection of

U. S. SILVER COINS

from the

Branch Minis of New Orleans, San Francisco and Carson City

formed by the late

ALBERT S. ELWELL.

The Collection of Ancient Greek Silver Coins

collected by

ALFRED WETTSTEIN, deceased,

also various

U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, including an 1801 Half

Dollar, highly preserved.

33 lots of Connecticut Cents, Hard Times Tokens,

U. S. Treasury Notes

and special selections of

Foreign Silver and Copper Coins.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH SALE

Which will be Sold by Public Auction, Without Reserve, at

14 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET,

Tuesday Afternoon, February 28th, 1911,

AT HALF PAST ONE O'CLOCK,

DANIEL R. KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

Coins, Etc., will be on Exhibition from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

CATALOGUED BY

LYMAN H. LOW,

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

REGISTERED CABLE ADDRESS "MOMETA, NEW YORK."

22

U. S. GOLD

328

1852, Extra fine.

1

329

1853 Uncirculated.

1

330

Gold Three Dols. 1879 Good.

1

331

English Silver. 1816 Shil. 1856 Florin, 1897 Sixp. Poor to
abt. good, Religious. Children of St. Anthony. Fine AE. 31.
Card of Hotel des Colonnnes, Mont St. Jean. Fine. B. 30.

5

FROM RICHMOND COUNTY.

Connecticut Cents.

Duplicates from the collection of the late Mr. Hall
of Boston.

*The references are to Crosby's work on the Early Coins of America; the
numbers are guaranteed.*

332

1785 Laur. head r. Smallest date. 1-E. Good. R4.

1

333

A very different laur. head. INDE: ETLIB: Large letters. V.
good.

1

334

AUCTORI: CONNEC: Mailed bust r. 4-A. Fine.

1

335

The "Negro head" 4-F. Good.

1

336

Mailed bust r. 5-F, 6-F. Very fair.

2

337

Another. 6-G. About good, the rev. v. good. R4.

1

338

6-1, with a variety of rev. not in C. Good. Rare.

1

339

1786 Mailed bust r. R E TLIB INDE 2-A. V. good. R4.

1

340

Mailed bust l. R INDE: * ET LIB. 4-G. V. good, obv. fine. R3.

1

341

Head similar to last. 5, with revs. b. F and G. Poor and fair.

3

342

Another. 5-H. Fine; slight planchet defect.

1

343

1787 Mailed bust l. The early break in die and the later one
forming the "Horned bust" 4-L. V. fair and good.

2

344

Another, the "Silly head" 6-M. Very good. R3.

1

345

Very similar, with profile sharply outlined. The "Laughing head"
6-M. Fine. R3.

1

346

* AUCTOP. 1 * etc. R * INDE * ET * * LIB * * 11-E. From
the Parmelee Collection. Fine.

1

347

A similar head, with varying punctuations. D-13, R4 and 14-H.
R3. V. fair and good.

2

348

Another, with * * CONNECT * * 15-F* From the Parmelee col-
lection. Very fair. R4.

1

349

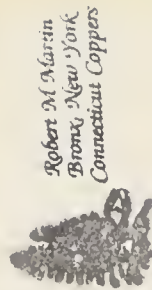
Draped busts. 17, 18 and 19, with rev. G. Good and v. good.
All R3.

3

(OVER) →

Hall Collection Of Connecticut Cents-U.S.A.

P.30



Robert M. Martin
Bronx, New York
Connecticut Coppers

<u>Hall No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price</u>
1703	1785	B-31j Date weak	Extra Fine	4.00
1715	1785	4-3/A-2 Badly Struck In Center	Unc.	12.50
1718	1785	F-5 Planchet very defection?	Uncirculated	5.00
1719	1785	5-F-5 Olive	Uncirculated	10.00
1731	1785	7-Doty 1 Date Weak	Fine	2.50
1733	1786	1-A Thick planchet,	Very Fine	1.25
1734	1786	1-Hayes Thin planchet, very rough planchet 9/26/52	Unc.	7.50
1736	1786	2-1/A Planchet very badly rolled	Unc.	7.50
1740	1786	4-1/Gilbert & Elder	Ex. Fine	7.50
1741	1786	4-1	Poor	0.75
1742	1786	4-2/R Planchet defective	Fine	1.25
1743	1786	5-1/Hays 1 Some original red; badly rolled 8/2/57	Unc.	17.50
1744	1786	5-1/Hays 1 Weakly struck on poor planchet 8/2/52		5.00
1745	1786	5-2/1	Fine	2.00
1746	1786	5-2/6 Planchet cracked on edge	Unc.	10.00
1747	1786	5-2/Doty 2	Very good	0.75
1750	1786	5-3/N Severe Die Break on Obv.	Very fine	3.00
1752	1786	5-4/G	Very fine	1.50
1753	1786	5-4/G Weakly struck	Fine	2.00
1754	1786	5-4/D-1 Planchet badly cracked	Very Fine	2.50
1755	1786	5-4-O-	Very Fine	3.00
1757	1786	5-6/M	Very Fine	1.25
1758	1786	5-7/ J-1 Of severe die crack on head	Ex. Fine	4.00
1759	1786	5-7/ d-7	Very Good	1.25
1760	1786	5-5/ F Poor planchet weakly struck	Unc.	5.00
Forward				111.50

P. 31

<u>Hall No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price</u>
1761	1786	5-5/H-2	Fine	1.25
1762	1786	5-8-G Very poor planchet	Fine	1.25
1763	1786	5-8-F	Very fine	2.50
1764	1786	5-8/O-2	Poor	0.50
1765	1786	5-8/H-2	Fine	1.25
1766	1786	5-9-B Weakly struck	Very fine	2.50
1767	1786	5-9-B	Fine	1.25
1768	1786	5-10-L Very weakly struck	Uncirculated	5.00
1769	1786	5-11-P Olive	Uncirculated	10.00
1770	1786	5-11-R	Very fine	1.25
1771	1786	5-11-E	Very good	1.25
1772	1786	5-12-H3	Very fine	1.25
1773	1786	5-12-H3	Poor	0.75
1776	1786	5-9/Q	Uncirculated	10.00
1779	1787	1-1/ 5-5	Good	1.25
1784	1787	3-G	Very fine	2.50
1786a	1787	4-L	Very fine	2.50
1786b	1787	4-4 4-4 Planchet worse	Uncirculated	12.50
1786c	1787	4-2 Planchet slight worse	Very fine	2.50
1786d	1787	4-L " "	" "	2.50
1786e	1787	4-L " "	" "	2.50
1787	1787	5-P	Very fine	1.25
Forward				186.00

<u>Hall No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price</u>
1788	1787	6-1/M Some corrosion on rev.	Ex. Fine	5.00
1789	1787	6-2/M Bad break on cdgc	Very Fine	1.25
1791	1787	8/M	Very Fine	1.25
1793	1787	9/D 2 Cuts on rev.	Uncirculated	5.00
1794	1787	9/E Weakly struck	Very Fine	2.50
1795	1787	9/R Very rough planchet	Very Fine	1.50
1796	1787	10/E	Very Good	1.00
1800	1787	13/D	Very Fine	1.50
1803	1787	15/F Planchet very defective on rev.	Uncirculated	15.00
1805	1787	15/S	Very Fine	1.50
1806	1787	15/S Holed	Poor	0.50
1807	1787	16-1/N-1 Scratch on head	Very Good	0.75
1808	1787	16-2/11-N Rough planchet	Very Fine	1.25
1809	1787	16-3/L-2	Very Good	0.75
1810	1787	16-4/N1	Very Fine	0.75
1811	1787	16-6/N-11 Planchet irregular	Very Fine	2.50
1812	1787	16-6/N-2 Planchet rough	Very Fine	2.00
1813	1787	1M/D-3 Planchet very defective	Uncirculated	5.00
1815	1787	19/G-4 Badly scratched on both sides	Uncirculated	1.25
1816	1787	20/A-2	Fine	1.25
1817	1787	22-G.2	Fine	1.25
1818	1787	24/G-3	Very Good	0.75
1819	1787	24/D-5	Very Good	0.75
Forwarded				<u>240.75</u>

P.33

<u>Hall No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price</u>
1820	1787	24/1F Scratched on face	Very Fine	0.50
1821	1787	25/B Olive	Uncirculated	15.00
1822	1787	25/M	Very Good	0.75
1823	1787	16/A-1	Very Good	0.75
1824	1787	26/K-1 Planchet defect on head	Very Fine	1.25
1825	1787	26/11-A Weakly struck on reverse	Very Fine	1.25
1826	1787	27/A-1	Very Fine	1.50
1827	1787	28/H1	Very Fine	1.50
1828	1787	28/H1 Date does not show	Very Good	1.00
1829	1787	28/O	Very Good	0.75
1830	1787	29-1/A-2	Very Fine	0.75
1831	1787	29-1/M-	Fine	1.00
1832	1787	Curiously double struck	Very Fine	1.25
1833	1787	29-1/P Light Olive	Uncirculated	10.00
1834	1787	29-2/H	Very Good	0.75
1835	1787	29-2/O Olive but not sharp	Uncirculated	10.00
1836	1787	30/Y1 12/23/52	Very Fine	0.75
1837	1787	30/11-2 Slight traces of original red but not sharp	Uncirculated	7.50
1838	1787	31-1/R-4	Very Fine	1.25
1839	1787	31-1/G-1	Very Good	1.00
1840	1787	31-2/R-3	Very Fine	1.25
1841	1787	32.2/X-1 Head very badly struck	Uncirculated	5.00
1842	1787	32.2/X-2	Very Fine	1.00
Forward				306.50

<u>Hall No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price</u>
1843	1787	32-1/X-3 Not sharp	Uncirculated	5.00
1844	1787	32-2/X-4	Very Good	0.75
1845	1787	32-3/X-11 Planchet rough	Uncirculated	5.00
1846	1787	32-3/X-11	Very Good	0.75
1847	1787	32-4	Poor	0.50
1848	1787	32-5 X-5	Very Good	0.75
1849	1787	----- 12/12/51 Curiously double struck	Very Fine	2.50
1950	1787	?	Very Fine	0.75
1851	1787	32-4-2	Very Good	0.50
1853	1787	32-6 X-1	Fine	1.00
1854	1787	32-7 X-1	Poor	0.50
1855	1787	32-8/11 2	Poor	0.75
1856	1787	Reverse struck over obverse, curious	Fine	1.50
1857	1787	33/52	Fine	1.25
1858	1787	33-1-5-2	Fine	1.25
1859	1787	33-2/L-9	Very Good	0.75
1860	1787	33/3/W1 Light Olive	Uncirculated	7.50
1861	1787	33-4/Z-7 Obverse weakly struck	Very Fine	2.50
1862	1787	33-4/Z-8 Bad edge dents	Fine	1.00
1863	1787	33/5-R-1 Very fine; planchet rough	Very Fine	1.25
1864	1787	33/2-L-2 Reverse weak	Very Fine	1.25
1865	1787	33/6-2-15 Rough planchet	Very Fine	2.50
1866	1787	33/7-R-2 Reverse weak	Forward	347.25

P.35

All Sold

<u>Hall No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price</u>
1867	1787	33-7-R-4 Obverse Rough	Very Fine	2.50
1868	1787	33-7-L-10	Very Fine	1.00
1869	1787	33-8-L-13	Very Fine	1.25
1870	1787	33-8-L-19	Very Fine	1.25
1871	1787	39-9-7-12	Very Fine	2.00
1872	1787	33-10-KK Not Sharp	Uncirculated	5.00
1873	1787	33-11-Q	Fine	1.25
1874	1787	33-11-L1	Very Good	0.75
1875	1787	33-11-Y-6	Very Good	0.75
1876	1787	33-11-Z-7 Light Olive	Very Good	0.75
1877	1787	33-11/1-1 Reverse Very Weak	Uncirculated	10.00
1878	1787	33-12-Z-5 Attempted Puncture Before Face	Unc	4.00
1879	1787	33-12-Z-5 Rough Planchet	Fine	1.00
1880	1787	33-12-L-12	Uncirculated	5.00
1881	1787	33-12-Z-12 Dent On Head	Very Good	0.75
1882	1787	33-12-Z-12	Very Fine	1.00
1883	1787	33-12-Z-2 Defective Planchet	Very Fine	1.00
1884	1787	33-17-Z-22	Fine	1.00
1885	1787	33-13/D-1 Some original red but head very nice	Uncirculated	5.00
1886	1787	33-13-R-5 Corrosion On Reverse	Fine	0.50
1887	1787	33-12-C-2	Fine	1.00
1888	1787	33-12-11-3	Very Fine	0.75
1889	1787	33-14-2-10 Obverse Rough	Uncirculated	5.00
			Forward	400.25

<u>Hall No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price</u>
1890	1787	33-14-Z-12	Very Good	0.75
1891	1787	33-14-Z-24	Good	0.50
1892	1787	33-15-Z-15	Very Good	0.75
1893	1787	33-15-D-1	Very Fine	0.75
1894	1787	33-16-Z-13	Very Fine	1.50
1895	1787	33-16-Z-19	Very Fine	1.50
1896	1787	33-17-Z-14	Very Fine	1.50
1897	1787	33-18-Q-1	Very Fine	1.50
1898	1787	----- Curiously misstruck	Very Fine	2.50
1899	1787	33-18-Z-2	Fine	1.25
1900	1787	33-19-Q-1	Very Good	0.75
1901	1787	33-19-Z-1	Fine	1.25
1902	1787	33-19-Z-2 Rough planchet	Very Fine	1.50
1903	1787	33-2-K-4	Poor	0.50
1904	1787	33-20-L-13	Very Fine	1.50
1905	1787	33-21-L-4 Surfaced roughened	Uncirculated	1.50
1906	1787	33-21-L-4 Four dents on obverse	Fine	0.75
1907	1787	33-21-H-2	Very Fine	1.50
1908	1787	33-22-L-10	Very Good	0.75
1909	1787	33-23-R-4	Very Good	0.75
1910	1787	33-23-Z-11 Die break across obverse	Uncirculated	10.00
1911	1787	33-24-Z-10 " " "	" "	10.00
1912	1787	33-12-Z-20	Very Fine	0.75
			Forward	444.25

P. 37

All Sold

<u>Hall No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>		<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price</u>
1913	1787	33-25-W-3 Dark olive	Sept 30, 1951	Uncirculated	7.50
1914	1787	33-25-Z-10 Very Fine	Sept 26, 1952	Very Fine	2.00
1915	1787	33-25-Z-24	12-23-52	Very Good	0.75
1916	1787	33-26-W-3 Obverse badly scratched	June 30, 1952	Fine	0.75
1917	1787	33-29-Z-1 Weakly struck	12/23/52	Uncirculated	5.00
1918	1787	33-29-L-2 Date gone	12/23/52	Fine	0.75
1919	1787	33-30-Z-3	Sept 26, 1952	Fine	1.25
1920	1787	33-30-Z-11	Sept 26, 1952	Fine	1.25
1921	1787	33-31-W-2	12/23/52	Very Good	0.75
1922	1787	33-31-L-11	12/23/52	Very Good	0.75
1923	1787	33-Z-3 Bad edge dent	12/23/52	Fine	0.75
1924	1787	33-32-Z-9 Edge dents	June 30, 1952	Very Fine	2.00
1925	1787	33-32-Z-11	12/23/52	Good	0.50
1926	1787	33-33-55	12/23/52	Fine	0.50
1927	1787	33-32-T-1 Weakly struck	June 30, 1952	Uncirculated	5.00
1928	1787	33-3-T-2 Dark olive	Sept 30, 1952	Uncirculated	7.50
1929	1787	33-34-L-20	12/23/52	Fine	0.50
1931	1787	33-35-Z-13	8/2/57	Fine	1.25
Total					483.00

All Sold

<u>Hall No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price</u>
1932	1787	-----	Very Fine	2.00
1933	1787	33-36/2-1 Weak on obverse	Very Fine	2.00
1934	1787	33-36/2-6 Weak on reverse	Ex. Fine	3.00
1935	1787	33-36/2-23	Fine	1.25
1936	1787	33-36/G ² -1	Fine	1.00
1937	1787	33-38a/2-7	Very Fine	1.50
1938	1787	33-38/G ² -1	Fine	1.25
1939	1787	33-37/G ² -2	Very Good	0.75
1940	1787	----- Curiously double struck	Very Fine	2.50
1941	1787	33-39/EE Crack on edge	Very Fine	1.50
1942	1787	33-39/SS	Very Fine	2.00
1943	1787	33-40/2-11	Very Good	1.00
1944	1787	33-41/2-9	Very Fine	1.50
1945	1787	3--41/Q	Very Good	0.75
1946	1787	33-44/H ² -2 Olive with considerable original red	Uncirculated	12.50
1947	1787	33-42/W-3	Fine	1.50
1948	1787	33-46/W-2	Very Good	0.75
1949	1787	----- Curiously double struck	Very Good	1.25
1950	1787	33-50/2-2	Good	0.50
1951	1787	58N-NEW Jersey cent O/S on conn	Fine	3.00
1952	1787	34-/F-1 Rather weakly struck	Uncirculated	5.00
1953	1787	36-/K-3	Very Fine	0.75
1954	1787	36-L-1	Very Fine	2.00
			Forward	49.25

P. 39

All Sold

<u>Hall No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>		<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price</u>
1955	1787	36-/P ² -2	June 30, 1952	Very Good	0.75
1956	1787	37-1/L	June 30, 1952	Very Good	0.75
1957	1787	37-1/T.T.	12/23/52	Very Good	0.75
1958	1787	----- Curiously double struck	June 30, 1952	Very Fine	2.50
1959	1787	37-2/F ² -2 Dark Olive	8/2/57	Uncirculated	10.00
1960	1787	37-3/HH	8/2/57	Fine	1.00
1961	1787	37-3/HH	Sept 30, 1952	Very Good	1.00
1962	1787	37-4/C ² -1 Defective planchet	June 30, 1952	Very Fine	2.00
1963	1787	37-4/C ² -1 Strong	Sept 26, 1952	Very Good	1.25
1964	1787	37-5/K-2	Sept 26, 1952	Very Fine	2.00
1965	1787	37-5/K ¹ -2 Date does not show	June 30, 1952	Good	1.00
1966	1787	37-5/HH	12/23/52	Fine	1.25
1967	1787	37-5/L	June 30, 1952	Very Fine	3.00
1968	1787	37-5/L	8/2/57	Fine	1.50
1969	1787	37-6/E ¹ Olive-Weak on rev.	8/2/57	Uncirculated	5.00
1970	1787	37-6/E ¹	Sept 26, 1952	Fine	1.50
1971	1787	37-7/E ¹ On a rather rough planchet	8/2/57	Uncirculated	7.50
1972	1787	37-8/K ¹ -1	Sept 26, 1952	Very Fine	3.00
1973	1787	37.9/1 ¹ - On a rough planchet	8/2/57	Uncirculated	7.50
1974	1787	37-10/RR Sharp	8/2/57	Uncirculated	10.00
1975	1787	37-11/B Planchet defect on rev.	8/2/57	Uncirculated	10.00
1976	1787	37-11/B Date not showing	12/23/52	Poor	0.50
1977	1787	37-11/K ¹ -4 Weak on obverse	12/23/52	Fine	1.25
Forward					124.25

<u>Hall No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price</u>
1978	1787 37-12/K ¹ -5	Brown	Uncirculated	7.50
1979	1787 37-13/H ¹ -2		8/2/57	2.50
			Very Fine	
1980	1787 37-14/C ² -2	Holed	8/2/57	0.50
			Fine	
1983	1787 38-/GG	Strong	Very Good	2.50
1981	1787 38-/L ¹ -2	Sharp	Uncirculated	15.00
1984	1787 39 ¹ -/H ¹ -1	Sharp	Uncirculated	20.00
1985	1787 39 ¹ -1/F ² -2		Very Fine	7.50
1986	1787 39-2/F ²		Fine	4.00
1987	1787 39-2/E ² -2	Edge defective	Very Good	2.50
1988	1787 40-/K ² -1	Date weak	Very Good	3.00
1989	1787 40-/N-	Date weak	Very Good	3.00
1991	1787 42-/O ¹		Very Fine	10.00
1992	1787 42-/K ² -2		Very Fine	10.00
1993	1787 43-/Y- Some original red to olive head of lib. weak		Uncirculated	20.00
1994	1787 44-/W-4		Very Fine	2.50
1995	1787 44-/W-5		Very Fine	2.50
1996	1787 44-/Z-10	Not Sharp	Uncirculated	5.00
1997	1787 45-/CC		Very Good	0.75
1998	1787 45-/CC		Fine	1.25
1999	1787 46-/BB	Dark	Uncirculated	10.00
2000	1787 47-/A ¹ -3		Very Fine	4.00
2001	1787 48-/G ¹ -5	Red changing to olive Extremely sharp	Uncirculated	35.00
2002	1787 50-/F ^x	Date weak	Very Fine	2.50
			Forward	295.75

P.41

All Sold

<u>Hall No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price</u>
2003	1787	52-G- On rough planchet	Very Fine	4.00
2004	1787	53-/FF	Very Fine	3.00
2005	1787	54-/D.D. Scratch on obverse	Very Fine	2.00
2010	1788	2-/D* Olive planchet, somewhat rough, extremely rare	Uncirculated	30.00
		8/2/1957		
2011	1788	2/D* Olive " " " "	Uncirculated	35.00
2012	1788	2/D* Brown " " " "	Uncirculated	25.00
2013	1788	3-1/B-1 Overstruck on another cent	Very Fine	7.50
2014	1788	3-1/B-1 Struck on another coin	Very Fine	7.50
2015	1788	3-2/B-2 Struck on small planchet; Date not showing	Very Fine	7.50
2016	1788	4-1/B-1 -----	Ex. Fine	15.00
2017	1788	4-1/B-1 Struck over nova constellatio cent	Fine	5.00
2018	1788	4-1/K- Olive struck over nova	Uncirculated	25.00
2019	1788	4-2/R- Constellation cent	Fine	5.00
2021	1788	6-/H*- Brown	Uncirculated	35.00
2022	1788	7-/E- Dark	Uncirculated	20.00
2023	1788	7-/F- Olive-weak	Uncirculated	20.00
2024	1788	7-/K- Weakly struck	Very Fine	7.50
2025	1788	8-/K- Weakly struck	Very Fine	5.00
2026	1788	9-/E- Red changing to olive	Uncirculated	35.00
2027	1788	10-/C- Dark, cut on obverse	Uncirculated	15.00
2028	1788	11-G Dark	Uncirculated	25.00
			Forward	629.75

<u>Hall No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price</u>
2029	1788	12-1/E- Olive, weakly struck	Uncirculated	15.00
2030	1788	12-1/F	Very Fine	5.00
2031	1788	12-2/C- Red changing to olive	Uncirculated	35.00
2032	1788	12-2/E	Very Fine	7.50
2033	1788	13-/A*-1	Very Fine	15.00
2034	1788	13-/A*-1	Very Good	6.00
2035	1788	14-1/L-2 Struck on a rough planchet	Uncirculated	15.00
2036	1788	14-2/A*-2 Brown	Uncirculated	35.00
2037	1788	14-2/A*2	Very Good	1.25
2038	1788	15-1/L-1 Brown very sharp	Uncirculated	35.00
2039	1788	15-2/P- Bent	Very Fine	2.50
2040	1788	16-1/D* Irregular planchet	Uncirculated	15.00
2041	1788	16-1/H* Olive	Uncirculated	25.00
2042	1788	16-2/O- Olive, rather rough planchet	Uncirculated	20.00
2043	1788	16-3/N.- Very thin planchet	Very Good	4.00
2044	1788	16-3/N.-	Very Fine	5.00
2045	1788	16-3/N.- Struck over another cent	Very Fine	7.50
2046	1788	16-4/L.-2	Fine	3.00
2047	1788	16-5/H* Brown planchet.	Uncirculated	25.00
		slightly irregular		
2048	1788	17-/O	Very Good	4.00
2049	1788	17-/O	Poor	1.25

~ Finis~

AE-3. On CNL page 852, Mr. Barnsley states that Dr. Hall's entire collection of Connecticut coppers stayed together and ended up in the Connecticut State Library Museum with the exception of a few pieces. If so, how did Mr. Hessberg end up with so many ex-Dr. Hall specimens. I counted at least 130 ex-Dr. Hall pieces in his sale.

AE-3 Ex-Dr. Hall Specimens in the Hessburg Collection.

**Answer by CNL Associate Editor
Mike Hodder**

Dr. Thomas Hall's collection was large in size and probably included duplicate coins. Hall liked to mark his attribution numbers on his coins, using white lacquer applied with an artist's brush. Over time, the lacquer faded into a yellow color. Some of Hall's coins also seem to be marked on their obverses instead of their edges. Attribution numbers used were Hall's own, from his classification of the series done in 1892. Hall may have sold some of his coins while he was alive. He died in 1909 and his collection of 356 Connecticut coppers (along with hundreds of

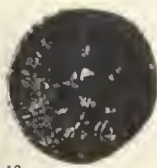
Washington pieces and 159 New Jersey's) went intact to Virgil M. Brand on September 7 of that year. Brand seems to have sold parcels of Hall's Connecticut coppers while he was still alive. For example, Albert Fairchild Holden, who was Emory May Norweb's father, bought some from Hall's collection in 1913. On Brand's death Hall's Connecticut coppers were dispersed by B. G. Johnson during the 1930's, and that's how Hall's Connecticut coppers got onto the market. The Connecticut State Library Museum still has Hall's notebook as well as many Connecticut coppers from Hall's collection. Over the years other collectors also marked their coins with attribution numbers, either Hall's or, after 1920, Miller's. Whether or not it can be absolutely proven true, modern cataloguers usually describe any coins so marked as being "ex Hall Coll." However, if the number painted on the coin is from Miller's classification and there's no Hall number on the edge, the coin in question probably did not come from Hall's own collection. **MJH**

AE-3. What happened to Hall's collection of Connecticut coppers? SERIAL NO. 95

After working recently with Hillyer Ryder's collection of Connecticut coppers perhaps I can shed some more light on the problem of the disposition of Hall's collection. Hall's own notebooks include an inventory listing of his collection of Connecticut coppers by variety. The inventory seems to have been done circa 1898, by which time Hall had about 300 coins. Hall also noted how many different specimens of each variety he had seen, the total being about 2,000 in all. Brand bought 356 Connecticut coppers, probably Hall's mainline collection intact. The Connecticut State Library was given 126 Connecticut coppers by Matthew Shumway in 1919, said to have been Hall's, together with the Hall notebooks. There are Connecticut coppers known with Hall attributions painted on their edges, and others with Hall numbers painted on their obverses. I suspect that those with edge painting are ex Hall's mainline collection, the others possibly being pieces he once owned but later traded or sold, or else they were coins he attributed for friends. There are, for example, 160 Connecticut coppers in the Ryder collection, pedigreed back to Dr. Hall, many of which were purchased from Elder's 1920 Miller sale. Some have edge painted attributions, others have obverse painted Hall numbers, some have neither.

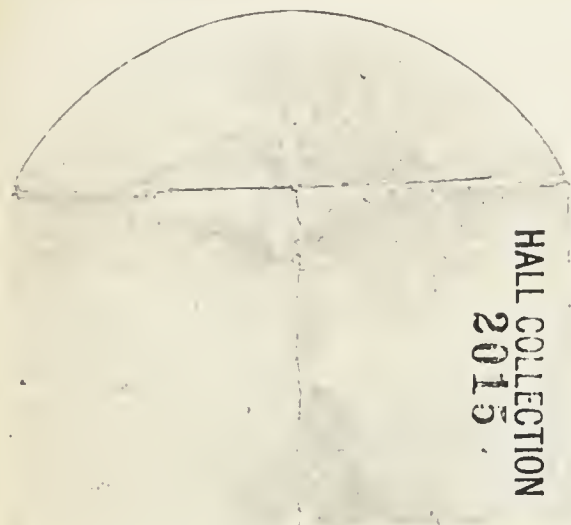
Some of these were, undoubtedly, in Hall's mainline collection at one time. It seems to me that Hall's name was "magic" then as now and, if a coin had passed through Hall's hands, even if only for attribution or recording its variety, it was ascribed to his "collection". The problem of exactly which particular Connecticut coppers were actually in Hall's first collection is still unsettled. We need to compare the conditions of edge painted coins to the condition notes in Hall's notebooks, to see if any correlations are possible. We need to record the number of edge painted coins known per variety and compare that with the number Hall wrote he owned in his first collection. We also need to be sure that there are no faux Hall coins floating around! **MJH**

HALL - BRAND ENVELOPES & TICKETS



19 ^{Lot No. 19} STACK'S 'HAROLD BAREFORD COLLECTION' OCT 21-22, 1981
 1788 Mailed Bust Right. M.1-I. The rare type with the Small Head obverse and the Vermont reverse. Struck on a small crude planchet as always, with the date and most of ET LIB and AUCTORI off the planchet. Some light scratches across the bust. Dark olive with lighter highlights. Very Fine.

Ex New Netherlands, October 25, 1951. Private Treaty. (Formerly from the Hall and Brand Collections.)



Cornwall Cent 1788

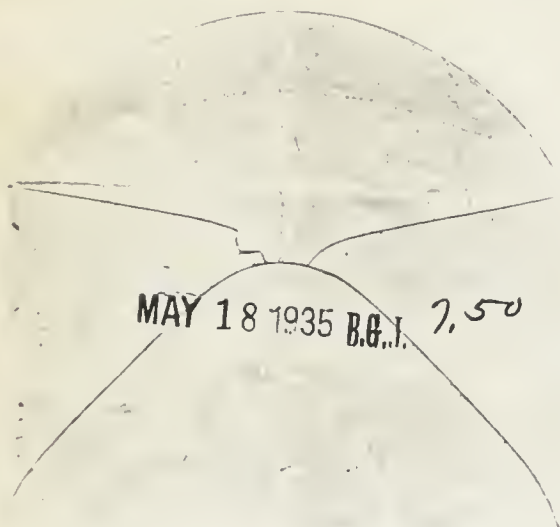
~~type 3-2 B-2~~

Rare Chi 1-I

Mailed Bust, small head right

Curry, New Hampshire
 Bareford

~~ET~~ E.F. 6/10



ODH

Ex Hall - Brand

Oct 25, 1951

Worner

17088
 3-2
 B-2

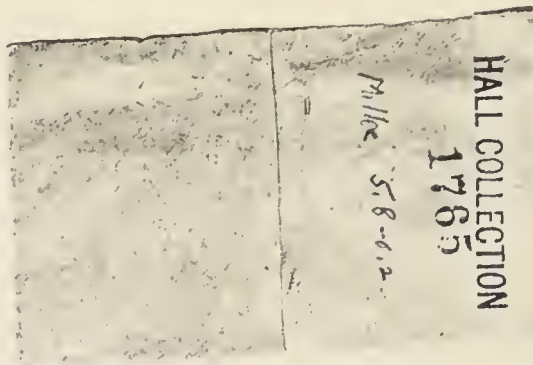
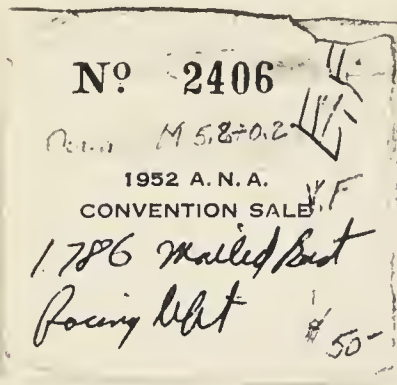
17088
 3
 B-2

HALL - BRAND ENVELOPES & TICKETS

NEW NETHERLANDS 1952 A.N.A. CONVENTION SALE

- 2406 Connecticut Cents. 1786. Mailed bust l. Also, 1787. Dropped bust l. Lost struck twice with two entirely separate die impressions. Abt. Fine. Unusual pair, the second should be seen. Ex Hall, Brand colls. 2 Pcs.
- 119 1786 Mailed Bust Left. M.5.8-0.2. Reverse slightly off-center, so that date is half off the planchet. Otherwise a nice type piece with an excellent pedigree: Ex Hall Collection; later 1952 A.N.A. sale (envelopes included).
Very Fine.

STACK'S 'ROBISON COLLECTION' SALE, FEB 10, 1982



- 17 1787 Dropped Bust Left. Unattributable because of a dramatic double strike, the second 50% off-center. Straight edge at 6 o'clock as this planchet was cut from the end of the strip of copper. Medium brown and a curious double error. Very Fine. 1787 17-9-3

Ex New Netherlands, October 25, 1951. Private Treaty. (Formerly from the Hall and Brand Collections.)

STACK'S 'HAROLD BAREFORD COLL' OCT 21-22, 1981

Connecticut 1787
Dropped bust left.
Double struck
Just an oddity
C17-F. RT

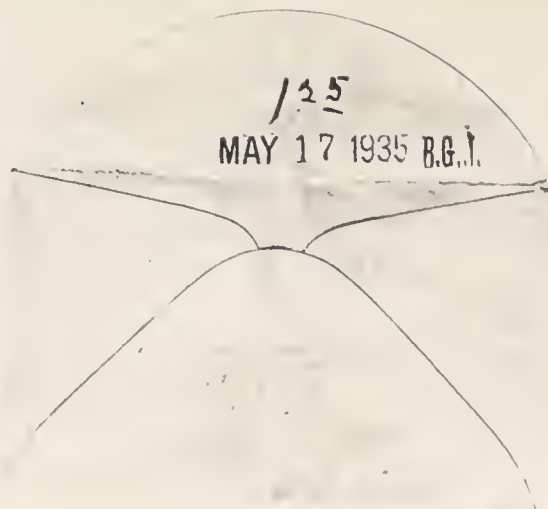
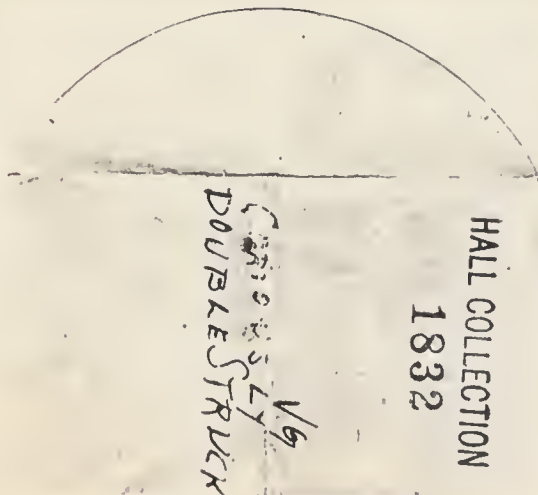
U.F.

EBD

Ex Hall - Brand

Oct 25, 1951

Wormser



HALL - BRAND ENVELOPES & TICKETS

STACK'S 'HAROLD BAREFOOT COLLECTION' OCT 21-22, 1991



Lot No. 13

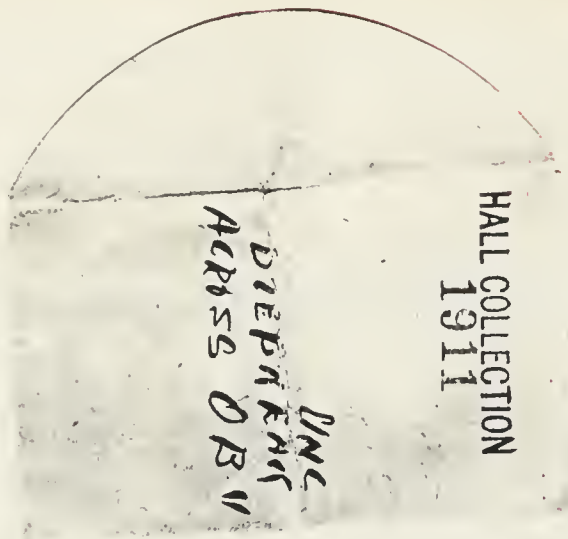
- 13 1787 Draped Bust Left. M.33.24-Z.16. The "Snipe Nose" variety, with obverse die break through nose and face. Well struck and centered on a smooth light brown planchet. Attribution in white ink on the edge. About Uncirculated.

Ex New Netherlands, October 1951 Private Treaty. (Formerly from the Hall and Brand Collections.)

Connect Cont 1787
Protruding Tongue
Hall 33-24, Z-16
Ex Hall Coll

Wm. 16-Z

unc.

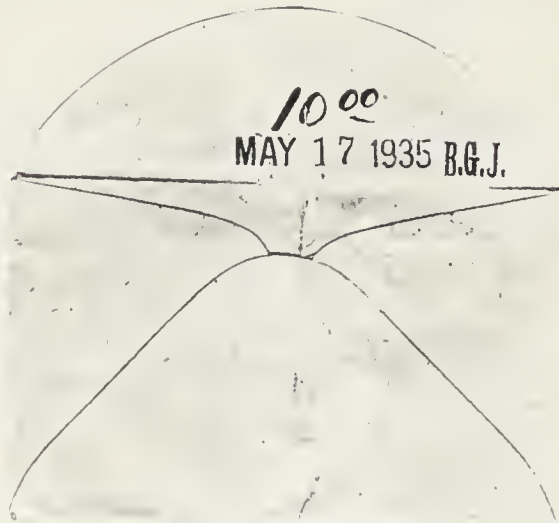


17087
33-24
Z-16

EHY

Ex Hall-Brand

Wormser
Sept 1951



17087
33-24
Z-16

17087
33-24
Z-16

HALL - BRAND TICKETS

NEW NETHERLANDS 5/16 SALE, JUNE 19, 1958

The 1788 Dr. Hall, Brand Connecticut Cents

10c 1788. Small, rude, pouting mailed bust right; with five-pointed stars. The reverse die used with one of the imitation George III halfpenny obverses. (Newburgh or Mochin's Mill Mint, like all the other mailed bust r. coins of this date.) M: 2-D. Practically Uncirculated; natural reddish-brown gloss, some darker mottlings. Planchet partly granular and defective, as usual for coins of this mint (rather than overstrikes). As fine as this variety comes; very rare in the grades above EF. Plate AT 52-50 (\$62.50)



106



Lot No. 20

STACK'S 'HAROLD BAREFORD COLLECTION' OCT 22, 1981

20 1788 Mailed Bust Right. M.2-D. Five-pointed stars in legend. Early die state. Struck on a finely granular planchet with concomitant weakness in the centers. Glossy reflective surfaces indicating the coin has seen little if any circulation. Attribution in white ink on the edge. Nearly Uncirculated.

EX NEW NETHERLANDS 5/16 SALE, JUNE 19, 1958, #106
EX New Netherlands, October 1951. Private Treaty. (Formerly from the Hall Collection)

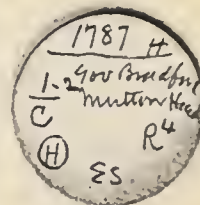
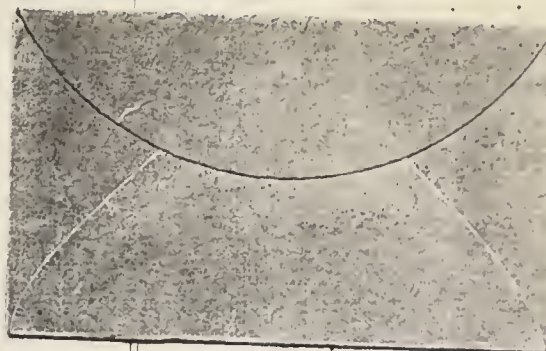
HALL TICKET

1788
Ov. 2
probably, of
just common
ing over 100
mint

1788
2
For coins
see other
only

ERIC NEWMAN ENVELOPE W/ CIRCULAR TICKET/HALL SCRIPT

1787 Conn
1(2) - C
1(2) - C R4
200-250
plus 20% 45
270



Dr Thomas Hall

Price Code

T	1
R	2
A	3
D	4
E	5
Q	6
U	7
I	8
C	9
K	0

from
Eun & Neuma

HALL - BRAND ENVELOPES & TICKETS & INKED EDGE'S

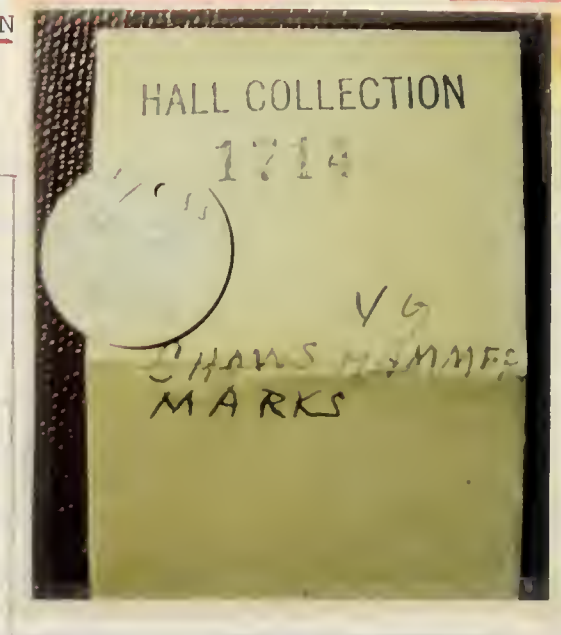
4.2-F.6 (inventoried as 4.2-F.4); Hall collection #1714; 131.8 gr; edge lettered 4.2-F.4 7

ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION

1785 M.4.2-F.6

VERY FINE, DAMAGED VF 20

EX HALL COLLECTION



2.2-D.2; Hall #1737;



ink on edge;

3-G; Hall #1783;



ink on edge;

5.3-G; Hall # 1748;



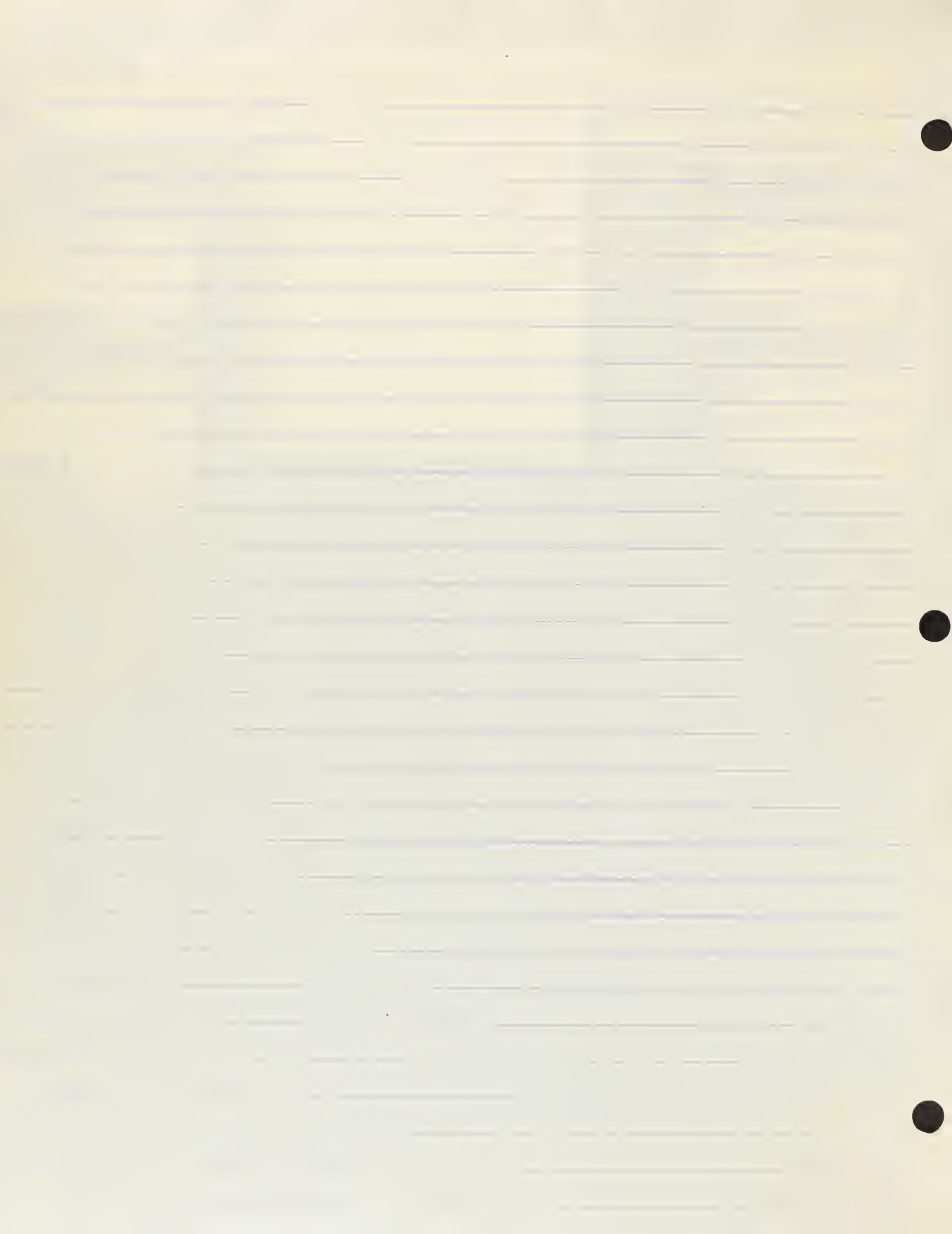
ink on edge;

7-K; 150.1 gr;



ink on edge;

ex: Dr. Hall;



Chuck Funk

Around the start of the twentieth century the numismatic collection held by the Connecticut State Library's museum entered a period of rapid growth. Acquisitions were obtained both by purchase and by gift. Chief among the latter was the bequest of the Joseph Mitchelson cabinet of United States coins, an extensive collection of the gold and silver coinage of the era. At a later date, but still in the early part of the century, the museum was given the opportunity to buy the Thomas Hall collection of Connecticut coppers, through the agency of Frank H. Shumway. The transaction was consummated on January 21, 1919, and involved 126 coins for a price of \$350.

Over the years additional Connecticut coppers have been acquired by the Library, chiefly by gift.

About ten years ago, I had the opportunity to examine the Library's holdings of Connecticut coppers in some detail, and to catalog them by Henry C. Miller's arrangement. By that time the size of the collection had grown to 284 pieces, representing 148 of the 346 known varieties. The collection therefore lacked 198 varieties. The collection has been essentially stable over the last few years.

The following is a catalog of these 284 pieces, arranged in alpha-numeric order by obverse/reverse. Where duplicates are present, the accession numbers are also shown (and these are sometimes shown even for singles). Lastly, shown within parentheses, are rough approximations of grade, according to Dr. William Sheldon's grading scale of 1 - 70. However, die sinking was an art not always keenly practiced in the 18th century, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish true wear from careless die preparation.

CHAS. STEIGERWALT LIST OCT, 1903
HAYS COLLECTION

COLLECTION OF CONNECTICUT CENTS.

1785-1788.

Connecticut. The entire Hays collection. Crosby's arrangement of this coinage, the only available, is based on the differences of punctuation. This is not entirely satisfactory, as similar punctuation is often found on very dissimilar coins. In fact, Crosby states, page 217, that his No. 33 of 1787 requires at least 79 pieces to show all the dies and combinations of same. Hays intended to issue a work in which Crosby's classification was elaborated to include every die, with full description to identify it, the variations being given as sub-numbers of Crosby: 33-1, 33-2, etc. He had completed in manuscript these descriptions as far as he could go, and even went to the trouble and expense of privately printing a 58-page book on the 1787 issues. Only 4 copies of this book, it is said, were printed, as he only wanted these few copies for personal use and for a few friends who were helping him in making corrections and additions. His personal copy, with corrections and additions inserted, as well as his manuscript book of all the issues, 1785-1788, goes with the collection. This work, practically completed, took many tedious hours of Hays' time, and cost him a large amount. With very little additional effort it could be published and a substantial addition made to numismatic knowledge of the subject.

Hays examined hundreds of Connecticut coppers in his effort to procure the best specimens obtainable to show the varying dies, and spent a large sum on the collection. They are generally in excellent condition, and except in some cases, where he had two or more pieces to show every part of the coin plainly, the duplicates are not included. He marked each coin with the same white paste as on the New Jerseys, but in this case it helps greatly in arranging.

Collection contains 277 pieces. Price, 150.00.

CONNECTICUT COPPERS

ROSA AMERICANA LIST #1 FEB, 1989
JEFF ROCK

The Connecticut State Legislature authorized Joseph Hopkins, Samuel Bishop, John Goodrich and James Hillhouse to strike over two million copper coins, on October 20, 1785, for which the four had to pay a tithe of 5% of the total amount coined to the state Treasury. The 1785 issues were struck from dies engraved by Abel Buell.

Many stockholder changes occurred in the two years that the original franchise was in existence. In June, 1787, James Jarvis ended up with a majority share, and ordered the coiners to cease making Connecticut coppers. He had just been awarded a contract for manufacturing the Fugio cents, and planned to use the Connecticut facility for their minting. Jarvis, who had also been sold, on credit, 32 long tons of copper by the federal government to commence operations, left for England in search of further copper supplies. In his absence, his father-in-law, Samuel Broome, continued to strike Connecticut pieces. All in all, close to 3,000,000 of the Connecticut coins were made from the embezzled federal copper.

Connecticut coppers were struck at other mints, as well. James F. Atlas engraved dies for several 1786 varieties, and Walter Mould issued four different types of Connecticut from his mint in New Jersey. Pieces were also struck by Benjamin Buell, the son of Abel Buell, and at the mint of Machin's Mills. There are also several contemporary counterfeits that were struck at unknown mints. These often bring higher prices than the original, authorized pieces!

With over 350 varieties known, the Connecticut coppers series represents a fertile hunting ground for the collector. With the major sales of the Taylor, Oeschner and Norweb collections, Connecticut have received a tremendous boost in popularity, and are among the most sought after series in the entire colonial field. The nearly 100 pieces in this offering include a number of choice and rare specimens.

The rarity ratings for this series are taken from "Connecticut Coppers, an Updated Rarity Report" by Jeff Rock. Copies of this three-page listing will be sent free to those who place an order and specifically request it. For customers not placing an order, the listing is available at a cost of \$3.00.

BOWER'S & MERENA

"THE NORWEB COLLECTION II"
MARCH 24-25, 1988

Connecticut Copper Coinage

The Norweb Collection of Connecticut coppers contains 260 different pieces, comprising 231 of the 350 known varieties, or a total of 66%! Thus, it can be ranked among the larger of the modern collections of Connecticut coppers. Statistically, 21 of the 30 known varieties of the 1785 coppers are included, or 70%; 25 of the 42 varieties of the 1786 coppers, or 59%; 158 of the 241 1787 copper varieties, or 66%; and 27 of the 37 varieties of the 1788 coppers, or 73%. Of the total number of pieces contained in the collection of Connecticut coppers fully 90% were purchased before 1915: either by Albert Holden, Emery May Norweb's father, before 1913; or by the executors of his estate between the years 1913 and 1915: Mrs. Norweb herself purchased only 10% of the total, although these purchases did include some of the most noteworthy rarities conserved in the collection today.

Shortly before his death in May 1913, Albert Holden received on approval a large collection of Connecticut coppers. As he was in failing health at the time, and the cartons that held the coppers were not opened. Following his death, the executors of the estate found the collection and purchased it, sight unseen. Unfortunately for posterity, no records of the purchase were preserved, but it can be said that all were from a single vendor and may represent one single collection. Originally, all were housed in collectors' envelopes, only a few of which remain to the present day. These survive pasted into Mrs. Norweb's inventory books, under entries that we know were created circa 1935. Where such envelopes were preserved, we have included verbatim the wording that appears on them. Some of these envelopes appear to be in Dr. Thomas Hall's hand, and therefore, we can conclude that some Hall Collection pieces were in the larger collection found in Albert Holden's house on his death. Later, coppers were stored for decades in 2 x 2 manila envelopes. Such storage has imparted iridescent purple and green toning to many of the coppers to be found below.

The outstanding piece in the collection is the Rarity-8 1787 M 14-WW, one of only two such known. Among the balance of the collection, 15 specimens bear ratings of Rarity-7- to Rarity-7+. The collection presents a rare opportunity for collectors of this complex series to find in one collection nearly three quarters of all the known varieties of the Connecticut copper series.

We call the reverse seated figure, clearly modelled after Britannia, Liberty, as she is plainly symbolic; however, the figure might just as well be called Independence, or even Connecticut!

HALL-BRAND-HOLDEN-NORWEB COIN'S

In the November 1909 issue of *The Numismatist* we can read that Virgil M. Brand had purchased Dr. Thomas Hall's collection intact on September 7th of that year, just a few short months after Hall's death. Included in the purchase were, among others, 356 Connecticut coppers, 159 New Jersey coppers, 671 Washington pieces, 40 Massachusetts silver coins, etc. The presently offered 1787 Connecticut copper, from the Hall Collection, was purchased in a lot of several hundred Connecticut coppers by Albert Fairchild Holden shortly prior to his death in 1913. It can only be presumed that these pieces had been selected from the Hall Collection purchased by Brand and disposed of subsequent to the purchase, either by Brand directly or through an agent. As we noted in our *The Norweb Collection: An American Legacy*, the Hall-Brand-Holden Connecticut coppers lay unopened and uncatalogued following Albert's death in 1913, until 1935 or thereabouts, when they were attributed and graded during an early Norweb "educational seminar."

R. Henry Norweb, Jr. still fondly recalls his "baptism by fire" in the early 1930s, when his mother, Mrs. Emery May Norweb, sat him down with his brother and sister and handed them a parcel of Connecticut coppers and large cents for attribution. Henry was then in his early teens, and he now remembers that his love of coins stemmed from this early experience.

CONNECTICUT COPPERS IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY MUSEUM COLLECTION

Robert M. Martin
Bronx, New York
Connecticut Coppers

Chuck Funk

ANNOTATED BY ROBERT MARTIN

Around the start of the twentieth century the numismatic collection held by the Connecticut State Library's museum entered a period of rapid growth. Acquisitions were obtained both by purchase and by gift. Chief among the latter was the bequest of the Joseph Mitchelson cabinet of United States coins, an extensive collection of the gold and silver coinage of the era. At a later date, but still in the early part of the century, the museum was given the opportunity to buy the Thomas Hall collection of Connecticut coppers, through the agency of Frank H. Shumway. The transaction was consummated on January 21, 1919, and involved 126 coins for a price of \$350.

Over the years additional Connecticut coppers have been acquired by the Library, chiefly by gift.

About ten years ago, I had the opportunity to examine the Library's holdings of Connecticut coppers in some detail, and to catalog them by Henry C. Miller's arrangement. By that time the size of the collection had grown to 284 pieces, representing 148 of the 346 known varieties. The collection therefore lacked 198 varieties. The collection has been essentially stable over the last few years.

The following is a catalog of these 284 pieces, arranged in alpha-numeric order by obverse/reverse. Where duplicates are present, the accession numbers are also shown (and these are sometimes shown even for singles). Lastly, shown within parentheses, are rough approximations of grade, according to Dr. William Sheldon's grading scale of 1 - 70. However, die sinking was an art not always keenly practiced in the 18th century, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish true wear from careless die preparation.

J. C. M. JOSEPH C. MITCHELSON (1913)

HALL-SHUM - DR. THOMAS HALL - FRANK H. SHUMWAY (1919)

1785	1785 cont.	1785 cont.
1-E 9425 (2) HALL-SHUMWAY	3.5-B 6347 (5) J. C. M.	6.4-F.5
6331 (20) J. C. M.	4.1-F.4 5593 (7) ?	6.4-I 9429 (7/4) HALL-SHUMWAY
2-A.1 9448 (10) HALL-SHUMWAY	9438 (10) HALL-SHUM.	9428 (7) HALL-SHUMWAY
5189 (10) J. C. M. 1913	4.2-F.4 9431 (12) HALL-SHUM.	6.4-K
2-A.4	4.2-F.4 9440 (12) HALL-SHUM.	6.5-M 6351 (10) J. C. M.
3.1-A.3	4.2-F.6	7.1-D 9430 (6) HALL-SHUMWAY
3.1-F.3	4.3-A.2 9441 (6) HALL-SHUM.	7.2-D
3.1-L 9432 (8) HALL-SHUMWAY	4.3-D 9442 (7) HALL-SHUM.	8-D
6366 (12) ?	4.4-C 699 (2) ID BY E. BARNESLEY	
3.2-L 9433 (30/12) HALL-SHUM.	6229 (12) J. C. M.	
11543 (holed) ID BY E. BARNESLEY	9443 (30) HALL-SHUMWAY	1786
3.3-F.3 9444 (10/4) HALL-SHUM.	4.4-D	1-A 5192 (5) J. C. M.
3.4-F.1 9437 (5) HALL-SHUM.	5-F.5 9445 (8) HALL-SHUMWAY	9449 (6) HALL-SHUMWAY
3.4-F.2 11196 (1, dmg) ?	6.1-A.1 9446 (8) HALL-SHUMWAY	9450 (12) HALL-SHUMWAY
9434 (5) HALL-SHUMWAY	6.2-F.1 9447 (12) HALL-SHUM.	2.1-A 6350 (3) J. C. M.
9439 (5) HALL-SHUMWAY	6.3-G.1 9426 (4) HALL-SHUM.	9451 (10) HALL-SHUMWAY
6378 (8) J. C. M.	9427 (20/7) HALL-SHUM.	2.1-D.3
9436 (10) HALL-SHUM.	6.3-G.2 5210 (2) ?	2.2-D.2 6370 (5) J. C. M.
5190 (20, flaw) J. C. M.	9435 (8/5) HALL-SHUM.	2.3-T
ON O.B.V.	5191 (7) J. C. M.	2.4-U

3-D.1
3-D.4
4.1-C
4.1-G 5213 (3) J.C.M. 1913
PLANCHET FLOWS
9452 (50) HALL-SHUMWAY
4.2-A
4.2-S
5.1-H.1
5.2-H.1
5.2-I
5.2-L
5.2-O.2
5.3-B.2
5.3-G 6362 (6) J.C.M.
5.3-N 9454 (5) HALL-SHUM.
6333 (10/2) J.C.M.
6380 (15/3) J.C.M.
5.4-G 5207 (15) J.C.M. 1913
9453 (15) VF30 HALL-SHUM
5.4-N
5.4-O.1 6336 (2) J.C.M.
9456 (7) HALL-SHUM.
9457 (8) HALL-SHUM.
9461 (20) HALL-SHUM.
5.5-M 9458 (15) HALL-SHUM.
5.6-M
5.7-H.1 6386 (12/2) J.C.M.
OFF CENTER
5.7-O.2
5.8-F 9419 (3.dmg) HALL-SHUM.
5.8-H.2 6228 (20) J.C.M.
5.8-O.2 9455 (5) HALL-SHUM.
5.9-B.1 6231 (2) J.C.M. FINE
DAMAGE, WORK
9412 (7) HALL-SHUM.
5.9-Q 6352 (2) J.C.M.
9460 (12) HALL-SHUM.
9459 (15) HALL-SHUM.
5.10-L
5.10-P 6361 (10) J.C.M.
5.11-R
5.13-R
5.14-S
6-K 2057 (5) WALTER AYERS, 1928
6230 (10/3) J.C.M.
7-K

1787

1.1-A 9424 (3) HALL-SHUMWAY
9466 (5) HALL-SHUMWAY
9509 (10) HALL-SHUMWAY
9496 (6, dmg) HALL-SHUM
AUSS DAMAGE
9477 (6, dmg) HALL-SHUM
MISSO DAMAGE
NB - , these latter 2 pcs
AUSS & One60 but for dmg.

1.1-VV
1.2-C 9423 (50) HALL-SHUMWAY
WEAK
1.2-mm
1.3-L
1.4-WW
2-B 9468 (dbl strk, 4) HALL-SHUMWAY
9418 (15) HALL-SHUMWAY
3-G.1
4-L 6349 (2) J.C.M.
9464 (prf obv 15) HALL-SHUM.
9481 (obv brk 20)
9467 (hor bust 25) HALL-SHUM
6381 (25) J.C.M.
5-P
6.1-M 6332 (5) ?
9507 (10) HALL-SHUM.
9487 (12) ?
9502 (20) HALL-SHUM.
5195 (20) J.C.M. 1913
5672 (30) ?
6.2-M
7-I 9474 (10) HALL-SHUMWAY
8-N
8-O 9421 (12) HALL-SHUMWAY
8-A.1
9-D 702 (2/7) ?
9-E
9-R
10-E 6344 (holed & ctrmkd) J.C.M.
11.1-E 6389 (3) ?
6338 (8) J.C.M.
11.2-K
11.3-K
12-Q
13-D 2200 (12) ?
14-H 11544 (8, hole) ID BY ED
BARNESLEY 5/75
5197 (12) J.C.M. 1913
9489 (50) HALL-SHUMWAY
15-F 3886 (8) ?
9495 (12) HALL-SHUM.
9499 (12) HALL-SHUM.
9501 (20) HALL-SHUM.
6327 (50) J.C.M.
BROKEN RAIL
15-R
15-S
16.1-M 3958 (8) ? WORN DATE
16.2-NN.1
16.3-I.2 694 (10) ?
16.4-N
16.5-N
16.5-P
16.6-NN.2
17-G.3 9462 (8) HALL-SHUM.
9416 (10) HALL-SHUM.
9504 (15) HALL-SHUM.

18-G.1 696 (4) ? -
5196 (7) J.C.M. 1913
9463 (7) HALL-SHUM.
19-G.4 5205 (10) J.C.M. 1913
20-A.2 701 (4) ? DATE ILLEGIBLE
21-DD 5193 (8) J.C.M. 1913
5203 (8) J.C.M. 1913
22-G.2
24-G.3
24-G.5 10869 (10) ? -
24-FF
25-B 9469 (30/4) HALL-SHUM.
25-M
26-A.1
26-KK.1 6356 (12/5) J.C.M.
9491 (20/6) HALL-SHUM.
26-AA 9425 (10) HALL-SHUM.
3957 (12/4) ? - DATE WORK
27-A.1
28-M
28-N 11545 (3) ID ED BARNESLEY
5/75
28-O
29.1-A.2 6374 (3) J.C.M.
29.1-N
29.1-P
29.2-N 5211 (3) J.C.M. 1913
ID E. BARNESLEY 5/75
29.2-O
30-X.1
30-HH.1 5194 (12) J.C.M. 1913
PLANCHET FLOWS
9497 (15) HALL-SHUM.
9490 (20) HALL-SHUM.
31.1-R.4
31.1-GG.1 6367 (3) J.C.M.
6376 (5) J.C.M.
9480 (10) HALL-SHUM.
31.2-R.3 698 (7) ? - ILLEGIBLE DATE
9494 (20) HALL-SHUM
9503 (20) HALL-SHUM
9500 (25) HALL-SHUM
32.1-X.3 6368 (2) J.C.M.
5202 (15) J.C.M. 1913
32.2-X.1
32.2-X.2 9493 (15) HALL-SHUM.
32.2-X.4 6232 (12) J.C.M.
32.3-X.4
32.4-F
32.4-X.5 11198 (6) ? -
32.4-Z.3
32.4-Z.20
32.5-AA 3885 (4) ? -
32.6-X.6
32.7-X.1
32.8-AA
32.9-X.7
33.1-Z.13 6240 (4) J.C.M.

33.1-Z.19 9479 (5) HALL-SHUM.
 33.2-Z.5 5209 (7) J.C.M.
 5215 (12/4) J.C.M.
 33.2-Z.12 6328 (5) J.C.M.
 6330 (6) J.C.M.
 6395 (6) J.C.M.
 33.2-Z.17
 33.2-Z.21 6337 (7) J.C.M.
 33.2-Z.22
 33.3-W.1 6390 (7) J.C.M.
 33.4-Z.2
 33.4-Q
 33.5-T.2 9422 (8, dbl strk) HALL-SHUM.
 6346 (8) J.C.M.
 33.6-KK 6388 (15) J.C.M.
 33.7-Z.9
 33.7-Z.10
 33.7-R.2 6385 (4) J.C.M.
 5212 (5) J.C.M. 1913
 6396 (8) J.C.M.
 6382 (10) J.C.M.
 10037 (15) PUR. LAURA
 CONE AUG/1935
 33.7-R.4
 33.8-Z.13
 33.8-Z.19
 33.9-S.2 9485 (35) HALL-SHUM.
 33.10-W.6
 33.10-Z.7 6373 (15) J.C.M.
 33.10-Z.8
 33.11-Z.18 6387 (3) J.C.M.
 6365 (6) J.C.M.
 6363 (7) J.C.M.
 6384 (8) J.C.M.
 9483 (10) HALL-SHUM.
 33.11-GG.1 11546 (2) ID 5/75
 BY E. BARNSEY
 33.12-W.3
 33.12-Z.16
 33.12-Z.21
 33.12-Z.24
 33.13-Z.1
 33.13-Z.6 10036 (7) PUR. LAURA
 CONE 2/32
 33.13-Z.7 9482 (25) HALL-SHUM.
 33.13-Q
 33.13-FF.1
 33.13-HH.2
 33.14-Z.2
 33.14-Z.14 6364 (10) J.C.M.
 11197 (12) ? -
 33.15-R.1 2160 (8) E.O. BUTTLES
 6393 (8) J.C.M.
 9476 (15) HALL-SHUM.
 33.16-T.2
 33.16-Z.15

33.16-L.2
 33.17-R.1 691 (3) ? -
 9498 (30/7) HALL-SHUM.
 33.17-R.5
 33.17-GG.2 6341 (6) J.C.M.
 9486 (12) HALL-SHUM.
 33.18-Z.24
 33.19-blank rev. 6383 (4/0) J.C.M.
 33.19-Z.1 5199 (5) J.C.M. 1913
 693 (6) ? -
 33.19-Z.2
 33.19-Z.4
 33.19-Q
 33.20-Z.9
 33.20-Z.11
 33.21-Z.13
 33.21-K.4
 33.21-EE
 33.22-II
 33.23-Z.4 9471 (8) HALL-SHUM.
 6343 (12) J.C.M.
 33.23-HH.2
 33.24-Z.10
 33.25-W.3
 33.25-Z.10
 33.25-Z.24
 33.26-W.3
 33.26-W.5
 33.27-Z.16
 33.27-R.4 5730 (2) ID. E.R.B.
 5/75
 33.28-Z.11
 33.28-Z.16
 33.28-Z.20
 33.29-Z.7 5186 (7) ? -
 33.29-Z.25
 33.29-GG.1 5291 (15) J.C.M. 1913
 33.30-EE
 33.30-SS 6359 (7) J.C.M.
 6355 (10) J.C.M.
 33.31-GG.2 6394 (6) J.C.M.
 OFF CENTER
 33.32-Z.13
 33.33-Z.3
 33.33-Z.11 113 (10) JUDGE ATWOOD
 33.34-W.2 114 (8) JUDGE ATWOOD
 33.34-Z.3
 33.34-Z.11
 33.35-Z.1
 33.35-Z.9
 33.36-T.1 6392 (6/3) J.C.M.
 6339 (6) J.C.M.
 33.36-T.2 11547 (1) ID ERB 5/75
 NUCED, DEAT
 697 (10) ED. BARNSEY
 5/75
 33.36-T.3

33.36-SS
 33.37-Z.9
 33.37-Z.11
 33.38-Z.1
 33.38-Z.6
 33.38-Z.18
 33.38-Z.23
 33.38-GG.1
 33.39-Z.13
 33.39-Z.20 6375 (5) J.C.M.
 33.39-S.1 6378 (12) J.C.M.
 OFF CTR.
 33.40-Z.1
 33.40-Z.2
 33.41-Z.11
 33.42-Z.2
 33.43-Q 692 (4) ? -
 33.43-HH.2
 33.44-W.3
 33.45-W.2 5671 (10) ? -
 33.46-Z.21
 33.47-II
 33.48-Z.25
 34-K.3
 34-FF.1 11410 (3) ? -
 9484 (10) HALL-SHUM.
 36-K.3
 36-L.1
 36-FF.2 11548 (2) ID ERB. 5/75
 37.1-CC.1 6242 (3) J.C.M.
 37.2-K.5 9420 (5) HALL-SHUM.
 37.3-I 9506 (2/10) HALL-SHUM.
 6354 (10) J.C.M.
 37.4-K.1 5198 (4) J.C.M. 1913
 37.5-E 2233 (3) ? -
 9505 (6) HALL-SHUM.
 9472 (30) HALL-SHUM.
 37.6-B
 37.6-K.4
 37.7-H.2
 37.8-K.2
 37.8-HH
 37.8-LL
 37.9-E
 37.10-RR
 37.11-FF.2 6345 (4) J.C.M.
 9478 (15) HALL-SHUM.
 37.12-LL
 37.12-TT
 37.13-HH 10066 (2) REV. BLANCHFIELD
 4/13/15
 54 27-5367 (6) ? -
 37.14-CC.2
 37.15-H.1
 38-L.2 5200 (12) J.C.M. 1913

38-GG 6329 (10) ? -	4.1-K 9523 (6) HALL-SHUM	16.7-P
9465 (20) HALL-SHUM.	6371 (8) J.C.M.	17-O
39.1-H.1 6369 (4) J.C.M.	9517 (12) HALL-SHUM	17-Q
6233 (25) J.C.M.	O/S NOVA	
39.1-FF.2	9518 (20) HALL-SHUM	100-I
39.2-E 9415 (2) HALL-SHUM.	4.2-R 9532 (25/2) HALL-SHUM	101-D
40-N	O/S NOVA	
40-KK.1	5-B.2 9535 (8) HALL-SHUM O/S NOVA	125-I
41-II	9512 (10) HALL-SHUM	128-I
42-O	O/S NOVA	
42-KK.2 11549 (3) ^{ED. ED. BARNESLEY} 5775	9534 (10) HALL-SHUM	129-I
9508 (8) HALL-SHUM		
6372 (15) J.C.M.	6-H	
43.1-Y 6342 (6) J.C.M.	7-E	
9488 (12) HALL-SHUM.	7-F.2 2073 (1/7) ? -	
5204 (25) J.C.M.	7-K	
43.2-X.4	8-K	
44-W.4	9-E 9531 (3) HALL-SHUMWAY	
44-W.5	6235 (7) J.C.M.	
44-Z.10 9473 (10) HALL-SHUM.	9529 (12) HALL-SHUMWAY	
9470 (20) HALL-SHUM.	10-C 6249 (6) J.C.M.	
45-CC	11-G 6248 (5) J.C.M. OFF. CTR.	
46-BB 6360 (4) J.C.M.	6246 (15) J.C.M. OFF. CTR.	
9492 (6) HALL-SHUM.	6250 (20) J.C.M.	
6353 (MS 18?) J.C.M.	9515 (20) HALL-SHUMWAY	
47-A.3 6335 (25) J.C.M.	9516 (20) HALL-SHUMWAY	
48-G.5	9510 (25) HALL-SHUMWAY	
48-K.3	9514 (25) HALL-SHUMWAY	
49-Z.1	12.1-E 9414 (10) HALL-SHUMWAY	
50-F 11270 (3) ? -	9521 (25) HALL-SHUMWAY	
52-G.1	12.1-F.1 5206 (3) J.C.M.	
52-G.2	9520 (30) HALL-SHUMWAY	
53-FF 9413 (6) HALL-SHUM.	12.2-C 6238 (5) J.C.M. O/S NOVA	
56-XX	5208 (20) J.C.M.	
101-G.2	12.2-E	
	13-A.1 5721 (6) C.B. YERRINGTON	
	9511 (6) HALL-SHUMWAY	
	9524 (8, dbl strk) HALL-SHUMWAY	
	14.1-L.2 9417 (20, rev brk) HALL-SHUMWAY	
	14.1-S	
	14.2-E.2	
	15.1-L.1 5214 (3) J.C.M.	
	15.2-P 6244 (18) J.C.M. OBU-CLASSIFIED	
	16.1-D 6247 (6/3) J.C.M.	
	95189 (10) HALL-SHUMWAY	
	16.1-H 6239 (5) J.C.M.	Further information about the
	6243 (20) J.C.M.	Museum's numismatic holdings
	16.2-O	may be obtained by addressing:
	16.3-N 9528 (12) HALL-SHUM	
	6241 (15) J.C.M.	David White, Director
	9513 (20) HALL-SHUM	Museum of Connecticut History
	O/S NOVA	Connecticut State Library
	6245 (25) J.C.M.	231 Capitol Avenue
	9533 (40) HALL-SHUM	Hartford, CT 06106
	O/S NOVA	(203) 566-3056
	16.4-A.2	
	16.4-L.2 6237 (2) J.C.M.	
	16.5-H	
	16.6-H 9526 (25) HALL-SHUMWAY	

1788

1-I
2-D 5592 (4) ? -
6251 (5) J.C.M.
6252 (10) J.C.M. LATE STATE
5185 (20) ? -
9525 (20) HALL-SHUM
9530 (20) HALL-SHUM
6236 (45) J.C.M.
3.1-B.1
3.2-B.2 9527 (6) ? -
4.1-B.1 9522 (3) HALL-SHUM.
6253 (10) J.C.M.
6234 (6/20) J.C.M.
4.1-B.2

ADDITIONAL NOTES & OBSERVATIONS ON THE CONNECTICUT
COPPERS IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY COLLECTION.
BREAKDOWN OF CONNECTICUTS AS FOLLOWS.

43 SPECIMENS DATED 1785 → 21 DIFFERENT VARIETIES
31 SPECIMENS DATED 1786 → 18 DIFFERENT VARIETIES
167 SPECIMENS DATED 1787 → 88 DIFFERENT VARIETIES
53 SPECIMENS DATED 1788 → 21 DIFFERENT VARIETIES
294 TOTAL SPECIMENS — → 148 DIFFERENT VARIETIES

JOSEPH C. MITCHELSON BEQUEST (1911)

13 SPECIMENS DATED 1785
15 SPECIMENS DATED 1786
66 SPECIMENS DATED 1787
22 SPECIMENS DATED 1788
116 TOTAL SPECIMENS (39.5%)

DR. THOMAS HALL - FRANK H. SHUMWAY PURCHASE (1919)

23 SPECIMENS DATED 1785
15 SPECIMENS DATED 1786
57 SPECIMENS DATED 1787
27 SPECIMENS DATED 1788
122 TOTAL SPECIMENS (41.5%)

VARIOUS DONORS, PURCHASES & UNKNOWN SOURCES

7 SPECIMENS DATED 1785
1 SPECIMEN DATED 1786
44 SPECIMENS DATED 1787
4 SPECIMENS DATED 1788
56 TOTAL SPECIMENS (19%)

ANA museum receives Ulbrich Colonial gift

The Richard J. Ulbrich collection of Connecticut Colonial cents is the newest donation to the American Numismatic Association. Consisting of 84 pieces, dated 1785 through 1788, the collection has been assembled by ANA member Ulbrich by die varieties.

ANA officials say the collec-

tion is carefully cataloged according to *The State Coinage of Connecticut* by Henry C. Miller. Some of the varieties are the "ET LIB INDE," "ET LIR," "CONNFC," "FNDE," "CONNECT," "AUCTOPI," "AUCTORI," "AUCTOBI," "ET IIB," and examples of Miller 37.5-e with broken and unbroken obverse dies. There

is also a Miller 37.3-i that was struck off center.

There are 12 pieces dated 1785, eight dated 1786, 57 dated 1787, and seven dated 1788 in the collection. The total of 84 Connecticut cents increases the ANA holdings of Colonial coins significantly and its Connecticut holdings from seven to 91 pieces.

Connecticut State Issues

Official Coinage

*Robert M. Martin
Bronx, New York
Connecticut Coppers*

- 1785 Copper G 7.45g 180° Miller 2-A.1 (R3) 7905.4.11
- Copper Abt. F 9.67g 180° Miller 3.4-F.2 (R3) 7905.4.9
- Copper VG 9.51g 180° Miller 4.3-A.2 (R3) 7712.16.A
- Copper G 8.30g 180° Miller 4.3-A.2 (R3) 7905.4.6
- Copper VG 8.65g 180° Miller 4.3-D (R4) 7905.4.4
- Copper VG 8.87g 180° Miller 5-2-F.5 (R4) 7905.4.3
- Copper VG 8.24g 180° Miller 6.3-G.2 (R4) 7905.4.1
- Copper F (damaged) 8.16g 180° Miller 6.3-G.2 (R4) 7905.4.2
- 1786 Copper VG 8.55g 135° Miller 1-A (R4) 7905.4.20
- Copper VG 9.40g 180° Miller 5.2-I (R3) 7905.4.18
- Copper VF (pitted) 7.50g 180° Miller 5.5-M (R3) 7905.4.17
- Copper G 8.21g 180° Miller 5.7-H.1 (R4) 1987.18.295
- Copper VG 9.62g 180° Miller 5.8-F (R5) 7905.4.15
- Copper VF (weak strike) 8.95g 180° Miller 5.8-F (R5) 7905.4.14
- Copper VG 9.23g 180° Miller 5.10-P (R5) 7905.4.13

(CONT'D. NEXT PAGE)

ANA MUSEUM CONNECTICUTS

- 1787 Copper AG 8.93g 360° Miller 2-B (R3) 7905.4.60
 -- Copper F 7.01g 180° Miller 4-L (R3) 1987.18.296 Robert M Martin
 -- Copper VG 7.50g 180° Miller 6.1-M (R1) 7712.13.D Bronx, New York
 -- Copper G 6.11g 180° Miller 11.2-K (R3) 1987.18.299 Connecticut Copper
 -- Copper VG (clipped) 8.67g 180° Miller 11.2-K (R3) 7905.4.23
 -- Copper G 7.24g 180° Miller 15-F (R3) 7904.4.56
 -- Copper G 8.75g 180° Miller 16.1-M (R3) 7905.4.54
 -- Copper VG 8.97g 180° Miller 17-g.3 (R3) 7905.4.51
 -- Copper G 9.08g 180° Miller 18-g.1 (R3) 7905.4.53
 -- Copper VG 9.41g 180° Miller 19-g.1 (R2) 7905.4.50
 -- Copper G 9.65g 180° Miller 31.1-r.4 (R1) 8101.6.3
 -- Copper VG (corroded) 9.62g 180° Miller 31.1-gg.1 (R3) 7905.4.49
 -- Copper VG (corroded) 8.52g 180° Miller 31.1-gg.1 (R3) 8101.6.2
 -- Copper VG 9.22g 180° Miller 31.2-r.3 (C) 7711.15.A
 -- Copper F (scratched) 8.07g 180° Miller 32.1-X.3 (R2) 7905.4.48
 -- Copper Abt. F 8.30g 180° Miller 32.2-X.1 (C) 7905.4.47
 -- Copper Abt. F (clipped) 8.36g 180° Miller 32.2-X.2 (R1) 7905.4.45
 -- Copper VG 9.70g 180° Miller 32.3-X.4 (C) 7905.4.44
 -- Copper G 9.52g 180° Miller 32.4-X.5 (R4) 1981.195.5458
 -- Copper G 7.58g 180° Miller 32.5-aa (R3) 7905.4.42
 -- Copper F 8.74g 180° Miller 33-Z 7902.8.650
 -- Copper F 7.46g 180° Miller 33.2-Z.5 (C) 7905.4.41
 -- Copper F (pitted) 9.03g 180° Miller 33.3-W (R3) 7905.4.40
 -- Copper VG 9.47g 180° Miller 33.5-T.2 (R3) 7905.4.38
 -- Copper G 7.34g 180° Miller 33.6-KK (R1) 7905.4.37
 -- Copper G 8.28g 180° Miller 33.12-Z.16 (R3) 7905.4.35
 -- Copper F 8.71g 180° Miller 33.14-Z.14 (R3) 7905.4.36
 -- Copper VG 8.55g 180° Miller 33.15-r.1 (R1) 697.12
 -- Copper VG 7.26g 180° Miller 33.15-r.1 (R1) 7905.4.21
 -- Copper VG (10% off-center) 7.26g 180° Miller 33.15-r.1 (R1) 7905.4.21
 -- Copper F (pitted) 8.02g 180° Miller 33.16-Z.15 (R1) 7905.4.34
 -- Copper VG 9.42g 180° Miller 33.17-r.1 (R3) 7905.4.32
 -- Copper VG 8.06g 180° Miller 33.17-r.1 (R3) 7905.4.33

(CONT'D - OVER)

ANA MUSEUM CONNECTICUTS

- Copper G 8.10g 180° Miller 33.19-z.1 (C) 7905.4.31
- Copper G 8.46g 180° Miller 33.23-z.4 (R2) 7905.4.28
- Copper G 8.81g 180° Miller 33.34-s.1 (C) 7905.4.26
- Copper G (pitted) 9.60g 180° Miller 33.36-T.1 (R3) 7905.4.30
- Copper G 6.81g 180° Miller 33.38-z.1 (R3) 7905.4.29
- Copper VG 8.40g 180° Miller 33.39-s.1 (C) 7905.4.27
- Copper VG 8.25g 180° Miller 33.43-hh.2 (R4) 697.13
- Copper F 8.37g 360° Miller 33.43-hh.2 (R4) 7905.4.76
- Copper G 9.19g 180° Miller 34-ff.1 (R3) 7905.4.77
- Copper VG 9.73g 180° Miller 37.1-cc.1 (R2) 7905.4.74
- Copper VG 7.94g 180° Miller 37.2-K.5 (R3) 1986.132
- Copper VG 9.39g 180° Miller 37.3-i (R2) 7905.4.75
- Copper G 6.56g 180° Miller 37.5-e (R2) 7905.4.72
- Copper VG 8.40g 180° Miller 37.5-e (R2) 7905.4.71
- Copper VG (scratched) 9.99g 225° Miller 37.6-K.4 (R4) 7905.4.69
- Copper VG 8.75g 180° Miller 37.6-K.4 (R4) 7905.4.68
- Copper G 8.83g 180° Miller 37.8-LL (R3) 1987.18.300
- Copper VG 8.52g 180° Miller 37.9-e (R3) 7905.4.65
- Copper F 8.68g 180° Miller 38-1.2 (R3) 7905.4.63
- Copper G 6.63g 180° Miller 39.1-ff.2 (R5) 7905.4.64
- Copper VG 9.55g 180° Miller 42-kk.2 (R2) 7905.4.62
- Copper VG 8.03g 180° Miller 43-Y (C) 697.11
- Copper VG 9.55g 180° Miller 46-BB (R4) 7905.4.61
- 1788 Copper G 6.74g 180° Miller 9-E (R4) 7905.4.84
- Copper G (struck over Nova Constellatio token) 7.28g 135° Miller 12.2-C (R3) 7905.4.83
- Copper AG 7.81g 360° Miller 14.2-A.2 (R4) 7905.4.82
- Copper VG (defective planchet) 7.19g 180° Miller 16.1-H (R2) 7905.4.81
- Copper F 7.70g 180° Miller 16.3-N (R2) 7905.4.79

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63105

Appraisal of coin collection for Eric P. Newman:

Connecticut coppers

1785 Miller 3.1-A.3, Very Fine. <u>VF 20</u>	200.
1785 M.3.1-A.3,	
1785 M.3.1-L, Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated.	2000.
1785 M.3.2-L, Fine to Very Fine.	250.
1785 M.3.3-F.3, Very Fine. <u>VF 25</u>	350.
1785 M.3.4-F.2, Extremely Fine.	1000.
1785 M.3.5-B, Very Fine, dark.	200.
1785 M.4.1-F.4, Fine to Very Fine.	350.
1785 M.4.2-F.6, Very Fine, damaged. <u>VF 20 EX. HALL</u>	5000.
1785 M.4.3-A.2, Extremely Fine.	1000.
1785 M.4.3-D, Very Good to Fine.	125.
1785 M.4.4-C, Choice About Uncirculated. <u>EX. COL. GREEN</u>	2000.
1785 M.5.1-F.5, Fine.	150.
1785 M.6.2-F.1, Extremely Fine. <u>NICE XF 40</u>	1000.
1785 M.6.3-G.2, Very Fine to Extremely Fine. <u>NICE VF/XF EX. COL. GREEN</u>	1250.
1785 M.6.4-I, Very Good to Fine.	200.
1785 M.6.5-M, Very Fine. <u>VF 20</u>	500.
1785 M.7.1-D, Very Good to Fine, dark.	650.
1785 M.8-D, Extremely Fine. <u>EX. HALL</u>	3500.
1786 M.1-A, Very Fine. <u>NICE VF 20</u>	1000.
1786 M.2.1-A, Extremely Fine, dark. <u>XF 40</u>	750.
1786 M.2.2-D.2, Very Fine+. <u>TAN. EX. HALL</u>	6500.
1786 M.2.3-T, Fine. <u>152.4 GRAINS EX. NEWCOMER - COL. GREEN</u>	10,000.
1786 M.2.4-U, Fine. <u>EX. W.E. WOODWARD SALE # 11 MAY 20, 1865 LOT # 2605</u>	10,000.
1786 M.3-D.1, Very Fine. <u>DARK. EX. HALL</u>	1250.
1786 M.4.1-G, Very Fine+. <u>DARK</u>	400.
1786 M.5.2-I, Fine.	100.
1786 M.5.3-G, Extremely Fine. <u>XF 40 EX. HALL</u>	5000.
1786 M.5.3-N, Choice Very Fine+, early reverse. <u>EX. HALL</u>	1000.
1786 M.5.4-G, Uncirculated. <u>RB EX. COL. GREEN</u>	3500.
1786 M.5.4-O.1, Very Fine.	350.
1786 M.5.5-M, About Uncirculated. <u>BROWN AU</u>	1750.
1786 M.5.6-M, About Uncirculated, weak strike. <u>EX. FRENCH 10/61</u>	2000.
1786 M.5.7-H.1, Very Good.	100.
1786 M.5.8-F, Fine.	300.
1786 M.5.8-H.2, Fine to Very Fine. <u>FINE+</u>	500.
1786 M.5.9-B.1, Very Fine, defective.	450.
1786 M.5.9-Q, Extremely Fine, weak strike.	850.
1786 M.5.11-R, Fine, dark.	450.
1786 M.6-K, Very Fine, flat strike. <u>EX. HALL</u>	750.
1786 M.7-K, Extremely Fine+. <u>EX. HALL</u>	5000.
1787 M.1.1-A, Very Fine.	250.
1787 M.1.1-VV, Fine, dark. <u>UGLY. GIFT OF TRAILMAN 1965</u>	2500.
1787 M.1.2-C, Very Fine, dark, early die states. <u>EX. HALL</u>	750.

1787 M.1.3-L, Very Fine, dark. <u>EX HALL# 1781 (NO INK#)</u>	3500.
1787 M.1.4-WW, Fine. <u>EX. HALL</u>	7500.
1787 M.2-B, Fine.	100.
1787 M.3-G, Very Fine, striae. <u>TAN VF REV. STRIAE. EX. HALL</u>	1500.
1787 M.4-L, Extremely Fine.	500.
1787 M.6.1-M, Uncirculated. <u>EX. COL. GREEN</u>	5000.
1787 M.6.2-M, Very Fine.	750.
1787 M.7-I, Extremely Fine+. <u>TAN. EX. HALL</u>	7500.
1787 M.8-O, Very Fine. <u>VF 30 HALL</u>	750.
1787 M.9-D, Very Fine, flat strike. <u>VF 20</u>	500.
1787 M.9-E, Fine+, flat strike. <u>EX. HALL</u>	500.
1787 M.9-R, Fine, rim damage.	500.
1787 M.10-E, Very Good.	75.
1787 M.11.1-E, Very Fine, cleaned.	200.
1787 M.11.2-K, Very Fine, stains. <u>VF 30. EX. HALL</u>	600.
1787 M.12-Q, Very Fine, dark. <u>EX. HALL</u>	600.
1787 M.13-D, Uncirculated, overstruck on 1785 Nova Constellatio, C.4-D. <u>AU PART RED</u>	7500.
1787 M.13-D, Very Fine, dark.	400.
1787 M.14-H, About Uncirculated. <u>EX HALL</u>	2000.
1787 M.15-F, About Uncirculated. <u>EX. COL. GREEN</u>	3000.
1787 M.15-R, Very Fine, dark. <u>VF 30 EX. HALL</u>	2500.
1787 M.15-S, Fine.	750.
1787 M.16.1-M, Very Good.	100.
1787 M.16.2-NN.1, Extremely Fine, defects.	1000.
1787 M.16.5-N, Very Good.	75.
1787 M.16.6-NN.2, Good, black.	100.
1787 M.17-g.3, Extremely Fine. <u>EX HALL</u>	1000.
1787 M.18-g.1, Fine+, flat strike.	200.
1787 M.19-g.4, Very Fine+. <u>SHARP VF 35</u>	750.
1787 M.20-a.2, Good.	75.
1787 M.21-DD, Very Fine, flat strike. <u>VF 20</u>	500.
1787 M.24-g.3, Extremely Fine+. <u>XF 45+, NO HEAD REV.</u>	1250.
1787 M.24-g.5, Good.	100.
1787 M.25-b, Very Good.	65.
1787 M.26-AA, Fine. <u>SMOOTH</u>	375.
1787 M.28-m, Good, clip.	50.
1787 M.29.1-p, Good.	125.
1787 M.29.2-o, Very Good to Fine. <u>SMOOTH TAN</u>	500.
1787 M.30-hh.1, Very Fine.	400.
1787 M.30-X.1, Very Good, bent.	50.
1787 M.31.1-gg.1, Very Good.	100.
1787 M.31.1-r.4, Fine.	125.
1787 M.31.2-r.3, About Uncirculated. <u>TAN</u>	2000.
1787 M.31.2-r.3, Extremely Fine, double struck. <u>XF 45</u>	1000.
1787 M.32.1-X.3, Very Fine, bent.	200.
1787 M.32.2-X.1, Very Fine.	200.
1787 M.32.2-X.2, Fine.	100.
1787 M.32.3-X.4, Fine+.	125.
1787 M.32.5-aa, Fine to Very Fine. <u>EX. HALL</u>	500.
1787 M.33.1-Z.13, Fine.	75.
1787 M.33.2-Z.5, Very Fine. <u>VF 20</u>	200.
1787 M.33.2-Z.12, Choice Fine.	200.
1787 M.33.3-W.1, Very Fine. <u>VF 30</u>	350.
1787 M.33.4-q, Very Good.	200.

1787 M.33.6-KK, Uncirculated. <u>TRACE OF RED</u>	3000.
1787 M.33.7-r.2, Very Fine. <u>VF 30</u>	300.
1787 M.33.8-Z.13, Good.	30.
1787 M.33.10-Z.8, Fine, scaly.	50.
1787 M.33.11-Z.18, Very Fine, late obverse die state. <u>VF 20</u>	500.
1787 M.33.12-Z.16, Very Good/Good.	50.
1787 M.33.14-Z.14, Very Fine, grainy.	400.
1787 M.33.15-r.1, Very Fine. <u>VF 20</u>	200.
1787 M.33.16-Z.15, Very Fine. <u>VF 20</u>	200.
1787 M.33.17-gg.2, Very Fine. <u>VF 20</u>	150.
1787 M.33.17-r.1, Very Fine. <u>VF 25</u>	200.
1787 M.33.19-Z.1, Very Good to Fine.	75.
1787 M.33.19-Z.2, Very Fine. <u>VF 30/25</u>	200.
1787 M.33.23-Z.4, Very Fine, porous.	100.
1787 M.33.28-Z.16, Very Fine, verdegriis.	125.
1787 M.33.32-Z.13, Fine+. <u>EX. HALL</u>	125.
1787 M.33.34-Z.11,	
1787 M.33.36-T.2, Very Fine, dark. <u>VF 20</u>	100.
1787 M.33.37-Z.9, Very Good to Fine.	75.
1787 M.33.38-gg.1, Fine. <u>UGLY</u>	200.
1787 M.33.39-s.1, Uncirculated.	2500.
1787 M.33.40-Z.1, Very Fine, porous, early obverse die state. <u>NO BISECTING CRACK.</u>	750.
1787 M.34-ff.1, Good to Very Good.	35.
1787 M.36-l.1, Very Good+. <u>SMOOTH</u>	50.
1787 M.37.1-cc.1, Very Fine. <u>NICE VF 25</u>	350.
1787 M.37.3-i, Extremely Fine, flat strike.	750.
1787 M.37.4-k.1, Very Fine, dark. <u>VF 20</u>	125.
1787 M.37.5-e, Very Fine.	200.
1787 M.37.8-HH, Very Fine, dark.	500.
1787 M.37.8-k.2, Very Fine.	250.
1787 M.37.11-ff.2, Very Fine.	250.
1787 M.37.13-HH, Extremely Fine, flat strike. <u>XF 40</u>	1250.
1787 M.38-GG, Very Fine, flat strike. <u>VF 20 EX. HALL</u>	175.
1787 M.38-l.2, Fine+.	100.
1787 M.39.1-ff.2, Very Fine. <u>NICE VF 30. EX. HALL</u>	1000.
1787 M.39.1-h.1, Fine+, grainy.	200.
1787 M.39.2-ee, Very Fine, weak strike.	200.
1787 M.41-ii, Fine+, grainy, double struck.	500.
1787 M.41-ii, Very Fine. <u>NICE VF EX. HALL</u>	500.
1787 M.42-kk.2, Very Good to Fine.	75.
1787 M.43-Y, Uncirculated, dark, clipped.	2000.
1787 M.44-W.4, Fine.	100.
1787 M.45-CC, Good to Very Good. <u>UGLY</u>	75.
1787 M.46-BB, Very Good/Good.	75.
1787 M.47-a.3, Extremely Fine. <u>NICE XF 40</u>	1500.
1787 M.48-g.5, Good/About Good.	50.
1787 M.52-G.1, Fine to Very Fine.	1250.
1787 M.53-FF, Fine to Very Fine.	200.
1788 M.1-I, Very Fine, no date. <u>SMOOTH TAN VF 20</u>	3500.
1788 M.2-D, About Uncirculated. <u>EX. COL. GREEN</u>	1000.
1788 M.2-D, Extremely Fine+. <u>XF 45+</u>	650.
1788 M.2-D, Very Fine.	150.
1788 M.2-D, Very Fine, weak strike.	125.
1788 M.3.1-B.1, Fine. <u>UGLY</u>	200.

1788 M.3.2-B.2, Extremely Fine, rim ^{→ RIM FLATTENED} damage, overstruck on 1785 Nova Constellatio, C.5-E.	2000.
1788 M.4.1-B.1, Fine to Very Fine, overstruck on Nova Constellatio, C.4-D. <u>UGLY SCRATCHES</u>	450.
1788 M.4.1-K, Very Fine, dark, off center. <u>VF30</u>	350.
1788 M.5-B.2, Choice About Uncirculated, overstruck on 1785 Nova Constellatio, C.4-D. <u>HALL</u>	7500.
1788 M.5-B.2, Very Fine, porous, bent. #2020	200.
1788 M.7-E, Very Fine, dark, grainy.	250.
1788 M.9-E, Fine+.	250.
1788 M.10-C, Fine, dark.	200.
1788 M.11-G, Very Fine+. <u>NICE</u>	500.
1788 M.12.1-E, About Uncirculated, weak strike. <u>AU 50</u>	1500.
1788 M.12.1-F.1, Very Fine+.	400.
1788 M.12.2-C, Very Good, overstruck on 1785 Nova Constellatio. <u>4-D ?</u>	250.
1788 M.12.2-E, Extremely Fine, weak strike. <u>XF40</u>	1250.
1788 M.13-A.1, Very Fine, dark, weak strike. <u>VF20</u>	200.
1788 M.14.1-L.2, Very Fine. <u>NICE VF30</u>	750.
1788 M.15.1-L.1, Very Fine, grainy. <u>VF30</u>	250.
1788 M.16.1-D, About Uncirculated.	1250.
1788 M.16.1-D, Very Fine, grainy, late reverse die state.	150.
1788 M.16.1-H, Very Fine, cleaned.	200.
1788 M.16.2-O, Very Fine, double struck. <u>VF20</u>	1000.
1788 M.16.2-O, Fine, black.	300.
1788 M.16.3-N, Uncirculated. <u>BROWN UNC.</u>	2000.
1788 M.16.4-L.2, Choice Uncirculated, double struck with reverse brockage. <u>W/RED</u>	10,000.
1788 M.16.4-L.2, Extremely Fine, black. <u>XF40</u>	600.
1788 M.16.5-H, Very Good.	50.
1788 M.17-Q, Very Fine. <u>EX. HALL</u>	1000.

Total, Connecticut coppers.	193,105.

Higley coppers

1737 Breen 238, Choice Extremely Fine.	35,000.
1737 B.238, Fine, granular.	9000.
1737 B.240, Very Good to Fine, scratches.	12,500.
1737 B.241, Fine, scratches.	10,000.
(undated) B.242, Fine+.	12,500.
1739 B.244, About Good.	6000.

Total, Higley coppers	85,000.

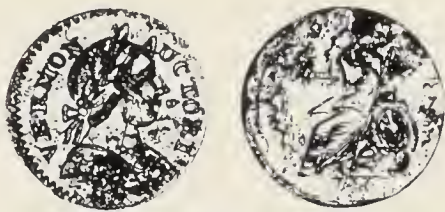
BY **Q. DAVID BOWERS** 1997*Numismatist*). These Machin-made halfpence will be further discussed below.

The Stepney Depot Hoard

Hidden: 1788 or later

Found: 1950

Treasure: 18th-century copper coins



A detailed report of this find was given by Walter H. Breen in 1952, based upon his examination of it in 1951.¹

Some excavations during 1950 on a pre-Revolutionary War estate in Stepney [Depot], Fairfield County, Connecticut, brought to light an old iron kettle apparently filled with earth. The kettle was of eighteenth-century vintage, was undamaged and probably had lain undisturbed since its burial next to one of the posts in the old barn (built 1760) whence it was unearthed. It proved to contain some 200 coins, encrusted, which the owners subsequently sold to Stack's in New York. The encrustations were cleaned off without damage to the coins, and some pieces were sold (reportedly including eight Uncirculated Vermont cents of the portrait types and 20-odd Connecticut cents in the same condition). I later had the opportunity to study the remainder of the hoard.

What I saw included 181 coins, as follows:

One was a 1787 Nova Eborac; three were Vermont cents (two having the BRITANNIA reverse, the third being Ryder 27); 72 were counterfeit halfpence, all with correct legends (*i.e.*, no bungtowns); the remainder were Connecticut cents 1785-1788, mostly in Mint State or almost as fine, though many were poorly struck.

The Connecticut cents were just as noteworthy for variety as for condition. Fully 74 different die varieties, including some extreme rarities, were represented. Among these I might mention 1786 Miller 4.2-G (unlisted muling), 5.2-H.1, 5.2-L, 5.8-F, 5.11-R, 5.14-S, 33.13-Z.1, and 33.40-Z.2—all Rarity 5 or 6; all represented by one to three specimens.²

Probably of equal importance are the quantity and character of the counterfeit halfpence. Sixteen of the 72 were dated 1778-1787, all being in Mint State, all on planchets of the same fabric, all having identical letter and figure punches and die workmanship. Three of the 1787s have the identical die for a reverse that was later used with Vermont obverse to make Ryder 13, the BRITANNIA variety; this die is attributed to James F. Atlee and the coins to Machin's Mill near Newburgh, New York. One of the three 1787 counterfeits has both obverse and reverse the same as that illustrated by Howard Kurth as "Machin's Halfpenny" in his introduction to Richardson on Vermont cents (May 1947



Early farm scene. In rural New England, many coins were hidden for safekeeping.

Some of the conclusions that can be drawn from this hoard follow, the complete catalogue of the contents being omitted for lack of space.

1. The hoard was buried in 1788, unless most of the Connecticuts of that date were predated. I would suspect it was fairly early in the year, too, inasmuch as the 1788-dated coins are extremely few in proportion to the 1787s, and all of the 1788s are choice Mint State. There are only four 1788 Connecticuts, but 75 1787s, 13 1786s and eight 1785s. Purely negative evidence seems to confirm this; there are no late Machin issues such as the GEORGIUS III REX / INDE ET LIB pieces, Immune Columbias, or "emergency" issues overstruck on earlier pieces such as Nova Constellation or halfpence.

2. Since coppers passed current then at six to eight for a penny, the whole current value of the hoard at time of burial cannot have exceeded two Spanish dollars (even allowing the maximum number of specimens to have been sold from the hoard before I saw it), and probably did not even equal one dollar. The answer to the natural question, "To whom would this junk have seemed treasure worth burying?" immediately suggests itself: this was a small boy's hoard, made up of his acquisitions of a few coppers at a time, gathered over a period of a couple of years (hence the great diversity of varieties). This hypothesis incidentally provides one of two possible explanations for the great number of counterfeit halfpence: either it was a child's ignorance of base coin, or else false halfpence really circulated in those times as if genuine—or both.

3. In any event, this hoard provides an extraordinary illumination of the kinds of currency of low value that passed in Connecticut and the surrounding area in that period. Compare the account in S.S. Crosby's *Early Coins of America* (pp. 291-292) which applied to New York, but is largely confirmed by this hoard buried only a few miles east of the New York-Connecticut border. There is one anomaly for which no explanation seems satisfactory, however: the complete absence of Massachusetts Fugio, or New Jersey coppers.

4. The base halfpence mentioned above, dated 1778 and attributed by implication to Atlee and Machin, were certainly *predated*, judging both by condition and by the fact that stylistically they are connected with 1788 Connecticuts and halfpence—not to mention the identity of letters and

¹ Walter H. Breen, "Survey of American Coin Hoards," *The Numismatist*, January 1952. Here edited.

² Attributions of Connecticut copper coins are to Henry Miller's numbers as published in *State Coinage of New England*, American Numismatic Society, 1919. zzz. Hillyer C. Ryder's attributions for Vermont and Massachusetts coppers are included in the same book.

figure punches. This confirms a conjecture of C. Wyllys Betts (*Counterfeit Half Pence*, p. 16) that they were so made. I suspect that the "1778" was an error for 1787.

5. The "base coins in similitude of British half-pence" repeatedly mentioned by Crosby (pp. 291, 172-174) were these counterfeits, both Birmingham-made (circa 1736-1776, as in this hoard) and Newburgh-made (1778-1787-1788). They were mostly certainly NOT the so-called "Pennsylvania coppers" or bungtowns. Strictly speaking, a *bungtown* is a bogus British copper of halfpenny or farthing size, with legends (such as GLORIOUS IER VIS, CORNWALLIS IND., GEORGE RULES, GREGORIVS III. PON., etc.) designed to evade drastic British anti-counterfeiting acts—and, at worst, to deceive the illiterate. These are better termed "evasions" and left completely out of the American colonial series, as most of the legends have been shown to refer to [British] historical events of the period 1789-1805, making it absurd to say that they circulated in Pennsylvania in 1781-1788. (See J.D.A. Thompson's article "Evasions," No. 373, *Seaby's Bulletin*, June 1949, for evidence.) There is plenty of evidence both inside and outside of the Fairfield County hoard that counterfeit British halfpence with correct legends circulated in the colonies. There is, however, NO evidence (other than Dr. Maris's conjecture quoted by Crosby, pp. 172-173) that these *evasions* ever did; and there is some evidence, namely the present hoard, that they did not circulate in quantity, if at all—for there is not a single specimen in evidence. I suggest therefore that the coins suppressed in Pennsylvania were simply British counterfeits of the kind which form a good part of the present hoard, and that the Maris conclusions otherwise were based on too little evidence.

Another conclusion (perhaps weakened by my lack of metallurgical experience) that might be drawn from this hoard is that the same source apparently supplied copper for both the Machin halfpence and many of the Connecticut coppers of 1787-1788, as the fabric and finish are identical. If the conclusion that these latter were made in Machin's Mill be correct, then the statement on Crosby's p. 202 (concerning the insignificantly small output of the Newburgh manufactory of hardware before 1789) will need revision—especially as the false halfpence are fairly common. There was also, apparently, a good bit of shipping of dies from one mint to another.

I may also briefly mention here that there were several hubs or head-punches used concurrently among obverse dies of Connecticut, Vermonts, and halfpence. One was the Mailed Bust seen on Connecticut 1785 obverses 7 and 8; 1786 types 4 and 5.1, 5.3, 5.6; and Vermont obverses of Ryder 10, 11, and 15. Another was the Draped Bust used for Connecticut obverses of 1787, numbers 16 to 56 and all of the 1788 Draped Busts. Still another was the hub found on Vermont coppers attributed as Ryder 1, 14, 20, 21, etc., and some others, and also on a GEORGIVS III REX obverse listed as Ryder 31. A fourth was that seen on 1787 Connecticut obverses 9 and 15; 1788 obverses 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

Walter Breen went on to accomplish much in numismatics, with the capstone of his career being the publication by Doubleday in 1988 of *Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*.

It is believed that many of the Stepney Depot Hoard state copper coins went into the collection of Edward Hessberg.¹

INCORRECT. HESSBERG ACQUIRED HALL-BRAND CT'S FROM STACK'S



Eric P. Newman's
1776 Machin's Mills halfpenny.

A key piece in the Stepney find was a 1776 Machin's Mills imitation halfpenny, the variety today known as Vlack 76 B-9, which Eric P. Newman used as the center point to his 1958 article, "A Recently Discovered Coin Solves a Vermont Numismatic Enigma," in the *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society*.

Recently, Newman recalled the purchase of this piece and made a few other comments:¹

I bought this coin from Stack's, with Walter Breen handling the matter for them. There were about 10 to 12 Machins I bought from the group sent me and only one offered me was in Mint State. This was in May 1951 according to a recent article by John Kleeberg in *The Colonial Newsletter*, January 1996, page 1608. Walter knew I was working on the matter.

While Walter may not have known the full significance of the 1776 coin he sold me he did note in his 1952 *Numismatist* article that the head punch matched some Connecticut and Vermont pieces, as stated in your adaptation of his article.

I believe you should correct some of his erroneous guesswork. He makes it appear that Bungtown was an English name for evasive legend halfpence. When I wrote this up in 1976 to show it was strictly an American word for counterfeit halfpence he helped and was later delighted with the Shakespearean association. When I wrote more in 1991 on Shakespeare's bunghole usage, Walter was responsible for the filthy Rabelais tie in.

Walter's comment about "six to eight for a penny" is an error or mix up. There were six to eight shillings to a Spanish dollar in money of account, but before rejection of halfpence there were 14 to 18 coppers to a shilling and after rejection never more than 60.

¹ Norman Stack related to Michael Hodder that a client of Stack's, Edward Hessberg, happened to visit the firm when Norman was examining some of the Connecticut coppers, and said, "I'll take the lot." The coins Breen examined were those owned by Hessberg. (Michael Hodder, commentary, July 1, 1996) INCORRECT HESSBERG ACQUIRED A LOT OF HALL-BRAND CT'S

² Letter to the author, August 7, 1996, after reviewing a draft of this account. FROM STACK'S.

The Stepney Hoard

Inaugural ANS forum sheds light on coppers

The latest manifestation of a great resurgence of interest in American coinage at the American Numismatic Society was this spring's inaugural Groves Forum in American Numismatics.

On April 18, Dr. Philip Mossman spoke on "The Stepney Hoard of Connecticut Coppers: Forty-Eight Years after the Fact."

The Groves series is a rarity: a major numismatic event with no connection to a bourse or auction.



Colonial Americana
Dan Freidus

But the success of another ANS series, the annual Coinage of the Americas Conference, has shown that bourses and auctions are not the only ways to attract serious numismatists.

The Stepney Hoard has been cloaked in mystery since Walter Breen broke news of it in his January 1952 *The Numismatist* article, "Survey of American Coin Hoards."

The basic story remains the same: in 1950 approximately 200 copper coins were found in Stepney, Conn., buried under a barn in an old iron kettle. The owner kept the kettle and sold the coppers to Stack's.

Breen inventoried 181 coins the following year; some had already been sold. The 181 included 72 counterfeit English and Irish halfpence, a single Nova Eborac (New York) copper, and 105 Connecticut coppers.

Most of the coins were Uncirculated, though a few had had some encrustation removed, probably by putting them in boiling water.

What's so exciting, beside the fact that 105 Mint State Connecticut coppers are worth a lot of money? (The hoard would probably be worth over a quarter of a million dollars today, though it apparently has been widely dispersed.)

As Mossman convincingly argues, the evidence suggests that these coins were really buried in 1788, so this group tells us what was in circulation in Connecticut in 1788.

Of the 105 Connecticut coppers in the hoard (dated 1785 to 1788), only four are 1788s, and they are varieties believed to be among the first minted with that date. So it seems most likely that the hoard was set aside some time early in 1788.

Without banks, burying was probably not an uncommon way to safeguard money.

Breen believed that it may well have been a "small boy's" hoard and asked, "To whom would this junk have seemed treasure worth burying?"

Well, given that the face value translates into perhaps \$40 in 1998, that seems unlikely, at a time when hard currency of any sort, even copper, was scarce enough

that running up a tab at a local merchant was very common.

If this really was a circulation sample, the most intriguing things are the lack of other state coppers and the presence of a large number of counterfeit English and Irish halfpence.

But in these two characteristics, the hoard agrees with the limited other contemporary evidence available.

State coppers apparently did not circulate far from home. British halfpence did circulate widely, even counterfeits.

(Indeed, it is likely that majority in circulation were counterfeit.)

Some have pointed to the fact that many of the Stepney Connecticut coppers are rare varieties (59 percent with a rarity rating of R-4 – fewer than 200 – and 20 percent are R-6 – fewer than 30 – or rarer) as evidence that this is more likely to be a 19th or early 20th century collection than an 18th century hoard.

But if it were a later collection why are there none of the most common varieties, why so few 1788s, why none of the readily available New Jersey and Massachusetts coppers, why such a high proportion of Mint State specimens (unlikely even for a 19th century collection), and why so many counterfeit halfpence (never one of the more actively collected series)?

It has even been suggested that the hoard may be a fake. That is, someone may have fabricated a story to increase the value of this group of coins.

But as Uncirculated early coppers, in the 1950s, they were desirable to a small group of collectors, but the story wouldn't have increased their value significantly.

Indeed, the most expensive coin is said to have sold in 1951 for \$35, still only about \$200 in 1998 dollars (though the actual coin would now be worth thousands, not hundreds).

Eric Newman bought a group of the counterfeit halfpence for less than a dollar a piece.

Mossman also checked with some physical chemists who all agreed that an iron kettle would protect the copper coins in it, because iron is more reactive than copper.

The encrustation on some specimens was probably on the coins most exposed to the soil, while those in the center of the mass of 200+ coins were able to stay pristine through their 162 years underground.

Neither Breen nor Mossman has said the last word on the Stepney Hoard. Most likely other researchers will use this and other hoard evidence to give us a better understanding of how coins actually fit into people's lives and helped shape the early Republic.

Dan Freidus is a collector and researcher specializing in early American numismatics. He welcomes questions and comments c/o Coin World, Box 150, Sidney, Ohio 45365.

Hidden kettle of coins excavated in 1950s harbored hundreds of Colonials

By Stuart Segan

COINWORLD Staff

"Some excavations during 1950 on a pre-Revolutionary war estate in Stepney [Depot], Fairfield County, Connecticut brought to light an old iron kettle apparently filled with earth. The kettle was of eighteenth century vintage, was undamaged and probably had lain undisturbed since its burial next to one of the posts in the old barn (built 1760) whence it was unearthed. It proved to contain some two hundred coins, inerrist, which the owners subsequently sold to Stack's in New York."

Thus begins an account of the Fairfield County Hoard of Colonial coins by Walter Breen, which appeared in his article, "Survey of American Coin Hoards" in the January 1952 edition of *The Numismatist*.

Of the 200 or more coins in the hoard, Breen personally examined 181 of them.

Fairfield County, Conn., is bounded on the south by the Long Island Sound and on the west by the state of New York. From the New York state line to the northern most boundary of Fairfield County is a 30-mile drive. Phineas T. Barnum, noted entrepreneur and a numismatic entity — he appeared on a half dollar commemorative — was born in Fairfield County.

Among the coins found in the hoard were 125 Connecticut coppers of which 74 different die varieties could be identified. Breen refers to the Connecticut coppers simply as Connecticut and refers to the die varieties in the specialized jargon of the Miller reference. The Miller work on the copper coins of Connecticut goes back to 1919 when the American Numismatic Society published Miller's work under the aegis *The State Coinage of New England*. Sparing the detailed numerical Miller descriptors, Breen notes that there were extremely rare die varieties to be found amongst the 125 coins.

Also of great interest in the hoard were 72 counterfeit British and Irish half-pence, some undoubtedly struck at the infamous Machin Mills facility in New York. Rounding out the hoard were eight Vermont coppers, three Vermont-Britannia mulings and one Nova Eborac.

After studying the hoard, Breen was able to come to some conclusions about the nature of its contents. Though he provides "proof" for his conclusions, they will be stated here without the full benefit of Breen's elaborations. The hoard was buried in 1788 unless the Connecticut coppers were predated. The value of the hoard when buried was less than two Spanish dollars — this concluded using the fact that

such coppers as were found in the hoard passed at six to eight per penny. Most fanciful of all is that the hoard was placed by a child — this because of the low monetary value of the hoard, the large

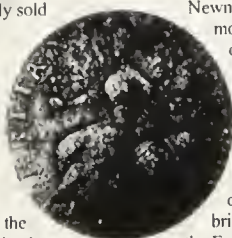
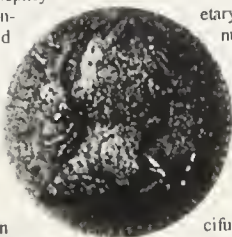
number of Connecticut varieties (suggesting it was accumulated over a fairly long period of time) and the large number of counterfeit half pence (a young person's ignorance of "hase coin"), according to Breen. While the last may be a fanciful conjecture, later study and reassessment of the hoard by Eric Newman actually makes the theory more plausible. Usually, hoards of coins placed contemporaneously are done so to stash large amounts of money, not because they are important numismatic items. Witness the

\$100,000 worth of early half dollars stashed away in a brick wall as was the case with the Economite Treasure; the thought that these coins would later help numismatists study Bust half dollars by die variety is of course absurd. In the case of the

Fairfield County Hoard of Colonials, Breen notes the monetary value at a slim two Spanish dollars. However, Eric Newman points out that Breen's ratio of 6 to 8 per penny is incorrect. The known ratio is 6 to 8 shillings to a Spanish dollar with 14 to 18 coppers per shilling and at a time as high as 60 coppers to a shilling. Therefore, the two Spanish silver dollar amount is high and so the monetary value is rather small — maybe a young person did stash it away!

Perhaps the most interesting coin in the hoard was the 1776 Machin Mills counterfeit halfpenny. What makes the coin so fascinating is its depiction of King George III of England with the Britannia figure (and shield) on reverse. Such icons were stated to have appeared on Vermont coinage of the mid- to late 1780s. However, the very suggestion that King George and British imagery would appear on post Revolutionary coinage was heresy — never mind that Vermont was desperately trying to make coinage in order to prove its worthiness as a potential state in the Union. Newman realized the 1776 Machin Mills half pence was the missing link. He showed that the die used to strike the coin was originally intended to make an imitation halfpenny (with the King George and Britannia symbols) but whose use was then diverted to Vermont when it contracted with Machin Mills in New York to produce coinage.

Today, the hoard stands as an important numismatic treasure, though no doubt the small monetary value was itself a full blown treasure to someone in 1760. **CW**



A 1776 MACHIN Mills halfpenny, one kind of Colonial coin found in the hoard.

XVII. The Fairfield County Hoard.

STEPNEY HOARD

Some excavations during 1950 on a pre-Revolutionary War estate in Stepney, Fairfield County, Connecticut, brought to light an old iron kettle apparently filled with earth. The kettle was of 18th Century vintage, was undamaged and probably had lain undisturbed since its burial next to one of the posts in the old barn (built 1760) whence it was unearthed. It proved to contain some two hundred coins, incrustated, which the owners subsequently sold to Stack's in New York. The incrustations were cleaned off without damage to the coins, and some pieces were sold (reportedly including eight uncirculated Vermont cents, head types, and twenty-odd Connecticut cents in the same condition). I later had the opportunity to study the remainder of the hoard.

What I saw included 181 coins, as follows. One was a Nova Eborac; three* were Vermont cents (two having the BRITAN NIA, reverse, the third being Ryder 27); 72 were counterfeit halfpence, all with correct legends (i.e. no bungtowns); the remainder were Connecticut cents, 1785-88, mostly in mint state or almost as fine, though many were poorly struck.

Connecticut Coppers from the Fairfield County Hoard

HOARD

181 COINS

1 NOVA EBORAC

3 VERMONTS

72 COUNTERFEIT
 HALF PENCE

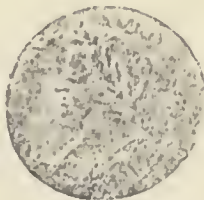
105 CONNECTICUTS

181 TOTAL

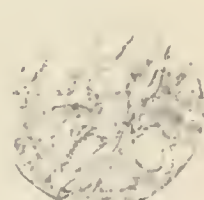
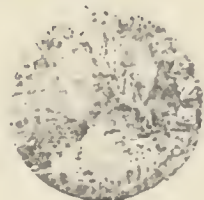
105 CONNECTICUTS

CONSISTING OF

74 DIFFERENT VARIETIES



1786. Miller 5-F



1786. Miller 5-FS



1787. Miller 33-7Z

The Connecticuts were just as noteworthy for variety as for condition — fully 74 different die varieties, including some extreme rarities, were represented. Among these I might mention 1786 Miller 4²G (unlisted muling), 5²H¹, 5²L (formerly called 5²L), 5²F (illustrated), 5¹R, 5¹S (illustrated); 1787 Miller 9-R, 26-a¹, 33²r¹, 33¹⁰Z², 33¹²Z²¹ (illustrated), 33¹³Z¹, and 33¹⁰⁰Z² — all Rarity 5 or 6; all represented by one to three specimens.

Probably of equal importance are the quantity and character of the counterfeit halfpence. Sixteen of the 72 were dated 1778-1787-1788, all being in mint state, all on planchets of the same fabric, all having identical letter and figure punches and die workmanship. Three of the 1787's have the identical die for reverse that was later used with a Vermont obverse to make Ryder's No. 13, the BRITAN NIA variety; this die is attributed to James F. Atlee and the coins to Machin's Mill, near Newburgh, New York. One of the three 1787 counterfeits has both obverse and reverse the same as that illustrated by Howard Kurth as "Machin's Halfpenny" in his introduction to Richardson on Vermont cents (May 1947 *Numismatist*). These Machin-made halfpence will be further discussed below.

Some of the conclusions that can be drawn from this hoard follow, the complete catalogue of the contents being omitted for lack of space: (1) The hoard was buried in 1788, unless most of the Connecticuts of that date were predated. I would suspect it was fairly early in the year, too, inasmuch as the 1788-dated coins are extremely few in proportion to the 1787's, and all of the 1788's are choice Mint State. (There are only four 1788 Connecticuts, but 75 1787's, thirteen 1786's, and eight 1785's.) Purely negative evidence seems to confirm this — there are no late Machin issues such as the Georgius III. Rex/Inde et Lib pieces, Immune Columbias, or "emergency" issues overstruck on earlier pieces such as Nova Constellatio or halfpence. (2) Since coppers passed current then at six to eight for a penny, the whole current value of the hoard at time of burial cannot have exceeded two Spanish dollars (even allowing the maximum number of specimens to have been sold from the hoard before I saw it), and probably did not even equal one. The answer to the natural question, "To whom would this junk have seemed treasure worth burying?" immediately suggests itself: this was a small boy's hoard, made up of his acquisitions of a few coppers at a time, gathered over a period of a couple of years (hence the great diversity of varieties). This hypothesis incidentally provides one of two possible explanations for the great number of counterfeit halfpence: either it was a child's ignorance of base coin, or else false halfpence really circulated in those times as if genuine — or both. (3) In any event, this hoard provides an extraordinary illumination of the kinds of currency of low value that passed in Connecticut and the surrounding area in that period. Compare the account in Crosby (p. 291-2) which applied to New York but is largely confirmed by this hoard buried only a few miles east of the New York-Connecticut border. There is one anomaly for which no explanation seems satisfactory, however: the complete absence of Massa-

(NEXT PAGE) →

*NB I am not 100% certain these Vermonts were originally in the hoard, as their condition is far worse than that of the other 1788 issues. One of the B. Randa Vts. had an immense diebreak where the date should have been.

chusetts, Fugio or Jersey coppers. (4) The base halfpence mentioned above, dated 1778 and attributed by implication to Atlee and Machin were certainly *produced*, judging both by condition and by the fact that stylistically they are connected with 1788 Connecticut and halfpence — not to mention the identity of letters and figure punches. This confirms a conjecture of C. Wyllis Betts (*Counterfeit Half Pence*, p. 16) that they were so made. I suspect that the "1778" was an error for 1787. (5) The "Base Coins in similitude of British half-pence" repeatedly mentioned by Crosby (pp. 291, 172-174) were these counterfeits, both Birmingham-made (c. 1736-1776, as in this hoard) and Newburgh-made (1778-1787-1788). They were most certainly NOT the so-called "Pennsylvania coppers" or lungtowns. Strictly speaking, a *lungtown* is a bogus** British copper of halipenny or farthing size, with legends (such as GLORIOVS IER VIS, CORNWALLIS IND., GEORGE RULES, GREGORIVS III. PON., etc.) designed to evade drastic British anti-counterfeiting acts — and, at worst, to deceive the illiterate. These are better termed "Evasions" and left completely out of the Colonial series, as most of the legends have been shown to refer to historical events of the period 1789-1805: making it absurd to say that they circulated in Pennsylvania in 1781-88. (See J. D. A. Thompson's article "Evasions," No. 373, Seaby's Bulletin, June 1949, for the evidence.) There is plenty of evidence both inside and outside of the Fairfield County hoard that counterfeit*** British halfpence with correct legends circulated in the colonies. There is, however, NO evidence (other than Dr. Maris's conjecture quoted by Crosby, p. 172-3) that these *evasions* ever did; and there is some evidence, namely the present hoard, that they did *not* circulate in quantity, if at all — for there is not a single specimen in evidence. I suggest therefore that the coins suppressed in Pennsylvania were simply British counterfeits of the kind which form a good part of the present hoard, and that the Maris conclusions otherwise were based on too little evidence.

Another conclusion (perhaps weakened by my lack of metallurgical experience) that might be drawn from this hoard is that the same source apparently supplied copper for both the Machin halfpence and many of the Connecticut coppers of 1787-88, as the fabric and finish are identical. If the conclusion that these latter were made in Machin's Mill be correct, then the statement on Crosby's p. 202 (concerning the insignificantly small output of the Newburgh manufactory of hardware before 1789) will need revision — especially as the false halfpence are fairly common. There was also, apparently, a good bit of shuffling of dies from one mint to another.

I may also briefly mention here that there were several hubs or head-punches used for obverses of both Connecticut, Vermonts and halfpence. One was the mailed bust seen on Connecticut 1785 obverses 7 and 8, 1786 types 4 and 5 except 5¹, 5³, 5⁵, and Vermont obverses of

(OVER) →

***Bogus* I define as does Philip H. Chase on CSA issues of a type not copied by any genuine one. Compare *counterfeit*, below.

****Counterfeit*: of a type in all details copying a genuine issue but not of its origin.

Ryder 10-11-15. Another was the draped bust used for Connecticut obverses of 1787, Nos. 16 to 36 (56-XX is a new variety. For description see March 1928 *Numismatist*. There is a specimen in ANS with the Canfield collection of Connecticut) and all of the 1788 draped busts. Still another was the hub found on Vermonts, Ryder 1, 11-20-21-etc. and some others, and also on a GEORGIUS, III, REX, obverse listed as Ryder 31. A fourth was that seen on 1787 Connecticut obverses 9 and 15, 1788 obverses 7-8-10-11-12-13.

There will shortly be published an intensive and extensive study of this hoard based on my examination of it during 1951. The above resume to some extent previews the forthcoming publication.

Other sources:

1. C. Wyllys Betts, "Counterfeit Halfpence current in the American Colonies, and their issue from the mints of Connecticut and Vermont," 1886 *passim*.
2. Crosby, *Early Coins of America*, sections on Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New York.
3. Miller-Ryder, *State Coinages of New England*, 1920, with supplements by Canfield and Ryder.
4. John M. Richardson, "Copper Coins of Vermont," May 1947 *Numismatist*, with introduction by Howard Knuth.
5. J. D. A. Thompson, "Evasions," in No. 353 *Searby's Coin & Medal Bulletin*, June 1949.

The above completes the listing of hoards in the proper sense of the word, at least of those hoards about which information has been available to me. It will be noticed that I have omitted all mention of so-called hoards which were really accumulations for numismatic purposes. This takes care of the so-called "South Shore Hoard" of cents (for which see note after Jackman 760 - Ref. (2), Hoard XIV.), as well as of the Snowden hoard comprising unsold numismatic material including thousands of patterns, restrikes and mules and similar *pieces de caprice*, along with material like the 1873-cc dime without arrows. (This last seems to have been a leftover from the February 1874 meeting of the Assay Commission? See page 7 of the Baltimore National Bank's brochure on the Eliasberg Coll., and recall that the only pieces the Carson City mint had to send to Philadelphia were assay coins.) This Snowden accumulation left the mint about 1909 in settlement with Mr. Woodin for the two \$50 pieces in gold. However, it cannot by any means be called a hoard in the true sense of the term.

Mention might also be made of fictional hoards and fraudulent ones -- the greatest of the former is described in Poe's *The Gold Bug*, and the two outstanding examples of the latter are the notorious "Pine Tree Hoard found in Chelsea, Mass., 1856" and the alleged "hoarded mass" mentioned in the Dr. Clay catalogue. The former was the source of the Wyatt counterfeits; for its history, see Reference (1), Hoard X, pp. 50-55, and also the American Journal of Numismatics for January 1869 and July 1872. The Dr. Clay "hoard" was said by W. H. Stobridge (cataloguer of the collection, sold in 1871) to be the source of the NE issues -- all counterfeits, also mentioned by Noe (Reference (1), Hoard X, p. 55).

Perhaps this attempt at surveying the too-scanty literature on American coin finds will stimulate other researchers to publish whatever other information they can add to this account, be it amplifying the data presented here or recording new or old finds not mentioned. If so, then this survey will have served its purpose.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER



1998 Groves Forum Features Mossman

The inaugural Groves Forum in American Numismatics took place at the ANS on April 18 before a full house of interested and attentive members and the public. The featured speaker was Dr. Philip L. Mossman, speaking on "The Stepney Hoard of Connecticut Coppers, 48 Years after the Fact(?)" Mossman laid out the evidence for and against considering the collection of coppers found in an iron pot to be an historical numismatic deposit of the late 1780s as opposed to a mid-nineteenth century marketing ploy. He agreed that Walter Breen was correct in concluding from his initial analysis that this is a legitimate hoard.

The meeting was chaired by ANS President Arthur Houghton, who welcomed the gathering and requested the audience to join him in remembering Harry W. Bass Jr., whose death on April 4 so shocked the entire numismatic community. Mr. Bass served as Society President from 1978 through 1984.

CNL Editors ANS Guests

Mr. Houghton then introduced the Society's special guests for the weekend. He noted that, as of 1997, the CNL Foundation donated to the ANS its prestigious journal, *The Colonial Newsletter*, which appears in three issues each year. "In large measure," Mr. Houghton stated, "we took on this exciting responsibility because Dr. Philip L. Mossman volunteered to become its Editor and Gary Trudgen agreed to act as Associate Editor and also to physically produce the journal and see it through the press. They are

assisted by Michael Hodder, as Associate Editor and James C. Spilman, the President of the CNL Foundation, who is now Editor Emeritus. Phil, Gary, and their wives are with us this weekend, and I know you will all want to join me in thanking them for their work on our behalf." The audience responded with appreciative applause.

Mr. Houghton continued, "This meeting marks the inauguration of the Groves Forum in American Numismatics, through which the ANS will endeavor to present speakers or panels on topics relating to North American coins, currency, and related artifacts. The Society is pleased to have this opportunity and proud that Dr. Mossman has agreed to inaugurate this new series of ANS public programs."

Dr. Mossman was introduced by ANS Executive Director Leslie A. Elam who spoke as follows:

"It is a distinct pleasure for me to present today's speaker. I have known Dr. Philip L. Mossman for just over a decade, since it was 1987 when we first discussed the possibility of the ANS publishing his book which had appeared in draft form in September of 1986 as a special issue of *CNL*. In the period since our initial contact, Phil has cooperated with the ANS in a succession of events that has greatly enhanced our understanding of American colonial numismatics.

"Trained as a medical doctor with a degree from Harvard Medical School in

Continued next page



Groves Forum speaker Dr. Philip Mossman with his wife Mary discuss the talk with American colonial expert Robert Martin

Groves Forum continued

1958, he spent the greater part of his career in rehabilitative medicine, authored the textbook on stroke rehabilitation and, at his retirement last year, was Director of Rehabilitation at the Eastern Maine Medical Center in Bangor. Avocationally, Phil has long had a deep interest in European and American history, centered on colonial North America, the precocious offspring of European social and political ideas.

"The circulation of money is central to such an interest and has focused both his collecting and research activities. In 1990, he delivered the Bullowa Memorial Lecture here at the ANS, speaking on the Coppers Panic of 1787, an analysis which formed an important chapter in his award-winning book, *Money of the American Colonies and Confederation*, published by the ANS in 1993 as Numismatic Studies No. 20. Later that year he produced a major exhibition based on the book, for display at the 1993 New York International Numismatic Convention. Phil has also been an active contributor to the Society's annual Coinage of the Americas Conference. In 1991 he spoke on Abel Buell's Connecticut coppers and in 1995

returned to Chair the conference, deliver the overview lecture, and edit the resultant Proceedings volume on *Coinage of the American Confederation Period*.

"That abuse of his good-will led naturally to our saddling him with the Editorship of *CNL*, a project which now occupies the greater part of his waking hours. The topic of his talk today, "The Stepney Hoard of Connecticut Coppers, 48 Years After the Fact(?)" is slated for publication in *CNL* later this year and I am sure your comments are welcome toward that end.

"I am honored to present the 1998 Groves Forum speaker, Dr. Philip L. Mossman."

A lively discussion ensued following the illustrated address. It continued through the public reception at the Society and, for those who assembled at a fine restaurant on the West Side, well into the evening.



Enjoying the reception following the Groves Forum talk are Gary Trudgen, Anthony Terranova, and Mike Ringo

AE-1. Was there an inventory taken of the Stepney Hoard, if so, do you have a list of the varieties represented there and how they were disposed of.

AE-1 The Stepney Hoard (also known as The Fairfield Hoard)

**Answer from CNL Associate Editor
Mike Hodder**

The Stepney Hoard. Walter Breen ably described this hoard in the January, 1952 issue of *The Numismatist* (page 20). Apparently, the hoard of about 200 copper coins, found in 1950, was sold intact to Stack's in New York City. Stack's sold part of the hoard before Breen saw it, including a reported 8 uncirculated bust type Vermonts and 20 or so uncirculated Connecticut. Breen reported he saw 181 coins: 3 Vermonts (which he wasn't sure really came from the hoard), 1 Nova Eborac, 72 counterfeit British halfpennies (not Machin's Mills varieties), the rest Connecticut most of which were uncirculated. Breen's article describes some of the varieties he saw, but by no means all of them. He stated that he would publish a comprehensive listing of the hoard in the future but apparently never did. Some collectors have questioned whether there ever was a find of colonial era coppers near Stepney, CT. The described circumstances surrounding its recovery are very specific, however, and I feel it's somewhat unlikely that the hoard was "invented" to hide ownership and create a new pedigree. **MJH**

From ye Editor

The dual names for this hoard, the Stepney Hoard and the Fairfield Hoard result from the hoard being discovered in the town of Stepney located in Fairfield County, Connecticut. In September 1962 Edward R. Barnsley published "A Late Date Analysis of the Fairfield Hoard" in the Premier Issue of *NUMISMATIC DIGEST* (pages 7 and 8) edited and published in Nashville Tennessee by J. H. and C. S. Tate. This well intentioned but little known publication lasted for exactly two issues before it folded. The subscription obligation was assumed in November, 1962 by Chester Krause, Publisher of *COINS Magazine*. Copies of this publication as well as Barnsley's original manuscript are preserved in the Barnsley Papers in the CNL Technical Repository Collection. We are reprinting on page 1383 of this issue as a Gleanings topic Barnsley's little paper containing, among other things, a complete tabulation of the Connecticut die varieties contained in the Stepney Hoard. **JCS**

CNL JAN. 1996 P. 1608

Here are a number of comments on previous "Ask the Editors" subjects. These are *all* from John Kleeberg of ANS/NY.

**Regarding AE-1 'The Stepney Hoard'
(see pages 1383 and 1401):**

One other coin, other than those listed so far in the CNL, is known to have been in the Stepney Hoard; this is the Vermont 1788 R-16, Bressett 15-S. It was lot 1282 of the Norweb sale; the pedigree given was Stepney Hoard-Walter Breen-Richard Picker 1959-Emerly May Norweb. I have noticed no other coins in that auction as being in the Stepney Hoard, but I could have slipped up on a few.

The probable date for Eric P. Newman acquiring the counterfeits from the Stepney hoard would be May 1951. Breen didn't work at Stack's that long -- he gives May 1951 as the date in his autobiography published in *Penny Wise*, 1977.

By the way, I personally think the Stepney hoard is legitimate. I don't think the pristine surfaces of the specimens is a valid argument against them. They may have been cleaned, but most of our best coins come from buried hoards. Some coins react with the soil; some don't. I am not a trained chemist, but it is possible that the chemicals attacked the iron kettle first, and so the coins were spared. This is just a matter of opinion, however.

ASK the EDITORS**AE-1 The Stepney Hoard**

We have received some additional information on AE-1 The Stephney Hoard from Eric P. Newman of St. Louis Missouri - - -

The answer of editor Michael J. Hodder to the question about the contents of the Stepney or Fairfield Hoard indicated that there were no Machins pieces in the group. (CNL July 1993, p. 1372) That comment was probably caused by my own ambiguity about 35 years ago. I had stated that there were 72 counterfeit British and Irish halfpence in the Hoard. This was before Machins pieces were listed. Hodder reasonably interpreted this as meaning counterfeit British and Irish made halfpence whereas I meant counterfeit British and Irish style halfpence.

The 72 counterfeit British and Irish style halfpence in the hoard were sent to me on approval by Walter Breen when he was working for Stack's. I selected 10 or 12 pieces at \$5 to \$10 each and returned the balance. These prices seemed enormous to me at the time, but among the pieces I bought were the 1776 Machins featured in "The Vermont Numismatic Enigma" (Vlack 9-76B); a 1778 Machins uncirculated red brown (11-78A); a 1787 uncirculated red brown (19-87C); a 1787 uncirculated some red (17-87A); a 1788 uncirculated red brown (23-88A); and perhaps a 1787 uncirculated full red (20-87C). I do not remember the date of purchase but could go mining in my files to try to find out if that becomes of interest. It had to be before my 1958 "Enigma" article and even could have been before Breen's 1952 Hoard article.

Ned Barnsley in his 1962 comment on the pieces in the Hoard was correct about Machins pieces being present. Although

he used the word "Bungtowns" instead of "evasions" that was then customary. I tried to define the meaning of the word "Bungtown" in 1976.

This all shows how continual research and writing can add to accuracy.

Eric P. Newman

from ye Editor

Mr. Newman's comments regarding the condition of his specimens plus the comments of Mike Hodder in the previous issue that "Some collectors have questioned whether there ever was a find of colonial era coppers near Stepney, CT." brings to mind an observation made by Ned Barnsley to me many years ago. Ned's belief was that the "Stepney Hoard was a fraud."

This harsh judgement was based, he told me, on his opinion that no matter how well protected, no copper coins could have survived being buried in a barnyard for 162 years and still retain the pristine surface condition exhibited by many of the specimens!

There can be no doubt that the Stepney Hoard was in fact a remarkable accumulation of early American coppers uncovered at a time when none of them had any significant monetary value in the numismatic marketplace. Whether or not the source of the specimens "beneath a Stepney barn" is accurate will never be known with certainty!

JCS

AE-2. I would also like to know more about Mr. Ed Barnsley. Where did he obtain most of his Connecticut?

AE-2 The Colonial Newsletter "Barnsley" Collection of Connecticut Coppers.

Comments by ye Editor

Edward R. Barnsley became interested in the early American coppers sometime before 1966 when ye Editor first corresponded with him. Ned, as he was known to all of his friends, had collected just about every series of early coppers, especially New Jersey, Virginia, the Fugios and Machin's, as well as those of Connecticut. When I became acquainted with him he had already disposed of almost everything except the Connecticut Coppers. So far as I know he had traded all of these other series for various Connecticut specimens and sometimes complete collections such as the A.I. Donn (128 specimens) collection, the R.A. Vlack collection, the Gaylord collection, plus several large lots purchased from A. Kosoff (103 specimens) and others, and numerous individual purchases and trades with almost every known collector and dealer of the era!

Sometime early in the 1970s the Barnsley Connecticut Collection numbered between 2500 and 3000 specimens and was missing only a few die variety combinations: 2 for 1785, 9 for 1786; 35 for 1787, and 4 for 1788. Note that these are die variety combinations, actual missing die impressions were much fewer. For the year 1788 for example, only the S reverse was missing from the collection. Sometime later, in the mid-1970s, Ned decided to dispose of some of his collection by auction. The results of these sales were not very satisfactory, several were absolutely disastrous, and Ned decided to make donations of the remainder of his collection.

Today, the CNL/Edward R. Barnsley reference collection of Connecticut Coppers consists of approximately 2000 specimens the majority of which were donated by Ned

to The Colonial Newsletter Foundation, Inc. over a period of some 15 years. Some of the specimens in this reference collection are from other sources including purchases and donations by others, but the vast majority are from the original Barnsley collection. Within this reference collection there are several specialized sub-collections. One is a group of "dogs" all attributed by die variety but in such poor condition that they are of little monetary value; these are reserved for destructive scientific analysis. Another example are several groups of duplicates of specific die variety combinations for the purpose of exhibiting the repetitive edge markings of planchet cutting devices. Other smaller groups include brockage examples and groups of overstrikes.

The collection is recorded in a computerized database but it will be awhile before that database is complete. Ned did not weigh many of his coins or keep other metrological data other than a few notes on source, die orientation and undertypes; accordingly, it will be quite sometime before the complete metrology for each specimen will be entered in our database! JCS

THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY HOARD.

During 1950, in the course of some excavations on the site of an old barn on a pre-Revolutionary War estate in the town of Stepney, in Fairfield County, Connecticut, there was brought to light an antique iron kettle apparently completely filled with earth. This kettle appeared to be of 18th Century manufacture; it was undamaged, and probably had lain undisturbed since its burial next to one of the posts in the barn. The barn itself was said to have been built around 1760.

Upon removal of the soil from within the kettle, the owners found a quantity of well-incrusted copper and brass coins. They sold all of these (though retaining the kettle) to Stack's of New York City, by whom a few of the choicer specimens were sold after cleaning with boiling water had removed the incrustations. Early in 1951 I had the good fortune to examine and study the remainder of this hoard, and the present discussion is the result, although this has been previewed in the Lunismatist article "Survey of American Coin Hoards."

There follows, first in summary and then in detail, a catalogue of the contents of this hoard. It must be remembered that this does not include the coins sold before I obtained access to the hoard, and that therefore the conclusions here submitted may have to be revised later if those pieces should become available for study. They are said to have included twenty-odd Connecticut cents and eight Vermont cents, head types only, all in mint state. Unfortunately, dates and attributions were not recorded.

Summary:

- No. 1 is a Nova Eborac.
- Nos. 2- 73 are coins purporting to be British and Irish half-pence.
- Nos. 74- 81 are Connecticut cents of 1785.
- Nos. 82- 99 are Connecticut cents of 1786.
- Nbs. 100-174 are Connecticut cents of 1787.
- Nos. 175-178 are Connecticut cents of 1788.
- Nos. 179-181 are Vermont cents.

In the following catalogue, where condition is not mentioned, each coin is in mint state or near that preservation. (allowance is made for the fact that many Connecticuts were very poorly struck; coins showing mint lustre frequently have illegible areas.) Where metal is not stated, it is copper. Attributions to Miller-Nyder and Richardson will replace ~~xxx~~ detailed notice of die varieties. Weight standards for British and Connecticut coppers are 144 grains each (Crosby, p.209) and for the Vermonts, 111 grains each (ibid., p.179). All weights are given in grains, and (owing to limitations in available scale weights) all are rounded off to the nearest quarter grain.

GREAT BRITAIN

1. ~~NOVA~~ ~~EBORAC~~ Gynandroid mailed bust r.

~~R~~ ~~VIRT. ET LIB~~ Female figure seated l. of Britannia type, but with New York shield. In ex., 1787. Halfpenny token, wt. 112 grains. Crosby, p. 341, no. 2, Fig. 86, and Plate VIII, No. 11. Condition, fine.

2. GEORGIVS II REX. Crude head l. ~~R~~ HIBERNIA, harp and illegible date. 115 grains. Contemporaneous counterfeit halfpenny. Very worn.

3—19. Similar obverses to last. ~~R~~ BRITAN NIA and dates mostly partly or wholly illegible, 1736-174(9?). Wts., 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 165 grains; the heavier specimens--seven or eight above 130 grains--are all crude brass casts. (All others are coppers struck from false dies.) Counterfeits as above, without exception. All are worn.

20—25. Crude heads to r. with GEORGIVS III REX (various punctuations). ~~R~~ HIBERNIA, harp and various dates 176(2?)-178(1?) mostly partly or wholly illegible. Wgts. of five, 71 to 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; the sixth, 140 grains, but the die work condemns this one along with its fellows. Counterfeits as above. All are worn.

26—54. Similar obverses to preceding of George III. ~~R~~ BRITAN NIA and dates 1771-1775 inclusive. Three are dated 1771, one 1772, three 1773, four 1774, eighteen 1775. No two are from the same dies, though all of 1771-2-3 are of similar workmanship and condition. Wts. range from 90 to 127 grains, with one 1774 of 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ and ^{one} 1775 of 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; on both the portraiture (and die work generally) are quite superior to all the rest, though not matching the average on genuine coppers of these dates. With these two possible exceptions, all are contemporaneous counterfeits; condition, good to very fine.

55—57. Types similar to last, but date 1776, which is prima facie evidence that ^{the} ~~these~~ are false. (The Tower Mint struck no halfpence of this type after 1775.) All three are from different dies; one has the king's name spelled GEORGIUS. This last, however, bears no resemblance whatever to the GEORGIUS obverse by James F. Atlee (muled with the IMMUNE COLUMBIA die). Instead, this (like the other two of 1776) has an affinity to the 1771-2-3 issues, Nos. 26—33, and presumably came from the same source. Wts. 116½, 118 (the GEORGIUS) and 119½ grains. Counterfeits as above. Condition, fine.

58—60. Illegible pieces, at least one of which (the heaviest) is definitely a purported ^{British} halfpenny type of Geo. III. Wts. 96, 99, 120 grains; all are halfpenny size and are listed here for want of better information on their provenance. All are poor.

Between the preceding, Nos. E 26—57, and the thirteen halfpence to follow, Nos. 61—73 (dated 1778-87-88), there is a vast difference in workmanship. These latter without exception bear unmistakable signs of common origin in Machin's Mill: evidence in form of identity of fabric, letter and figure punches and similarity in workmanship to each other and to certain issues usually classed as Vermont and Connecticut coins, but more accurately ascribed to Atlee and Machin's Mill. The reverses of three of these are ^{from} the same die as that later used on the so-called Vermont cent with BRITANNIA reverse. Nos. 61—73 and following, despite their inscriptions, will consequently be listed as the initial coins under the heading:

NEW YORK & CONNECTICUT

61—63. Similar to preceding British types--milled bust r., &c., but dated 1778 (sic). Dies of all three identical. Workmanship, letter and figure punches, fabric (i.e. texture and finish of copper) identical with following pieces known to have been made in Machin's Mill. Wts. 84 (clipped) to 100½ grains. Counterfeit halfpence as next; Mint State.

64—66. Three more of identical workmanship, but all are from a single slightly differing pair of dies dated 1787. Remarks as above. Wts. range from 107½ to 118½ grains.

67—69. As last. Three very slightly differing obverses (one is the same die as that illustrated as "Machin's Halfpenny" on the fourth page of Kurth's introduction to Richardson on Vermont coinage (May 1947, numismatic).

All three have as reverse the same die (having small crack or flaw just over Britannia's head, pointing southwest) as was later used with the Vermont obverse (Richardson No. 13) and as was illustrated by Kurth, as mentioned above, as the reverse of "Machin's halfpenny." Remarks otherwise as above. Wts. $94\frac{1}{4}$, $117\frac{1}{4}$, $118\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

70-73. As last, one pair of dies very slightly differing, dated 1788. Wts. of first three range from $96\frac{1}{4}$ to 112 grains--the fourth is $137\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

74-75. AUCTORI: CONNEC: Mailed bust r. 1/ INDE: ET LIB: Female seated l. In ex. 1785. Miller-Ryder 3^3F^3 . Wts., 157 and 143 grains.

76-77. Similar. M. 3^4F^2 . Wts. 139 and 133 grains, latter worn.

78. Similar. M. 3^5B . Wt. $141\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

I may mention ^{here} that I have seen one specimen of an unlisted muling, obv. 3^5 , rev. L, though not from this hoard. Fine, wt. $126\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

79-80. Similar. M. 4^4C . Wts. 133 (very fine) and $124\frac{1}{4}$, latter has defective planchet.

81. Similar. M. 6^3G^1 . Wt. $131\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

82. Similar types, but dated 1786. M. $3-D^1$. Wt. 115 grains.

Slight damage, probably made at burial by rough gravel in the kettle; otherwise excellent condition; this same damage has left characteristic identifying marks on many of these coins.

83-84. Similar legends, but mailed bust left. (Same head as on 1785 Obvs. 7 and 8, 1786 Obv. types 4 and 5 except 5^1 , 5^3 , 5^6 .) M. 4^1G , wts. $132\frac{1}{4}$ (damaged as last) and $159\frac{1}{4}$ (worn and double-struck).

85. Similar. Unlisted muling, M. 4^2 with rev. G. Wt. $147\frac{1}{4}$ grains. Fine but poorly struck. R ^{6} .

86. Similar. M. 5^2H^1 . 124 grains. R ^{5} .

87. Similar. M. 5^2I . Wt. $126\frac{1}{4}$ grains. Fine, defective planchet.

88. Similar. M. 5^2L , formerly called $5^{12}L$ (see supplement to Miller-Ryder). Wt. $134\frac{1}{2}$ grains, worn. R ^{6} .

89. Similar. M. 5^4O^1 . Wt. $124\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Very slight damage as in No. 82, otherwise excellent.

90. Similar. M. 5^5M . Wt. $118\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

91-93. Similar. M. 5^8F . All poorly and unevenly struck but otherwise in superior preservation. Wts. 121, $134\frac{1}{2}$ (fine), $151\frac{1}{2}$ grains, latter on a defective planchet. These three were at first catalogued as from a

new obverse but comparison to the two M.5⁸F's in A.S. (Canfield coll.) showed that all three were from the same die, though poor striking prevented some parts from showing distinctly, with the result that distances between devices appear to be different.

94. Similar. M.5⁹B¹. wt. 147 grains. worn, damaged like No.82.

95—96. Similar. M.5¹⁰L. Wts. 128 and 129½ grains, latter worn.

The former shows, on obv., incusations of a reverse commonly called "suction marks."

97. Similar. M.5¹¹R. wt. 113½ grains, worn, damaged like No.82. R⁵.

98—99. Similar. M.5¹⁴S, sword hilt under elbow. wts. 102 and 136½ grains. Both very fine but poorly struck. R⁶.

Both of these likewise were originally listed as from a new obverse, for reasons like those applying to Nos. 91—93. This error is more to be expected here, inasmuch as no single specimen shows a complete impression from the dies, and no complete description has been heretofore available. Miller and Ryder were deceived too; their variety 5¹⁵S is the same as their 5¹⁴S but has the heavy diebreak described in the (Canfield and Ryder) supplement. The corrected description to follow is compiled from all of the specimens I have seen--Nos. 98, 99 and the two in A.S. (Canfield coll.)

Obverse 5¹⁴, with reverse S. AUCTORI: CONNES: Head from the same hub as all of 1786 obverses of types 4 and 5 except 5¹, 5³, 5⁶ (and possibly 5¹³). Legend very wide, especially A U and C T O. The I slants to left. First colon slants r.; its lower dot partly under base arc line of letters, its upper dot low, the underside on a level with center of I. C O distant from head; NE closer than other letters. Final C and colon tilted left, the C slightly low, the upper dot of colon low, and its lower dot much nearer C than shoulder. Lower fillet points between C and colon. Border denticles unusually fine.

One or two specimens of this die have a large semicircular sunken area or failure, about 8 mm. wide, from edge to shoulder: Miller-Ryder's "Obv. 5¹⁵."

Reverse S, with obverse 5¹⁴. INDE: ET-LIB. Date wide, with line above it double, the lower stroke being heavier and the lines diverging to right. Branch hand points at D and slightly left; branch thick and stubby, with five undersized leaves on each side and one at top. Counting from the bottom, the first and fourth at left are detached, and the fourth at right has an engraver's scratch at its end. Top of

branch points a minuscule to rt. of period. Midc F N D E, the IN being a trifle closer together. First colon upright and extremely close to E; upper dot very low, opposite center of E; lower dot normal. The E is blocked in. Pole hand touches second S; pole has minute Liberty cap on top, and touches border which has extra fine denticles. T appears to be cut over some other letter, whose traces show at sides. Dot or short hyphen between T and L is high and midway. LLB quite close together. Upper dot of final colon opposite center of B; B midway upper dot and I. Colon slants left, and its lower dot much more than half on shield. B almost touches shield. Sword hilt and guard plain under elbow; the hilt points to left half of the T.

100—102. Similar types, but dated 1787. M.2-B. Wts. 132, 142½ and 146½ grains. The second is very fine only, and the third is on a defective planchet.

103. Similar. M.8-O. wt. 108 grains, fine condition.

104. Similar. M.9-D. Wt. 116 grains (trace of clipping at mint).

105. Similar. M. 9-E. wt. 132 grains, damaged like No. 82, defective planchet.

106. Similar. M.9-R. wt. 114½ grains. R⁵.

107. Similar. M.11¹E. wt. 146½ grains. This and the preceding obv. are from a hub seen also on the "CONNECT" obverse and obverse types 10-11-12 of 1788.

108. Similar. M.11²K. wt. 146 grains. Very fine, double-struck.

109. Similar. M.14-H, the type with pheons. Wt. 117, sl. clipped.

110. Similar legends, but draped bust left, from a hub common to all draped 1787 obverses numbered between 16 and 56, as well as the 1788 dies with draped bust. M. 20-a². Without the diebreak described. Wt. 143 grs.

111. Similar. M.26-a¹. Flan defect at edge. Wt. 147½. R⁵.

112-3. Similar. M.31¹gg¹. Wts. 134 and 143 grains, former with flan defects, latter with damage similar to No. 82.

114. Similar. M.31²r³. Wt. 118½ grains.

115. Similar. M.32³x⁴. Wt. 155½ grains.

116. Similar. M.32⁵aa. Wt. 136½ grains. Very fine, but planchet poorly cut out.

117. Similar. M.33¹z¹³. Wt. 149½ grains. Very fine plus.

118—120. Similar. M.33²z¹². Wts. 116½, 134½, 129½ grains, first two being slightly circulated.

121. Similar. M.33²Z¹⁷. Wt. 139½ grains. Fine.
 122. Similar. M.33⁶Rk. Wt. 136½, extremely fine.

This variety provides the conclusive proof that a hub was used for the obverses of the draped bust 1787's, as the hub (otherwise showing a bust identical with that in all the obverses of this year numbered 16-56 except 52) here was punched in twice. Miller did not describe this obverse as such; his "Three fillet ends. Tego double out" is misleading. The effect seen in this die could have been produced in no other way than by double punching ^{of} a complete head-punch or hub.

123. Similar. M.33⁷r². Wt. 134½ grains. Extremely fine.
 124. Similar. M.33⁷r⁴. Wt. 133 grains. R⁶.
 125. Similar. M.33⁹s². Wt. 114 grains. Fine, defective flan.
 126. Similar. M.33¹⁰Z²⁷. Wt. 149½ grains. Defective planchet. R⁵.
 127. Similar. M.33¹⁰Z²⁸. Wt. 102½ grains.
 128. Similar. M.33¹²Z¹⁶. Wt. 143½ grains.
 129. Similar. M.33¹²Z²⁴. Wt. 125½ grains. R⁶.
 130. Similar. M.33¹³Z¹. Wt. 130 grains, clipped. Ext. fine. R⁵.
 131. Similar. M.33¹³Z²⁷. Wt. 155½ grains, very fine, defective flan.
 132. Similar. M.33¹⁴Z¹⁴. Wt. 160½ grains.
 133—134. Similar. M.33¹⁵r¹. Wts. 143 and 135½ grains, latter very fine. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~.
 135—136. Similar. M.33¹⁶Z¹⁵. Wts. 136½ and 137 grains, latter very fine and with defective planchet.
 137. Similar. M.33¹⁷r¹. Wt. 134½ grains (clipped).
 138. Similar. M.33¹⁷gg². Wt. 130½ grains, double struck.
 139—140. Similar. M.33¹⁹Z¹. Wts. 139½ and 122 grains, both very fine, both on defective planchets.
 141. Similar. M.33²⁸Z¹¹. Wt. 146 grains.
 142—145. Similar. M.33²⁸Z¹⁶. Wts. 115½ (defective flan), 128½, 129½, and 163½ grains. The first and third are only very fine condition; the fourth is struck on a heavy irregular planchet similar to two following.
 146—148. Similar. M.33³²Z¹³. Wts. 139½, 135½ (fine), 142½ (fine) grains. The first two are struck on irregular (not round) planchets like that of No. 145.
 149. Similar. M.33³⁴r². Wt. 126½ grains.
 150. Similar. M.33⁴⁰Z². Wt. 137 grains. R⁵.
 151. Similar. M.37¹oo¹. Wt. 170 grains, very fine. This is the second heaviest piece in the hoard.

152. Similar. M.37²k⁵. Wt. 158¹ grains.
- 153--155. Similar. M.37³l. Wts. 144¹, 132¹ (extremely fine) and 166¹ grains. The first and third are on defective planchets.
- 156--157. Similar. M.37⁴k¹. Wts. 145 and 121¹ grains.
158. Similar. M.37⁸HH. Wt. 100¹ grains, very fine.
- 159--160. Similar. M.37⁸LL. Wts. 150 and 142 grains, latter very fine.
- 161--162. Similar. M.37⁹e. Wts. 153¹ and 120¹ grains.
- 163--164. Similar. M.37¹¹ff². Wts. 132¹ (very fine) and 171¹/₂ grains. The latter is on a slightly defective planchet and is the heaviest piece in the hoard, being nearly thirty grains above the Connecticut standard.
165. Similar. M.37¹²LL. Wt. 131¹ grains, very fine--planchet rough and defective.
166. Similar, but erroneous legend AUCTORI CONNCO. M.38-1². Wt. 136¹/₂ grains, fine.
- 167--168. Similar to last. M.38-GG. Wts. 156¹/₂ and 151¹/₂ grains, both very fine.
169. Similar, but legend in large letters and reads AUCTORI CONNCO, punctuated with stars. M.41-11. Wt. 151 grains, extremely fine.
170. Similar, but correct legend. M.44-W⁴. Wt. 107¹/₂ grains.
171. Similar. M.46-BB. Wt. 133 grains, fine, damaged like No. 82.
- 172--174. Similar. M.53-FF. Wts. 106¹/₂, 112¹/₂ and 154 grains, all very fine.
175. Similar legends, but milled bust to left and dated 1788. M.9-E. Wt. 133 grains.
- 176--177. As last; hub noted under 1787 Obv. 9. M.12¹F¹. Wts. 105¹/₂ and 104¹/₂; former perfect, latter slightly clipped and on imperfect plan.
178. As last. M.12²E. Wt. 123 grains, perfect.

NEW YORK--VERMONT.

- 179--180. Obv. VERMONT AUCTORI and crude bust r. as on Nos. 61--73, counterfeit halfpence attributed to Atlee. Reverse, some die as Nos. 67--69 xxx (BRITAN NIA.). The Vermont with Britannia reverse, Ryder--Richardson no. 13. Both examples are so much worn that I have doubts whether they actually belong with the hoard as was claimed (though they were indeed not in the same bag in which the other coins had been kept after sale to Stock's). Weights approximately 90 grains; the second one has an immense diebreak where the date should be.

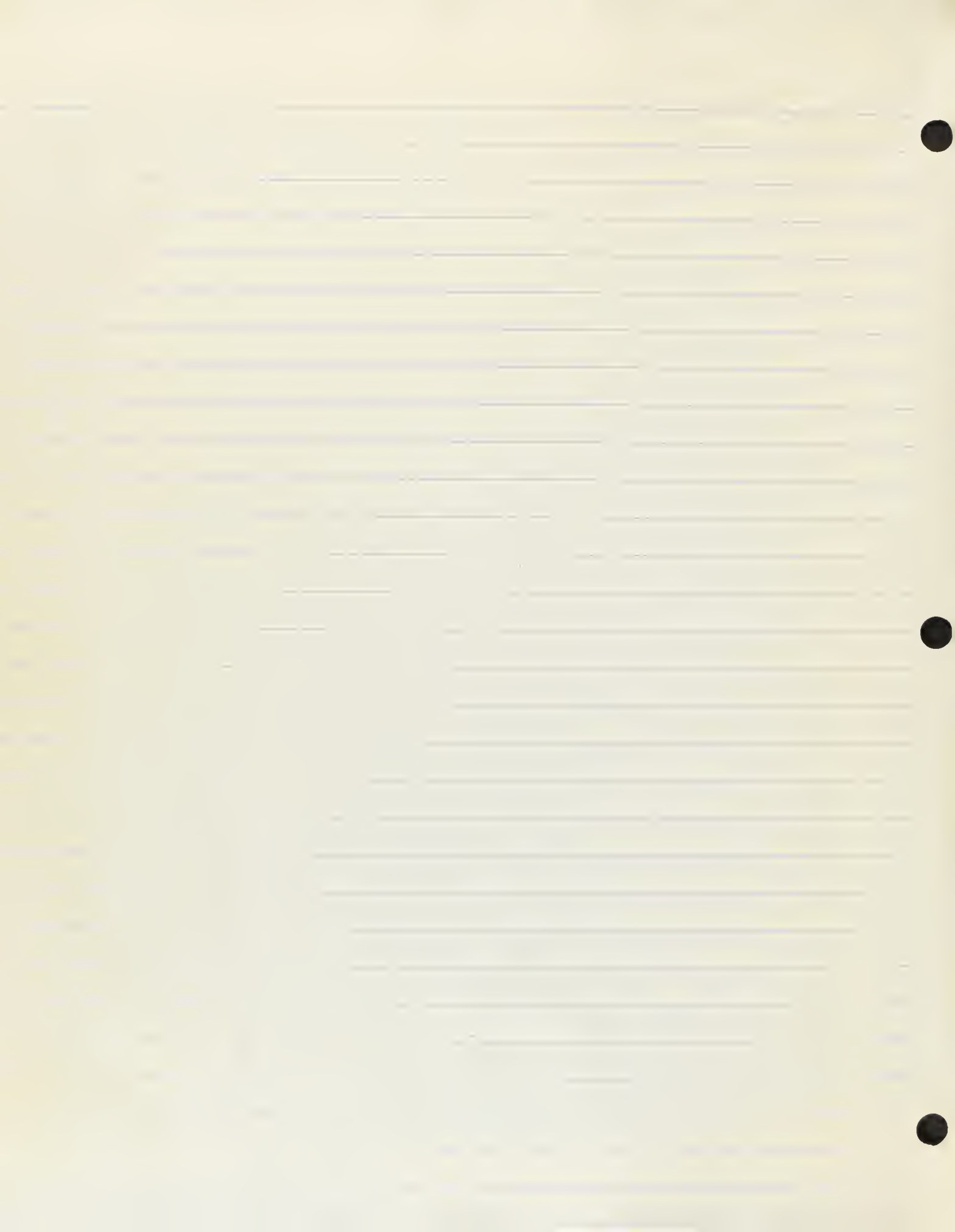
181. (1788) Vermont cent C.4-3, Ryder 27. Fine. 106 grains.

Some examples also
Near 179-181
Condition of 179-181
or C.4-3-179-181

It is apparent, as Mr. Roe says in "The Castine Deposit", that any assignment of a date for the burial of this hoard must be governed by the coins found. And since most of these coins bear more or less legible dates, it is equally likely that those dated latest are the nearest to the actual time of burial; also that much can be judged from the preservation of those coins. If, for instance, all of the 1788 coins had been quite worn, the conclusion might be justified that the hoard was buried later than that year, depending of course on how far the burial site was from the mint.

Let us look therefore at these coins to attempt to fix the date of burial. Three facts immediately stand out. (1) The latest discernible date on a piece is 1788. (2) There are only a few pieces of this date, even if we exclude Nos. 179-181 which are assignable to that year and which have possibly been interpolated, not really belonging to the original hoard. Actual count discloses only eight pieces dated 1788 besides the Vermonts--and eighty-one dated 1787. Now the coinage of 1788 Connecticut is far from rare even in comparison with the very large issue of 1787. ^{Iron} ~~if~~ all of the twenty-odd Connecticut and eight Vermonts sold before I saw the hoard had been of 1788, that would not occasion much change here--this hoard still would show relative scarcity of that date.) (3) All of the coins dated 1788 are in mint condition, a thing true of considerably fewer of the 1787-and-earlier pieces.

The conclusion is at least probable, therefore, that this hoard was buried in 1788, assuming of course that the coppers were not all pre-dated. This takes into account the fact that the burial site (Stepney) is not many miles away from either the mint at Machin's mill, near Newburgh, N.Y., or the two Connecticut mints just outside New Haven (Westville and Morris Cove--see Crosby, pp. 210--211). Moreover, there is no specimen of the Machin issues ascribed to the period 1789-91 (IMMUNE COLUMBIA; GEORGE III, 1789-91; and 1788 Rev. ^D and ¹ of the Connecticut and the like). If the hoard were of a later period than this year, one would expect (even in view of the proximity of the three mints) that the 1788 issues would show wear (as the 1786 and 1787 do), and that there would not be ~~an~~ such an overwhelming preponderance of the earlier years, ^{also that there} ~~as~~ ^{would be} examples of the above-mentioned Machin products, ascribable to 1789-91.



A Late Date Analysis of the Fairfield Hoard

by Edward R. Barnsley

The specific content of the famous Fairfield County, Conn., find of Early American coppers — the only one ever so discovered — must remain forever unknown. The coins alleged to have been unearthed there were dispersed before any of the numismatists involved had the acuity to make a complete record of what had apparently remained buried beneath a Stepney barn from 1788 to 1790. Only a fragment of the numismatic analysis remains; even the piece count is unknown, as well as the exact date of discovery and the names of the principals involved. The coins themselves are now scattered, and their particular identity lost by integration into various private collections. In some cases, the very coins themselves are gone, such as the absolutely unique example of 1786 Conn. 4(2)-G.

Fortunately, however, Walter H. Breen was privileged to examine the greatest portion of this find a year or so following its discovery, and he subsequently published what he called a resume of it in his excellent compilation, "Survey of American Coin Hoards," printed in "The Numismatist," v. 65 (1952), p. 20. From this article we gather that some two hundred coppers comprising four different Early American series were uncovered, as per the following recapitulation:

NEW YORK, one specimen of Nova Eborac, type not given.

VERMONT, number of specimens uncertain, "reportedly including eight uncirculated Vermont cents, head types"; and also two Ryder 13's and one Ryder 27. However, Breen said, concerning the three pieces last named, "I am not 100% certain these

Vermonts were originally in the hoard, as their condition is far worse than that of the other 1788 issues. One of the Britannia Vts. had an immense diebreak where the date should have been." This last sentence is extremely interesting, because the reverse of no known specimen of Ryder 13 shows either date or die break in the exergue. Was this piece, therefore, a new variety?

BRITISH TYPE HALFPENCE, seventy-two specimens, "all with correct legends, i.e. no bungtowns." Sixteen were dated 1778, 1787 and 1788, but the count on each date was not specified. Three of the 1787's had Ryder 13 reverses, and one of the 1787's was identical to the piece illustrated in John M. Richardson's "Copper Coins of Vermont," p. 4. Eric P. Newman wrote in 1958 that the said 72 pieces in this series consisted of both British and Irish halfpence, chiefly imitation and counterfeit. Consequently, a few of these pieces must have been official, regal issues. Newman's decisive article, "A Vermont Numismatic Enigma," was based upon a 1776 halfpenny which was likewise another one of the 72 unlisted specimens in this series.

CONNECTICUT, about 125 specimens. Breen stated that twenty-odd pieces in uncirculated condition had reportedly been sold before he examined the remainder. Note that these pieces were graded Uncirculated, along with eight similar Vermonts; the lot had been carefully cleaned of the encrustations accumulated after a century and three-quarters of earth entombment under an occupied barn. The remaining circulated pieces consisted then, Breen said, of eight 1785's, thirteen 1786's, seventy-five 1787's

ANALYSIS OF THE FAIRFIELD HOARD

by Edward R. Barnsley

and four 1788's. However, the number of 1786's was printed incorrectly. There were according to his listing thirteen varieties in that year, consisting of eighteen specimens. Therefore, the correct total of the Connecticut specimens thus examined was 105. The following table publishes for the first time a break-down of

104 of the some 125 Connecticut coppers which are believed to have been included in the so-called Fairfield hoard. Attributions are, of course, according to Miller's taxonomy. Rarity differentials are according to the 8-point scale established by Crosby and followed by Miller.

1785, two 3(3)-F(3), R4
two 3(4)-F(2), R3
one 3(5)-B, R2
two 4(4)-C, R4
one 6(3)-G(1), R3
1786, one 3-D(1), R4
two 4(1)-G, R2
one 4(2)-G, R6
one 5(2)-H(1), R5
one 5(2)-I, R3
one 5(2)-L, R6
one 5(4)-O(1), R2
one 5(5)-M, R3
three 5(8)-F, R4
one 5(9)-B(1), R4
two 5(10)-L, R4
one 5(11)-R, R5
two 5(14)-S R6
1787, three 2-B, R3
one 8-O, R3
one 9-D, R4
one 9-E, R4
one 9-R, R5
one 11(1)-E, R2
one 11(2)-K, R3
one 14-H, R3
one 20-a(2), R3
one 26-a(1), R5
one 31(1)-gg(1), R3
one 32(2)-r(3), RC
one 32(3)-X(4), RC
one 32(5)-aa, R3
one 33(1)-Z(13), R4
three 33(2)-Z(12), RC
one 33(2)-Z(17), R4
one 33(6)-KK, R1
one 33(7)-r(4), R6
one 33(9)-s(2), R2
one 33(10)-Z(7), R5

one 33(10)-Z(8), R4
one 33(12)-Z(16), R3
one 33(12)-Z(24), R6
one 33(13)-Z(1), R5
one 33(13)-Z(7), R4
one 33(14)-Z(14), R3
two 33(15)-r(1), R1
one 33(16)-Z(15), R1
one 33(17)-r(1), R3
one 33(17)-gg(2), R2
two 33(19)-Z(1), RC
one 33(28)-Z(11), R3
four 33(28)-Z(16), R3
three 33(32)-Z(13), R1
one 33(36)-T(2), R1
one 33(40)-Z(2), R5
one 37(1)-cc(1), R2
one 37(2)-K(5), R3
three 37(3)-i, R2
two 31(4)-k(1), R1
one 37(8)-HH, R3
two 37(8)-LL, R3
two 37(9)-e, R3
two 37(11)-ff(2), R3
one 37(12)-LL, R4
one 38-l(2), R3
two 38-GG, R2
one 41-il, R3
one 44-W(4), R2
one 44-W(5), R5
one 46-BB, R4
three 53-FF, R4
one identity lost

1788, one 9-E, R4
two 12(1)-F(1), R3
one 12(2)-E, R3

5.14-5

37.2-2.5

Danielson, CT Hoard

by

Gary A. Trudgen: Vestal, NY

In the late spring of 1999, a small hoard of 18th century copper coins was discovered in a barn outside of the small community of Danielson, CT. The finder chanced upon the hoard while looking for reusable barn wood. The hoard was wrapped in leather when found and consisted of 14 coins.

All but one of the coins were auctioned on eBay over a period of several weeks. The seller kept the one coin as a memento. The coins were offered one at a time and each posting provided obverse and reverse images of the coin along with a short, superficial description.

The following images of the hoard coins are the same images (with some additional image processing) that were posted by the seller and are reproduced here with his permission. The coins are shown approximately actual size, along with attribution and rarity information, and in the order that they were auctioned.

It appears that the hoard was deposited sometime during the first half of the 19th century. This supposition is based upon the amount of circulation wear exhibited by the latest produced coin in the hoard, that being the Liberty and Security Penny which was minted in 1795. Over half of the coins are Connecticut coppers – some of them rare – with a scattering of other types of copper coins from the same era. All of the coins show signs of circulation although a couple of the Connecticut coppers are well preserved. Overall, the coins have a similar look with lightly porous surfaces.

This find does not compare in magnitude to the Stepney Hoard which was also found in the same geographic area of our country. (The sites are about 80 miles apart.) Although the Danielson Hoard is significantly smaller, it does provide an additional glimpse into what types of copper coins were apparently in circulation in early America. The two hoards appear to be separated by several years in time, however. It is believed that the Stepney Hoard was deposited in the late 1780s, whereas this hoard appears to have been deposited many years later. Interestingly, the makeup of this hoard is similar to the Stepney Hoard with Connecticut coppers in the majority and a notable absence of Fugio cents, Massachusetts and New Jersey coppers. Included in this hoard and not found in the Stepney Hoard are a 1723 Hibernia, 1785 Nova Constellatio and a Liberty and Security penny. Of significance, there were no federal coins in the hoard, suggesting that perhaps these non-federal coins were purposely pulled from circulation.

As with many hoard finds, there seems to be more questions than answers. Interested patrons are encouraged to submit their observations on this newest hoard find.



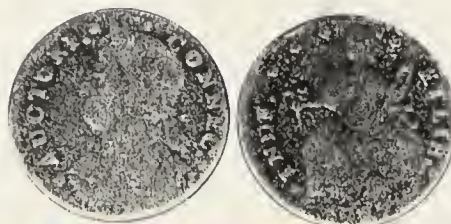
Coin#1: 1787 CT (M.32.2-X.1, R-2)



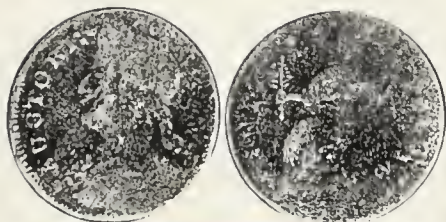
Coin#2: 1787 N1 (RR-13)



Coin#3: (1795) Liberty & Security Penny



Coin#4: 1787 CT (M.43.2-X.4, R-6)



Coin#5: 1787 CT (M.37.8-11, R-5)



Coin#6: 1785 CT (M.1.4-D, R-7)



Coin#7: 1785 CT (M.6.1-1, R-3)



Coin#8: 1786 CT (M.1.2-S, R-7)

1786 S, 8-A-2



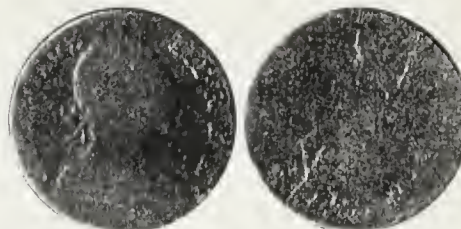
Coin#9: 1787 CT (M.32.1-X.3, R-6)



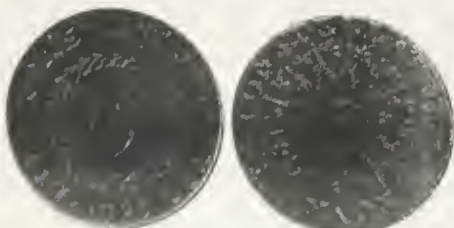
Coin#10: 1723 Hibernia



Coin#11: 1777 Counterfeit Halfpenny



Coin#12: 1775 Regal Halfpenny



Coin#13: 1785 Nova Constellatio



Coin#14: 1788 CT (M.11-G, R-3)

Old American Coins

Written by James Mease in 1838, "Old American Coins" is the first numismatic article about U.S. coins published in this country.

[The following account of some American coins, issued before the establishment of the present government, by some of the States, was furnished by Doctor JAMES MEASE, of Philadelphia.]

No. 1. This coin is larger than a half cent. On one side it has thirteen ribs or bars which run parallel to, and are equi-distant from each other. On the other side are the letters U.S.A. the S. being of larger size, running across the other two letters. It has no date nor any other inscription.

No. 2. On one side a head surrounded by "Georgius. Dei. Gratia. Rex." On the other side is a rose and the following inscription, "Rosa. Americana. Utile. Dulci. 1722."

No. 3. On one side a chain of *thirteen* circular links running around the face of the coin. In the centre a circle, having upon it the words "We are one," and around these words, "United States." On the other side there is a sun at meridian height, looking down upon a dial, beneath which appear these words, "Mind your business." The word "*Fugio*," and the date 1787 also appear on the same side of the coin.

No. 4. On one side the American Eagle, having on its breast a shield, with the word CENT upon it. Around the face of the Coin is "MASSACHUSETTS 1788." On the other side is an Indian at full length with his bow and arrow, and the word COMMONWEALTH.

No. 5. On one side a sheaf of wheat, and the words "PEACE AND PLENTY;" on the other, a full length portrait of Fame blowing her trumpet, and these words "FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE PUBLIC." There is a date upon it, but the third figure is so badly done, as to leave a doubt whether it is 1784, or some earlier period.

No. 6. On one side a Sun, with *thirteen* stars around it, and the words "NOVA CONSTELLATIO;" on the other, the letters U.S. surrounded by a vignette, and the words "LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA 1785."

No. 7. Is the Jersey Half-penny, having on one side a shield, surrounded by the words "E PLURIBUS UNUM," on the other a Horse's head and a plough, with the words "NOVA CAESAREA, 1785."

No. 8. On one side a head and the word "AUCTORI CONNEC." on the other a female figure very much in the form of a gingerbread child, holding what may be an olive branch in one hand, and a bow and arrow in the other, with the date below it of 1787. This is the old farthing of our boyhood.

No. 9. Has on one side a head, and the words "Georgius III Rex." On the opposite side is a shield cut into quarters, containing respectively the coats of arms of England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia, surmounted with a crown, and surrounded with "Virginia, 1773." A coin similar to this was a year or two ago dug up in a garden, and with the description given of it, there was published the following history

The following historical facts are here distinctly referred to. During the usurpation of Cromwell, the colony of Virginia refused to acknowledge his authority, and declared itself independent. Shortly after, finding that Cromwell threatened to send a fleet and army to reduce Virginia to subjection, and fearing the ability of this feeble state to withstand this force, she sent over in a small ship, a messenger to Charles II., then an exile, at Breda, in Flanders. Charles accepted the invitation to come over, and be king of Virginia, and was on the eve of embarking, when he was recalled to the throne of England. As soon as he was restored to the crown of England, in gratitude for the loyalty of Virginia, he caused her coat of arms to be quartered with those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as an independent member of the Empire. The above coin is clearly confirmatory of these facts. Hence the origin of the phrase "Old Dominion," frequently applied to Virginia.

The coin No. 2, resembles very much, one lately found in Charleston, and of which the following account was published in the Charleston papers:

CURIOUS COIN.—The workmen in preparing the foundation of St. Phillips Church, have found a Coin, the age of which is now 113 years, with the head of George the First. The inscription around which is—Georgius. D. G. Mag. Bri. Fra. Et. Hib. Rex. On the opposite side is a Rose—the inscription, Rosa, Americana, 1722, Utile Dulci. It probably is a coin of one of the Old Thirteen Colonies. Another of these coins was found in April, 1835, in digging a garden in Washington; Pensis, bordering on Brook County, Virginia.—J.M.

by Eric P. Newman

1088 LM 619

THE NUMISMATIST • AUGUST 1992

(OVER)

In 1838 there appeared another numismatic article by Mease entitled "Old American Coins." It is described by its author as comprising some American coins issued before the establishment of the Constitutional government of the United States. It is the first numismatic article about American coins published in America and is included in *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society* (Third Series, Vol. VII, pp. 282-83 [Boston, 1838]). It describes nine copper coins, namely, the Bar cent, a 1722 Rosa Americana, a 1787 Fugio cent, a 1788 Massachusetts cent, a Conder token, a 1785 Nova Constellatio copper, a New Jersey copper, a 1787 Connecticut copper and a 1773 Virginia halfpenny. The status of that article and its content seem so important

Brooke County, West Virginia (then Virginia), also is mentioned. Both of these finds were reported in newspapers that future researchers may be able to locate.

The New Jersey copper is given the non-existent date of 1785, the understandable error attributable to the unclear die cutting of the last numeral of the date on many of the 1786 New Jersey pieces.

The most spectacular comment concerns the copper coinage of Connecticut. Mease states, "This is the old farthing of our boyhood." Mease was born in 1771 and was 14 years of age when the first Connecticut coppers were minted and 16 years of age when the plethora of 1787 coppers were struck. He lived in Philadelphia. The major collapse of the circulating value of Connecticut and most other

and unknown that its entire text is separately included as part of this commentary. The description of the Bar cent in Mease's listing is extremely probative, as that coin's only prior known mention appears to be in the December 19, 1785, *New Jersey Gazette* (Trenton).

The Conder token is described as having such a poorly cut date that it cannot be read. Its legends and description show that its date is 1794 (not 1784), and it was subsequently classified as Dalton & Hammer, Cork #14.

The 1722 Rosa Americana is commented upon as being a similar type to a coin found in the ground while digging the foundation for St. Phillips Church in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1835. Another Rosa Americana coin found in April 1835 in a garden in Washington, Pennsylvania, near

circulating coppers occurred in the middle of 1789, whereupon the exchange rate of coppers in New York money of account was set by both the City of New York and the City of Albany at 48 to the shilling or a farthing New York money of account for each copper.

Almost a year later, on June 7, 1790, a committee report to the General Assembly of New Jersey confirms a similar value for Connecticut and counterfeit British coppers by stating that they can be bought at 45 to the shilling for overstriking with New Jersey dies. It also states that such coppers pass from 48 to 36 for a shilling, if at all. New Jersey money of account was valued at the same rate as that of Pennsylvania.

Mease's use of the word "farthing" is the only known application of the

word to any coppers then in circulation in the United States, including the Connecticut coppers. It is used by one who actually circulated Connecticut coppers. Mease lived in Philadelphia, and even though Pennsylvania money of account was 7 shillings 6 pence to the Spanish dollar—in contrast to New York money of account at 8 shillings to the Spanish dollar—he indicated that such coppers were accepted for a farthing in Pennsylvania money of account.

This confirms the actuality of an exchange rate for coppers conforming generally to the 1789 New York municipality recommendations. It is amusing to realize that American or British counterfeits of British halfpence were circulating in America at that time, apparently as farthings in money of account, as there were no actual British farthings (genuine or counterfeit) then in circulation in America, according to the New York report of March 5, 1787.

"Mr. Oswald,

A Penny of the new coinage of the state of Connecticut has lately fallen into my hands, and although I am thought skilled in the medallic science, yet I must own that I could not decypher the meaning of the legends, or inscription of this piece. The emblems appeared to me still more extraordinary. I shall give the public a faithful copy of the one and description of the other, hoping that some antiquarian or member of our Philisophical Society, will favor them with an explanation.

On one side of the medal, a *head* encircled with a civic crown, with this legend: AUCTOPI: CONNEC:

On the *reverse* a *woman* with dishevelled hair, holding a nosegay in her dexter hand, and a constable's staff in her sinister, sitting on something I could not well discern, but resembling upon the whole the famous Britannia stamped upon English *pennies*, with the legend: INDE: ETIIB:--- And on the *exurgue*, 1787. *H - U*

The device of this piece of money, I understood very well to be a silly and servile imitation of British pence; the head might stand for *King George*, or *Governor Griswold*, and the woman for *Britannia* or *Connecticutia*--- But the inscriptions, I must own, are above my understanding--- *O! Imitatores, fervum pecus!*

MARTIN SCRIBLERUS."

(From the July 16, 1787 issue of the Independent Gazetteer or the Chronicle of Freedom, published in Philadelphia)

George Fuld's Personal Copy

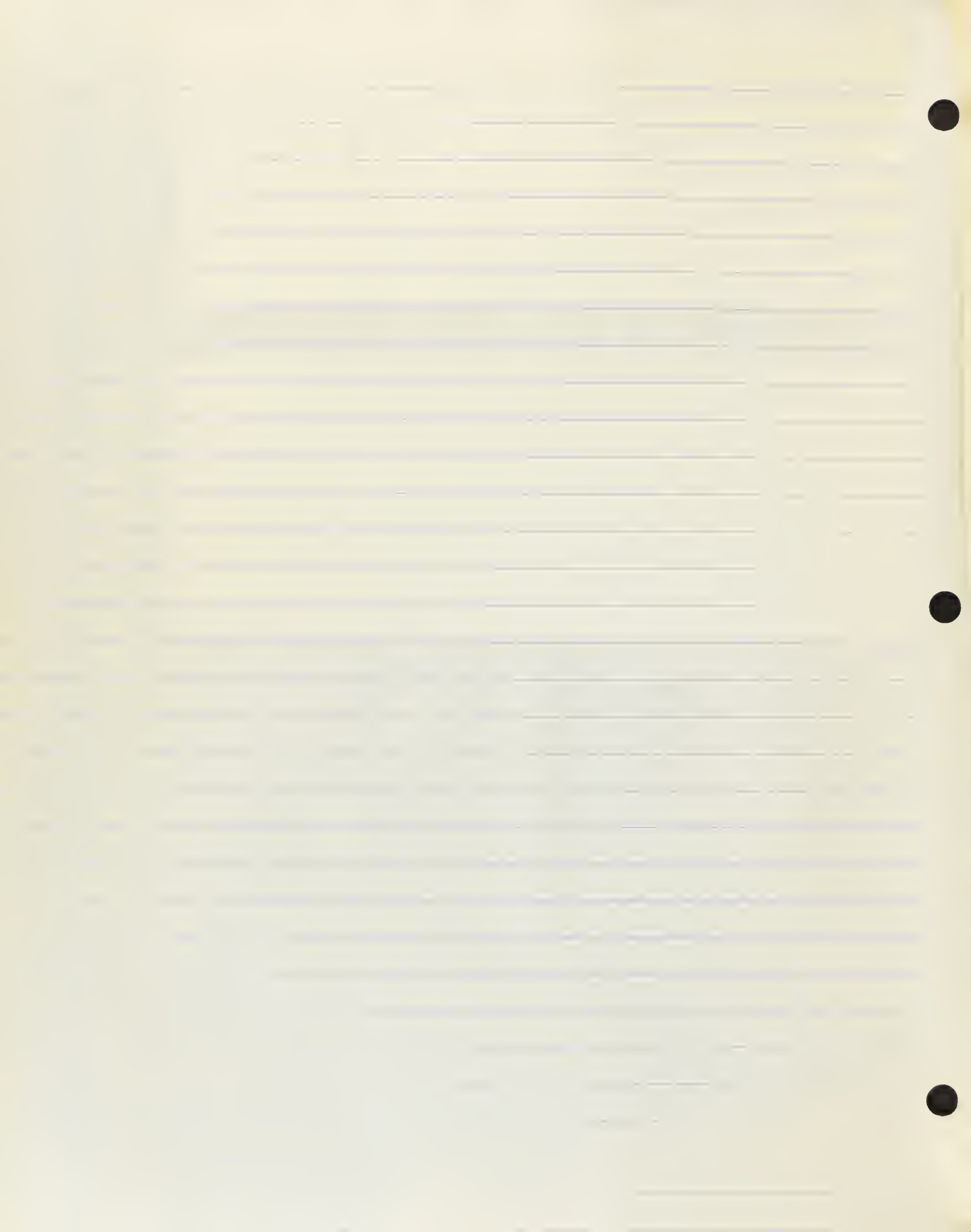
*579.50 TO NEIL ROTHSCILD

201 Miller, Henry C. & Ryder, Hillyer. THE STATE COINAGE (sic) OF NEW ENGLAND: THE STATE COINAGE OF CONNECTICUT/THE COLONIAL COINS OF VERMONT/THE COPPER COINS OF MASSACHUSETTS. Framingham, 1960. Main title derived from upper cover. 1 original typescript leaf, 4 unnumbered leaves, (4)-7, 62, (1), (63)-67, (1), 70-76 pages in photocopy, 7 fine photographic reproductions of the original plates. Small quarto: 26 x 21 cm. Original red cloth, gilt. Very fine. (750.00)

Ex August 15, 1971 Katen Fuld sale, lot 365. One of only a few copies issued by George Fuld and Alfred Hoch in February 1960 with the following statement of purpose "This book is reproduced with the permission of the ANS for the benefit of new collectors of American State Coinage and those otherwise unable to obtain an original. It has been carefully annotated with corrections and includes die combinations not previously listed. This new information is largely the work of Eric Newman, Edward Barnsley, Walter Breen, Philip Keller and Robert Vlack. Information regarding new varieties, errors or corrections is welcome and may be sent to the undersigned." Heavily annotated throughout in red ink and often in pencil. A number of the red ink corrections/additions/annotations have been subsequently amended in pencil.

G. KOLBE "HARRY W. BASS" LIBRARY PART 1 DEC 12, 1998 *24200

200 Miller, Henry C. & Ryder, Hillyer. THE STATE COINAGES OF NEW ENGLAND: THE STATE COINAGE OF CONNECTICUT. THE COLONIAL COINS OF VERMONT. THE COPPER COINS OF MASSACHUSETTS. New York, 1920. (4), 76 pages, 7 plates of coins. Quarto. Brown cloth, gilt, binding a trifle worn and dusty, internally fine. (200.00) Clain-Stefanelli 12205. Ex Charles P. Knoth with his address label on the rear pastedown. One of only 200 copies reprinted from the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Born in Philadelphia in 1844, Henry Miller was an educator in his early years. According to his obituary in the May, 1920 *Numismatist*, he "left the profession of teaching nearly twenty-five years ago and became an operator in the financial markets where he amassed a fortune." This collaborative work with Hillyer Ryder had been completed but not published when he died at age 75. Miller's contribution, *The State Coinage of Connecticut*, and Ryder's monographs on Vermont and Massachusetts, instantly became standard works. Originally published as Volume LIII, Part I, of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, the work was soon thereafter reprinted, as here, in a limited edition. Both versions are scarce, but this separately published edition is usually preferred. Miller's top collection of large cents was sold in 1917. Months after his death, his superb collection of English and ancient Roman coins was sold at auction by Thomas Elder. This remarkable sale also featured, as John Adams aptly termed it, his "definitive Connecticut cents."



CONNECTICUT COPPER REFERENCES (HALL, 1787 TEXT)

BOWER'S 'CHAMPA LIBRARY PT II MARCH 23, 1995

Thomas Hall, M.D. on Connecticut Coppers

1307 THOMAS HALL, M.D. A Descriptive List of the Coppers Issued by Authority, For the State of Connecticut, For the Year 1787, Boston, 1892, 58 pages, text clean and fresh with no signs of foxing, rebacked in mahogany half calf retaining original brown gilt-printed sides. Fine. (1,500.00)



Davis 467. A great rarity in American numismatics, one of perhaps 20 copies printed of which half have survived to this day. Privately printed for "additions and corrections" with distribution only to his collecting friends, Hall's work was the first of several intended to cover the entire realm of Connecticut coppers. Manuscripts for the remaining years of Connecticut copper coinage (1785, 1786, and 1788, may be found in the Connecticut State Library and lay testament to Hall's original plans which never materialized. In addition, at least two copies, that in the A.N.S. and Hall's personal copy (later in the Virgil Brand Library and now in a private collection), are interleaved in anticipation of the notes that never materialized. Hall was in poor health in his later years and died in 1909, never able to complete the series. But as his interests covered more than just Connecticut (Lincoln, Washingtonia, and other medals, 1793 cents, and most copper and bronze items), it is also possible that his interest in this area of colonials simply waned.

KOLBE SALE #67 OCT 12, 1996

The Very Rare Thomas Hall Work on Connecticut Coppers

TO R. MARTIN
1492 Hall, Thomas. A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE COPPERS ISSUED BY AUTHORITY, FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FOR THE YEAR 1787. Boston: Privately printed, for additions and corrections, 1892. Blank leaf, 58 pages, 2 blank leaves. Original brown cloth sides, upper cover lettered in gilt as issued, spine and corners sympathetically and quite skillfully re-covered in brown morocco, spine neatly lettered in gilt. A very fine example. \$1,870 - (1,500.00)

From the exceptional if select numismatic library formed by Keith Kelm in the late 1970's and early 1980's, with his 1980 autograph on the front flyleaf. Of legendary rarity, the Hall work was intended as a sort of checklist to be distributed among a select circle of fellow collectors. With the benefit of their comments and additions to the list, a published version of the work was to be published but it never reached fruition. The original leather spine, and corners were of high acid content and we have never seen a copy with the binding fully intact. The copy offered here has been tastefully restored and is one of the nicest we have ever encountered of the dozen or so examples still extant.

BOWERS & HERENA "NORWEG SALE NOV 14-15, 1988

Hall's Connecticut Coppers Text

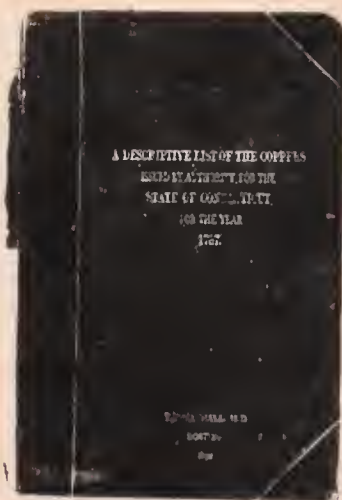
3585 Hall, Thomas. A Descriptive List of the Coppers Issued by Authority, for the State of Connecticut, for the Year 1787. Boston: 1892. Privately published by the author. (1-3), 4-58. Large 8vo, 10 x 7 in. Quarter calf, marbled boards; gilt spine. Contents Very Fine, covers and spine worn, latter partially missing. Library sticker at bottom left of front cover, another upper right corner of inner rear cover. Two lines of handwritten corrections noted on page 58.

Extremely rare, fewer than two dozen thought to survive. Henry C. Miller's personal copy of Hall's text was sold by us in our auction of the Taylor Collection March 26-28, 1987, Lot 2761. ROBERT MARTIN #1,155 -

BOWERS "TAYLOR SALE MARCH 26-28 1987

Extremely Rare Connecticut Coppers Text

Miller's Personal Copy R. MARTIN #1,320 -



2761 HALL, THOMAS. A Descriptive List of the Coppers Issued by Authority, for the State of Connecticut for the Year 1787. Boston: Thomas Hall, M.D., 1892. 58 pp. 4 to. Original one-quarter calf gilt cover. Very Good with some foxing on paper edges. Spine of book broken away. A book to be rebound (Est. 750-1,500)

An extremely rare text on Connecticut coppers. Very valuable and seldom offered. Not more than two dozen in existence. Auction record over \$1,000. Pasted on first page is the notation "Bought in the Collection of the late Henry C. Miller, Esq. New York May 26-28 - 1920, Lot No. 2194. Catalogued by Thos. F. Elder C.E.J.

2194 Hall (Dr. Thomas). A Descriptive list of the Coppers Issued By Authority, for the State of Connecticut for the year 1787." Privately printed. Dr. Hall's own copy I think, front cover impressed in gold with his name, 1892. Half Morocco. V. Fine. Rare. 153

THOMAS ELDER "HENRY C. MILLER" SALE MAY 26-28, 1920 NUMISMATIC BOOKS

The Very Rare Hall Work on Connecticut Coppers

33 HALL, Thomas. A Descriptive List of the Coppers Issued by Authority, For the State of Connecticut, For the Year 1787. Boston, Privately printed, for additions and corrections, 1892. 58 pages. Attractively bound in antique brown quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt. A fine copy. (1500.00)

Of legendary rarity, the Hall work was intended as a sort of checklist to be distributed among a select circle of fellow collectors. With the benefit of their comments and additions to the list, a published version of the work was to be published but it never saw fruition.

ROBERT MARTIN

*1,430 -

CHARLES DAVIS SALE FEB 25, 1991

Original Hall on Connecticut Coppers

345 Thomas Hall, MD: A Descriptive List of the Coppers Issued by Authority, for the State of Connecticut for the Year 1787, 1892, 58pp, original brown 3/4 leather and pebbled cloth, gilt stamped front board, leather worn away at spine as usual, 25 1/2 x 18 cm, internally very fine and completely free of foxing ROBERT MARTIN \$1,540- (1,500.00)

From the library of Julius Guttag with his inkstamp on the freely, later in the library of Connecticut specialist Cyril Hawley with his bookplate. One of perhaps 20 copies privately printed and distributed by Hall to his collecting compatriots "for additions and corrections." A great rarity in American numismatics, only five copies have appeared at auction since 1976 with two of those entering the market via Bowers & Merena with their respective coin collections (Frederick Taylor [Henry Miller's copy] and Norweb). Two of the five have also been rebound shedding their original gilt printed boards. That Hall planned a complete study on all dates of Connecticut coinage is evidenced by manuscripts for the years 1785, 1786, and 1788 in the Connecticut State Library. In addition, at least two copies, that in the A.N.S. and Hall's personal copy (later in the Virgil Brand library and now in a private collection), are interleaved in anticipation of the notes that never materialized. Hall was in poor health in his latter years and died in 1909 never able to complete the series. But as his interests covered more than just Connecticut (Lincoln, Washingtonia, and other medals, 1793 Cents, and most copper and bronze items), it is also possible that his interest in this area of Colonials simply waned.

KOLBE "STACK'S FAMILY LIBRARY" SALE JAN 9, 2010

83 Hall, Thomas. A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE COPPERS ISSUED BY AUTHORITY, FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FOR THE YEAR 1787. Boston: Privately printed, for additions and corrections, 1892. Blank leaf, 58 pages, 2 blank leaves, ink annotations. 25.5 x 18 cm. Original black half leather and dark brown cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt, spine chipped and worn, internally very fine. (2,500.00)

Of legendary rarity, the Hall work was intended as a sort of checklist to be distributed among a select circle of fellow collectors. With the benefit of their comments and additions to the list, a published version of the work was to be published but it never reached fruition. The original leather spine and corners were fragile and apparently of high acid content and we have never seen a copy with the binding fully intact. An unprepossessing volume, it appears that only a dozen or so examples have survived. The ink additions, found here on pages 3-16 and appearing to be in an early hand (perhaps Hall's), provide the relevant page number for the corresponding reverse die description. Only a handful of subsequent obverse die descriptions are so annotated in this example, though in at least one other copy the hand-numbering is complete.

ROBERT MARTIN \$3737.50

Dr. Hall's Descriptive List

KOLBE FORD SALE JUNE 1, 2004

529 Hall, Thomas. A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE COPPERS ISSUED BY AUTHORITY, FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FOR THE YEAR 1787. Boston: Privately printed, for additions and corrections, 1892. Blank leaf, 58 pages, 2 blank leaves, page references added in ink, some in a contemporary hand, others apparently in John Ford's hand, along with a few annotations. 25 x 18 cm. Rebound in the style of the original with dark brown leatherette spine and corners, and brown cloth sides, upper cover lettered in gilt, decorative endsheets. Very fine. (1,500.00)

Of legendary rarity, the Hall work was intended as a sort of checklist to be distributed among a select circle of fellow collectors. With the benefit of their comments and additions to the list, a published version of the work was to be published but it never reached fruition. The original leather spine and corners were of high acid content and we have never seen a copy with the binding fully intact. An unprepossessing volume, it appears that only a dozen or so examples have survived. TO ROGER SIBSON

CONNECTICUT COPPER REFERENCES (HALL 1787 TEXT)

Very Rare Hall Work on Connecticut Coppers KOLBE SALE
6-15-84

- 1321 HALL, THOMAS, A Descriptive List of the Coppers Issued by Authority, For the State of Connecticut, For the Year 1787. Boston, Privately printed, for additions and corrections, 1892. 58 pages. 25 x 17½ cm. Contemporary black quarter roan, gilt, spine ends worn, internally lined. ~~1400 + 10% = \$1,540-~~

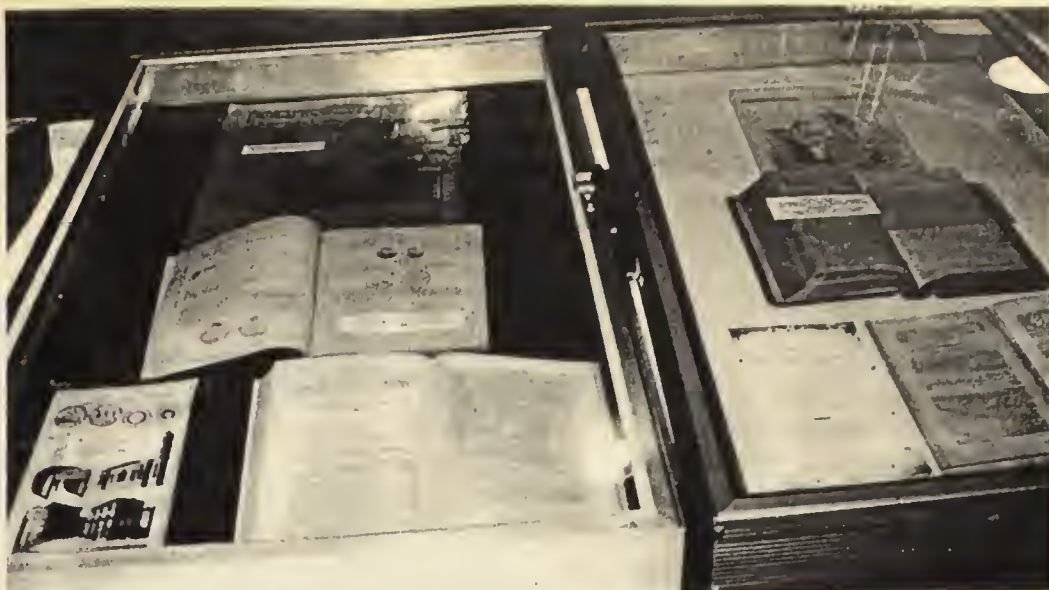
Very rare. From the library of Richard Picker; at one time in the library of A. Arthur Grasso. Annotations in the text, including the following note at the end: "Additional corrections made from Dr. Hall's presentation copy belonging to Connecticut State Library." Loosely laid in is a 35 x 20 cm sheet of thin sized cloth, entitled: "Tables of Varieties of Connecticut Coins." Meticulously written in black ink with red rules, the table provides detailed diagnostic descriptions of 1785, 1786, 1787 & 1788 Connecticut coins. With three folds, worn at edges.

10 A 11

11 BAILEY

12 HARVARD LIBRARY

13 HALL'S ANNOTATED HALL (1892-1893)



EAC CONVENTION 1992 ST LOUIS, MO.
PENNY WISE MAY 15, 1992 P.200

Eric Newman's Literature Display

"DR. HALL'S "COIN & MEDAL COLLECTION LEDGER 1888-1909"

Eric Newman had a three case display of copper-related numismatic materials from the 18th, 19th, and early 20th century. He displayed the earliest known illustration of an early American coin, a 1783 Nova Constellatio, in the Gentleman's Magazine published in London, in December 1788. He had an 1838 article by Dr. James Mease, "Old American Coins," the first numismatic publication on Early American Copper. From the selected prose writings of Thomas Paine was a November 1791 proposal for a silver center cent. He displayed the "Coin and Medal Collection Ledger, 1888 - 1909" of Dr. Thomas P. Hall, famous for his descriptions of Connecticut coppers. (I wanted to see what was written about his holdings of Massachusetts coppers, but could never find Eric when I was thinking about it.) The most fascinating of the remaining items, to me at least, was an ad placed by the U.S. Mint in the November 1, 1792 edition of Dunlop's American Daily Advertiser announcing it was paying the highest prices for old copper. I cannot help but think that the mint would be truly shocked to know how high a price it would have to pay for copper today!

The Ledgers *ANS*

The Brand ledgers consist of thirty-two folio volumes, approximately half of which list the basic inventory of Virgil Brand's collection. The inventory includes individual listings of more than 150,000 acquisitions comprising in excess of 350,000 coins, medals, and tokens. The neatly inscribed entries for each serially numbered listing include information about issuing country, denomination, date, cost, condition, mint marks, and description.

A master ledger includes a chronological listing of Brand's purchases, which are keyed to the descriptive ledgers mentioned above. Among the purchases recorded by Brand are parts of collections and entire collections, the owners of which read like a *Who's Who* of numismatics. Brand's cousin, Carl Wurtzbach, was the source of

[Continued on page 6]

[BRAND BEQUEST, continued from page 3]

many American colonial coins. Dr. Thomas Hall's notable collection of large cents, which included the unique 1793 clover leaf cent and 20 additional varieties of 1793 cents, was acquired intact. A separate typescript of the Hall collection accompanies the ledgers now in the Library's possession.

Brand's holdings of ancient coins and the coins, medals and tokens of foreign countries demonstrate fine pedigrees as well. He purchased heavily from the Pozzi and Rhousopoulos collections and bought many ancient Greek rarities from the Herman Weber collection. He also purchased intact the Ferrari collections of English and French coins. In addition to the inventory of Brand's collection, there are two ledgers which list the stock of the Chicago Coin Company, an enterprise formed in 1907, which was owned by Virgil Brand and managed by Theophile Leon.

PHOTOCOPY ON MICROFILM
IN ANS LIBRARY.
CONNECTICUT COPPERS NOT
NOTED. → SEE CNL #67
APRIL 1964 VOL 23. NO.1
P. 850

CONNECTICUT COPPER REFERENCES (ANNOTATED)

GEORGE F. KOLBE 12TH JOINT AUCTION W/ SPINK & SON LTD DEC 12, 1993

389 (Rock, Jeff). CONNECTICUT COPPERS, 1785-1788. BOOK ONE-BOOK FOUR. (San Diego, circa 1974-1987). Four volumes. 880 pages, many blank. Thousands of entries, handwritten in blue ink. Matching black cloth, spines and upper covers handlettered in gilt, several handwritten additions loosely laid in. S. TANNENBAUM 350/375 - \$412.50 (250.00)

A unique and most important handwritten record of Connecticut copper coins by variety, comprised of auction appearances and the holdings of many museums and private collections. More or less complete up to the 1987 Taylor sale, including records of all major and many minor sales from the 1940's onward. The work is chronologically arranged, with sections for each Miller variety number. Recorded therein are detailed condition census and pedigree notes, prices realized where known, etc. A few dozens entries are found for some varieties, none for others. The fruit of many hundreds of hours of skilled labor, indispensable to the serious collector or dealer in this fascinating field.

GEORGE F. KOLBE 12TH JOINT AUCTION W/ SPINK & SON LTD DEC 12, 1993

306 Miller, Henry C. THE STATE COINAGE OF CONNECTICUT. Wayland: Reprinted by Ovolon Publishing Co (Al Hoch), 1962. (2), 62, (10) pages, including 5 plates. Original printed card covers worn and detached, contents coming loose, annotated throughout mostly in red ink, following three items loosely laid in: value guide, 1982 *Coin World* clipping reporting a new variety and two sheets of duplicated typescript describing new varieties. A. TERRANOVA 140/170 187² (100.00)

Richard Picker's personal annotated copy. A valuable record of Picker's observations on specific characteristics of numerous varieties, die breaks, condition census data, etc. Unique and important.

GEORGE F. KOLBE 12TH JOINT AUCTION W/ SPINK & SON LTD DEC 12, 1993

307 Miller, Henry C. & Ryder, Hillyer. THE STATE COINAGES OF NEW ENGLAND: THE STATE COINAGE OF CONNECTICUT. THE COLONIAL COINS OF VERMONT. THE COPPER COINS OF MASSACHUSETTS. New York: American Numismatic Society, Two Hundred Copies Reprinted from the *American Journal of Numismatics*, 1920. (4), 76; 7, (1) pages, 7 plates of coins. Complete with the separately issued "Additions and Corrections." (bound with) Richardson, John M. THE COPPER COINS OF VERMONT. Reprinted from *The Numismatist*, May 1947. 24 pages, text illustrations. Quarto. Amateur blue cloth binding, spine handlettered in white, original printed card covers of both works bound in, first title heavily annotated, detailed typescript description of a Connecticut addition, with rubbings, bound in, illustration from the 1914 American Numismatic Society exhibition catalogue depicting Ryder Vermont coins tipped in, additional illustrations and rubbings loosely laid in. Heavily used but intact. A. TERRANOVA 350/475 - \$522.50 (300.00)

A remarkable copy of the classic Miller/Ryder work with an illustrious pedigree. It was presented, unbound, in Spring 1947 by Norman Bryant to John M. Richardson. It "was bound by Bessie Christmas 1947." Some time thereafter, it passed into the hands of Ned Barnsley and subsequently became the "Reference Library" copy of Q. David Bowers. In March 1993 it was acquired, via a Money Tree sale, by Jeff Rock. Its various travels are recorded on the front card cover and pastedown in ink, in the hands of Richardson, Bowers and Rock. Most of the annotations in the work itself appear to have been made by Bryant and Richardson, including a record of the varieties in Richardson's personal collection. Unique and important. TO TONY CARLOTTO

JOHN RICHARDSON'S COPY OF THE STATE COINAGES OF NEW ENGLAND WITH OTHER IMPRESSIVE PROVENANCES AND IMPORTANT ANNOTATIONS

30250
48. Miller, Henry C. and Hillyer Ryder. THE STATE COINAGES OF NEW ENGLAND: THE STATE COINAGE OF CONNECTICUT. THE COLONIAL COINS OF VERMONT. THE COPPER COINS OF MASSACHUSETTS. 1920. 4to, later blue cloth covers, original brown CaC., bound in. (4), 76, 7, (1), 8 pp. 7 pls. The later cloth covers are worn and VG. The original covers are worn and also peripherally chipped. Numerous inked and pencilled notations and marks inside. The contents are VG. (200.00) PLATE

One of 200 copies reprinted from THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, Volume LIII. Richardson wrote "The Copper Coins of Vermont" which was published in THE NUMISMATIST May 1947, and later issued as a reprint, a copy of which is bound in at the back with Richardson's inkstamp on top.

On the inside front cover are several holographic pedigree notations by Q. David Bowers and by Norman Bryant. The pedigree of this copy is apparently John Richardson (May 7, 1947) Norman Bryant, Ned Barnsley, QDB reference library (gift from Barnsley). It is also noted apparently in Bryant's hand, "This catalogue was bound by Bessie Christmas 1947."

Bound after page 59 is a detailed typed description by Norman Bryant of a new description of Connecticut 1788 14-S Reverse B (from the Yale collection) "INDE ET LIB." (the "representing cinquefoils" including obverse and reverse rubbings. Also noted is where a halftone and description of this piece can be found in the COLONIAL NEWSLETTER.

Also bound in is the scarce supplement ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE STATE COINAGE OF CONNECTICUT AND THE COLONIAL COINS OF VERMONT, Vol. LIII (Part I).

Tipped in at the end are several small sheets of halftones and rubbings with attributions of Connecticut coppers and of Massachusetts silver.

While this copy is not of the highest condition, it is of significant value and importance to the collector of colonials.

MONEY TREE 16TH MAIL BID
SALE MARCH 13, 1993
TO JEFF ROCK

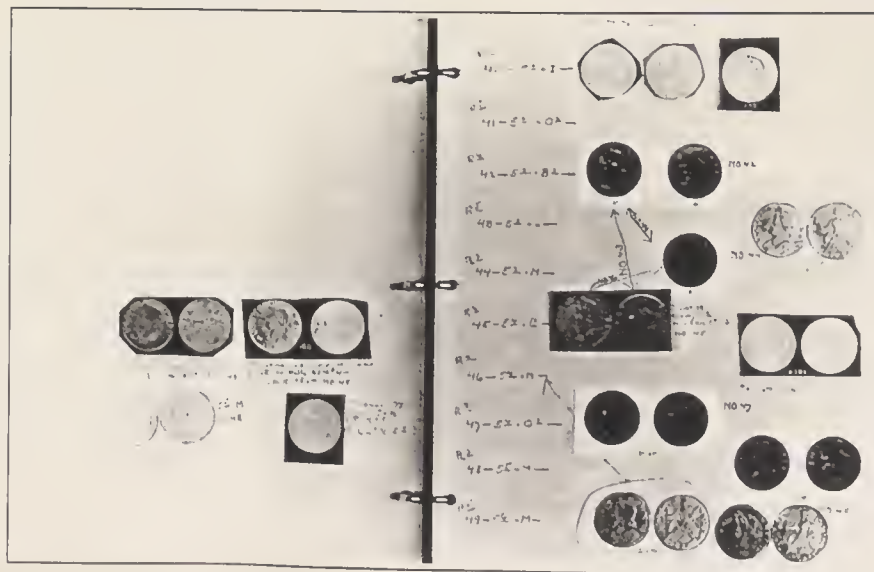
FIXED PRICE LISTS FUNCTION ASSOC. FRED LAKE APRIL, 1995

B26. BOYD, F.C.C. -nd(1920s)-FPL-"Colonial Copper Coins"-19 pages. Mimeographed. F 135.00
A very scarce item. NUMEROUS CONNECTICUTS F 50.00
B27. " -nd(1920s)-FPL-"Continental and Colonial Currency"-13pp(typeset). F

5 (Adams, Edgar Holmes). CONNECTICUT CENTS. HIGLEYS. NEW YORK (NOVA EBORAC). CONFEDERATIO. VERMONT CENTS. WOODS TOKENS. (New York, undated, 1920s?). 110 leaves, some utilized on both sides, as follows: title leaf (cited above); Connecticut Cents section-46 leaves, containing a pencil list of varieties, with illustrations of about 140 different varieties, mostly depicting both sides, largely being photographs or photographic illustrations, with pedigrees and prices where known; Higley section-6 leaves, with typescript descriptions and pencil annotations, 3 illustrations (several others appear to have long ago been removed); Confederatio section-6 leaves, with typescript descriptions and pencil annotations, 2 illustrations (a few others appear to have long ago been removed); Nova Eborac section-2 leaves, with typescript descriptions and pencil annotations, 14 illustrations, mostly photographic; Vermont section-15 leaves, with typescript descriptions and pencil annotations, 42 illustrations, mostly photographic (several others appear to have long ago been removed); NE Massachusetts section-1 typescript leaf, no illustrations; Mark Newby section-4 leaves, with typescript descriptions and pencil annotations, 17 illustrations, mostly photographic; Wood's section-29 leaves, listings in pencil and typescript, with ink annotations, almost 90 illustrations of both sides, nearly all photographs. 8.5 x 11 inch sheets, housed in an early 20th century gray cloth three-ring binder, spine titled in ink. A leaf or two of the contents are comprised of printed Edgar H. Adams' stationery. **ANTHONY TERRANOVA** 2,090 - (1,000.00)

Ex June 13-15, 1967 New Netherlands sale, part of lot 25: "Presumably prepared by Edgar H. Adams for Julius Guttag." American Numismatic Society Library *Dictionary Catalogue* page 11 (a similar production). In his obituary in the June, 1950 *Numismatist*, Farran Zerbe wrote: "In the passing of Edgar H. Adams... numismatics loses a grand character, one who starred in its literature for many years." If anything, this is an understatement. Adams published widely and often as his many published books, articles, catalogues and manuscript note books of the type offered here attest. Many of his books stood as standard references for decades. A number of these fascinating notebooks, on a wide variety of numismatic topics, are held by the American Numismatic Society; a few others have appeared in the numismatic marketplace from time to time. Some seem to be unique, others appear to have been prepared in "editions" of two or three examples, apparently "customized" for famous collectors of the day. Even these are probably unique in terms of the annotations found in them. As noted in the New Netherlands sale catalogue, this notebook and the one to follow "contain descriptions and notes, unpublished die listings, pedigree data, and hundreds of cut-out photos, mainly actual photographic prints (although it appears that a copy of Miller's *State Coinage of Connecticut* was sacrificed for the first volume)." It also appears that plates from several classic Chapman sales were "sacrificed," i.e. Mills, Earle, Stickney, Parsons, Smith and Bushnell among them. The bulk of the illustrations, however, are photographs taken by Adams, whose prowess as a numismatic photographer is well known. A rather remarkable compilation of important information and superb illustrations on the topics covered.

NOTE: The current rarity of photographically-illustrated Chapman brothers and other plated catalogues of the golden era of the 1870s to 1920s can be explained in part by the practices of Adams and others described above. Up until the 1960s it was easier and less expensive to cannibalize plated catalogues than it was to locate the requisite great rarities and photograph them. There is irony in the fact that while the efforts of Edgar Adams, Wayte Raymond, the Friedbergs, Whitman Publishing and others brought untold new collectors into the numismatic fraternity, their landmark publications also engendered in numismatists an appreciation of the original sources they so offhandedly destroyed in the process.



NEW NETHERLANDS 59TH SALE JUNE 13, 1967

- 25 Two gray loose-leaf ring binder notebooks relating to Colonial coins. Small 4to.
#210 The first consists of the following: Conn. Cents, 47 pps.; Higley Threepence, 6 pps.; Confederation, 6 pps.; Nova Eborac Cents, 2 pps.; Vermont Cents, 15 pps.; NE coinage, 1 page; Mark Newby coppers, 4 pps.; Wood's coinage, 29 pps. The second commences with pasted-up pages of the Guttag Bros. version of the Maris work on New Jersey Cents (using line drawings and cuts), plus: NE coinage, 4 pps.; Willow Tree Coins, 4 pps.; Oak Tree coins, 7 pps.; Pine Tree coins, 14 pps.; Mass. Cents, Half Cents, 12 pps. Both volumes contain descriptions and notes, unpublished die listings, pedigree data and hundreds of cut-out photos, mainly actual photographic prints (although it appears that a copy of Miller's *State Coinage of Connecticut* was sacrificed for the first volume). Of considerable value as a basis for additional work, illustrative and similar purposes. 2 Pcs. (\$150.00)

Presumably prepared by Edgar H. Adams for Julius Guttag.

SEE KOLBE "HARRY W. BASS JR LIBRARY" SALE
PART II JUNE 5, 1999 LOT# 5

KOLBE "HARRY W. BASS JR LIBRARY JUNE 5, 1999

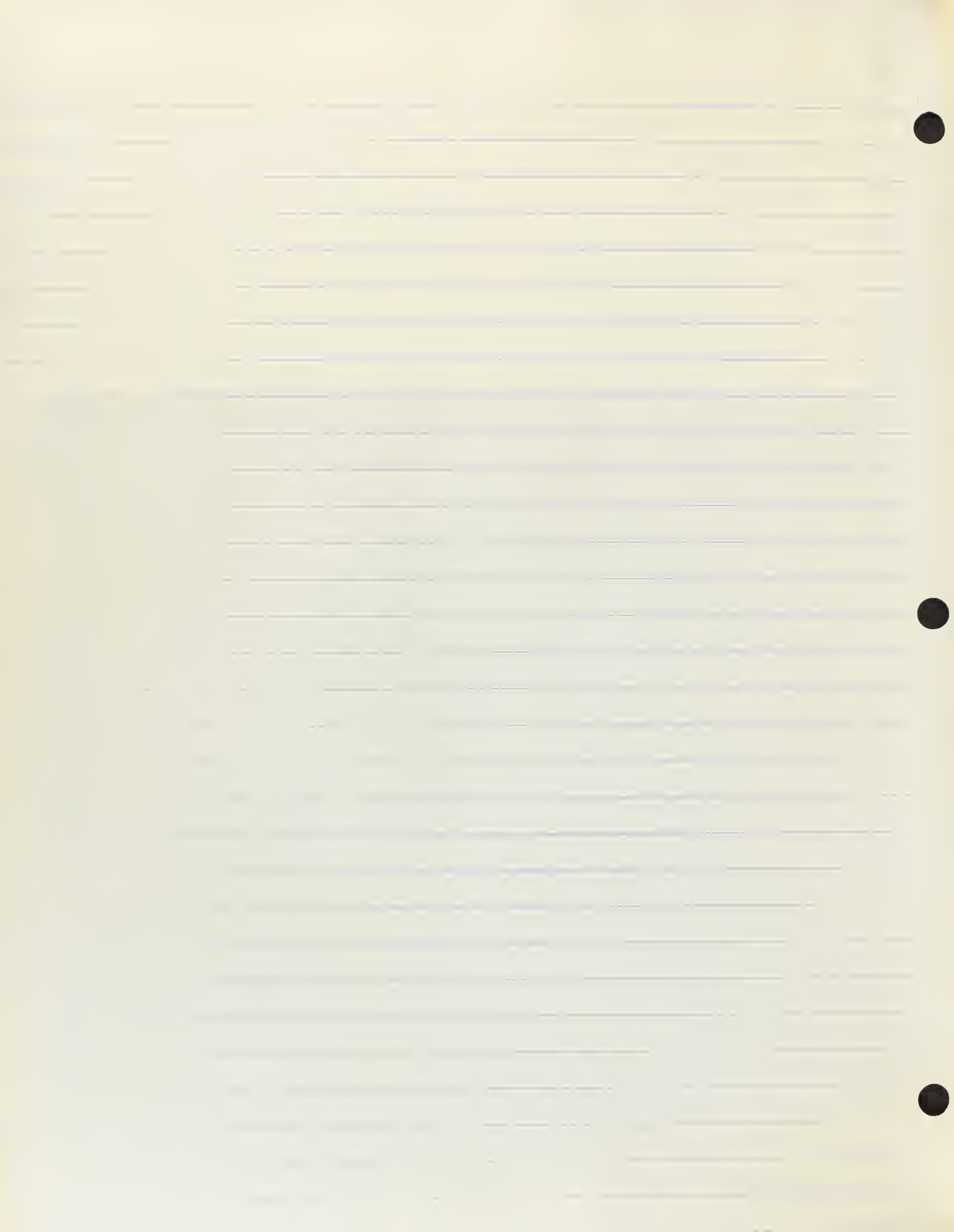
275 Elder, Thomas L. [HENRY C. MILLER]. CATALOGUE OF THE SPLENDID RARE COIN COLLECTION OF THE LATE HENRY C. MILLER, ESQ. San Diego: Jeff Rock, Rosa Americana Publications, 1992 reprint of the original May 26-29, 1920 auction sale. 154, (4), (6) pages, 2212 lots, 28 photographically-reproduced plates, slightly reduced in size and oversewn, prices realized list bound in, text photocopied on tinted paper. Small quarto. Original black cowhide, gilt, faux marbled paper pastedowns, limitation notice pasted to front free flyleaf, housed in a black leatherette slipcase. Near new. *330 (350.00)

Copy Number 2 "out of only 5 deluxe editions." Ex September 10, 1995 Bowers and Merena sale, lot 2281; typed letter, signed, from Jeff Rock to Armand Champa loosely laid in. Adams 172 (A+): "Superb English, especially early. Solid Roman. Magnificent colonials: Sommer shilling and 6d, NE shilling, Washington 50¢. Carolina Lords Proprietors, and definitive Connecticut cents. A few books."

Thoughts on the Sale

The name of Dr. Thomas Hall of Boston is that of a virtual Patron Saint to those who specialize in colonial and early American coinage. Best known for his seminal work on the die varieties of Connecticut state coinage published in 1890, Hall's collecting interests included large cents, with those of 1793 his specialty, and Lincoln medals. At his death in 1909, his collection was sold intact to Virgil Brand, to some extent in line with his wishes that his complete reference collections not be broken up. Thus the "Hall-Brand" pedigree is frequently encountered in several series. From the present consignment of literature, it is apparent that Brand also acquired Hall's library, a small portion of which is offered here. Our consignor acquired the material "from the Brand Estate" with the Hall provenance unknown. Only one item is signed by Hall, another is inscribed "priced for Dr. Hall," and another 20 or so are annotated in his hand, some making reference to coins in his cabinet. We appreciate the help given us by Halliphile Robert Martin who loaned up copies of Hall's manuscripts for the purpose of comparing writing samples.

In addition, the catalogue contains a second selection of books, catalogues, and ephemera from the Theophile E. Leon library. With Leon's close connections with Virgil Brand, some of the material offered may have in fact passed through Brand's library as well. Our third consignor is well known bibliophile Frank Van Zandt, whose library has approached completeness in many series of auction catalogues, reference works and periodicals, all of which he has found time to read. Regrettably Frank has deaccessioned much of his fine numismatic library to make room for his other areas of interest which include works on archaeological and local history topics.



THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES OF JACK COLLINS — PART I

AMERICAN COLONIAL COINS

141 COLONIAL COINS. VARIOUS PINE TREE RARE COIN AUCTION SALES, CIRCA 1974-1976. Thirty-five 5 x 8 inch black-and-white photographic sheets, plus eight smaller strips cut in coin pairs, illustrating 205 colonial coins. 187⁰⁰ (100.00)

"The first two sheets depict enlarged illustrations of the obverse and reverse of the 1792 Silver Center Cent [cover photo, *The G.E.N.A. '74 Sale*, September 18-21, 1974]. The other thirty-three photographic sheets prominently illustrate New Jersey cents [68 different varieties], Massachusetts silver [48 pieces], Connecticut cents [29 pieces], Fugios [16 pieces], plus Continental dollars [3 pieces, including the cover illustration for *The Promised Lands Coin Auction Sale* of the unique Plain Edge, Newman 1-C], and a 1792 Half Disme." — JACK COLLINS

142 COLONIAL AND EARLY UNITED STATES SILVER COINS FROM AN UNKNOWN SOURCE. Three unidentified 9 1/2 x 6 3/4 inch black-and-white reproduction plates. NB (35.00)

"Types of early American coinage, mostly by design types, illustrating superb United States silver, Massachusetts silver, Baltimore shilling and sixpence, Chalmers shilling and sixpence, Washington Roman Bust cent, and the Kentucky Settlement token. Each illustration is accompanied by a printed lot or item number, indicating that this was derived from some obscure auction catalogue or reference book..." — JACK COLLINS

143 CONNECTICUT CENTS, 1785-1787. THE EXTRAORDINARY Q. DAVID BOWERS COLLECTION SOLD IN THE 1975 EARLY AMERICAN COPPERS CONVENTION SALE. New York, 1974. Four 35 mm. 8 x 10 inch black-and-white contact proof sheets, depicting 48 different varieties of Connecticut cents, plus the extremely rare 1849 Charlotte Mint Open Wreath gold dollar. 143- (100.00)

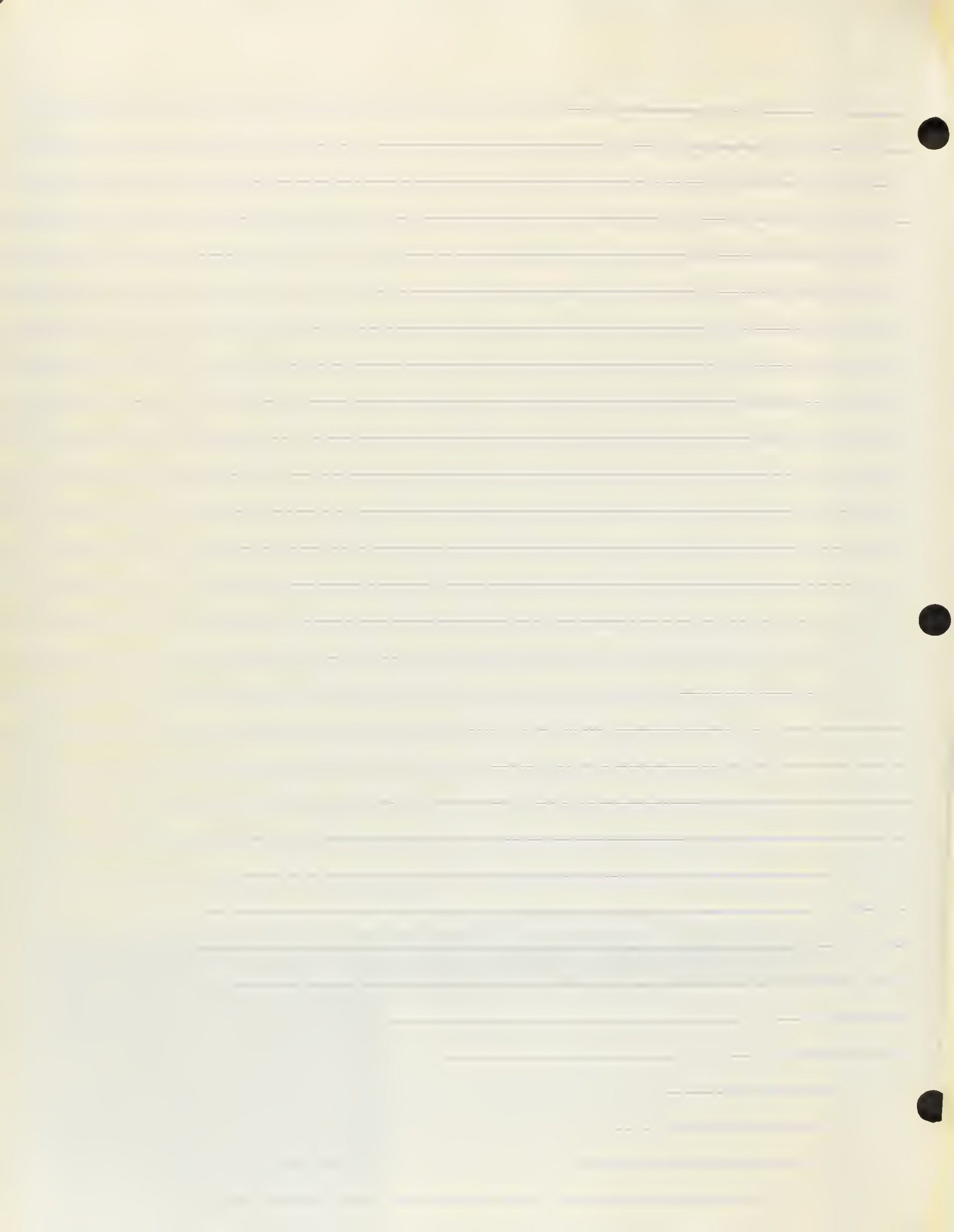
"In late 1974, Jack Collins and Alan Meghrig were commissioned by Stanley Apfelbaum, president of First Coinvestors, Inc., to photograph the Q. David Bowers collection of Connecticut cents for Pine Tree Rare Coin Auctions. However, after only one hour—in which 48 varieties had been photographed—Stanley Apfelbaum felt that the progress was going too slow, and ordered a halt to the project...there were numerous instances where he (Apfelbaum) would reverse his positions, in some cases made only moments earlier; in many cases, such as this, the reversal was explosive. The four 35 mm. black-and-white negatives are now the property of Alan Meghrig." — JACK COLLINS

144 1785 CONNECTICUT CENT VARIETIES. THE EXTRAORDINARY Q. DAVID BOWERS COLLECTION SOLD IN THE 1975 EARLY AMERICAN COPPERS CONVENTION SALE. New York, 1974. Twenty 5 x 7 inch black-and-white photographic sheets, comprising enlargements of the obverse and reverse of eight different varieties of the 1785 cents, plus four single sides. 60²⁵ (50.00)

145 1785 CONNECTICUT CENT VARIETY, MILLER 3.4-F.2. THE EXTRAORDINARY Q. DAVID BOWERS COLLECTION SOLD IN THE 1975 EARLY AMERICAN COPPERS CONVENTION SALE. New York, 1974. Forty-four 8 x 10 inch black-and-white photographic sheets, all identical, depicting a single variety of 1785, Miller 3.4-F.2, enlarged to approximately double actual size. 27²⁵ (25.00)

BOWERS'S GREENWALD & JACKSON "SEPT 11-13, 1995"
3139 Group of approximately 115 black & white photographs, reportedly taken by Walter Breen, circa 1961, of Ned Barnsley's Connecticut copper collection. The photos are all 2X closeups. Whether they are first generation prints (see note below) is unknown to this writer (Frank Van Valen). They show only a small portion of Barnsley's important collection, but the overall photographic quality is outstanding, considering the technology available 30-plus years ago. The bottom photo in the stack has "215 pcs Purchased from Ned Barnsley 3/15/64" and "3 1/2" X 5" written in cursive with a pencil. An interesting group.

A recent telephone conversation with Jim Spilman, colonial numismatic expert and long-time friend of the late Ned Barnsley, revealed that the original negatives of the Barnsley collection were stolen sometime in the early 1960s. Whether these photos were taken before or after the disappearance of the original negatives is uncertain to this writer.



Sometime during 1951 - just a year or so after Breen started work with Wayne Raymond - Walter hand annotated three copies of Henry C. Miller's classic on Connecticut Coppers published in 1920 by the American Numismatic Society in *The American Journal of Numismatics*. Included were annotations to "Additions and Corrections to The State Coinage of Connecticut" published subsequently. One of these annotated copies was prepared for Baltimore dealer Alfred Hutter. In 1955 the late Edward R. (Ned) Barnsley purchased the Hutter copy from Clarence J. Edgar for the princely sum of \$20.00! The original owners of the other two copies or their locations today are unknown to this writer. Perhaps a reader of *The Asylum* can fill in the blanks in this portion of our story.

Ned worked with the Hutter copy of Walter's annotated "Miller" for many years, adding his own hand written annotations and using this document as reference as he built his personal collection of Connecticut Coppers until it reached approximately 2000 specimens, including many duplicates of die varieties showing some special characteristic that he wanted to study. Ned carefully cutout all of the illustrations on the Miller plates and pasted them into their proper locations adjacent to the description of the variety on each page of his Breen/Hutter/Miller. Where illustrations were lacking in "Miller" or showed poor detail, Ned included pencil rubbings of actual coins or added illustrations from various auction catalogs. The poor illustration of reverse V.V. of 1787, for example, was augmented by the Reverse V.V. from the New Netherlands Catalog 51 (June 19-20, 1958).

Over the years, in this manner, Ned Barnsley continued to augment the Hutter copy of Breen's annotated "Miller." Several years prior to his untimely death in 1989, recognizing that he suffered from a terminal illness, Ned abruptly ceased all work on his Connecticut Coppers collection and disposed of the collection through various auction sales and donations. His copy of the Breen/Hutter/Barnsley "Miller" (as we call it) was donated by Ned to the Colonial Newsletter Foundation where it resides today, still an active reference for our work on the Connecticut Coppers. Each pair of pages is mounted in a clear plastic holder and bound in the black pressboard cover that Ned had used for many years.

Ned's abrupt cessation of his numismatic activities was dictated by his desire to complete a monumental two volume biography about the remarkable life of an eighteenth century Dutch citizen and naturalized American named Andreas Everardus Van Brannum Houckgeest, of whom Edward Roberts Barnsley was a descendent in the fifth generation! The biography is titled "The First VBH." Unfortunately Ned was unable to complete the final chapter prior to his death in 1989, but work continued by his widow, Ruth Barnsley, with help from family members and the two volume edition was completed and published in 1993.

Ned Barnsley was first and foremost an historian; his numismatic endeavors were secondary. A few of his historical publications include "Agricultural Societies of Bucks County, PA", "Grand Consolidated Vigilant Society of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.", "Historic Newtown (PA)", "Newtown Library Under Two Kings", "Newtown Reliance Company: For Detecting and Apprehending of Horse Thieves and Other Villains", "Presses and Printers of Newtown Before 1868", and "Snapshots of Revolutionary Newtown".

This short article was prepared at the suggestion of N.B.S. member Wayne Honren for use in his proposed "Numismatic Literature "Show and Tell" column. Now you know about CNL's pride and joy - our unique copy of the "Breen/Hutter/ Barnsley/ Miller"

Abel Buell: criminal coiner makes Connecticut coppers

Finding experienced workers is important for any business. This was especially difficult for an American mint in 1785. A solution for "The Company for Coining Coppers" was its association with Abel Buell. He had relevant experience. In fact, he was a convicted counterfeiter.

Some counterfeit to eat, some for intrigue and challenge. Another Colonial counterfeiter's dying words were "no gain afforded me so much pleasure as that which I acquired by illicit means."

Abel Buell, however, probably fell prey



A COUNTERFEITER early in his career, Abel Buell was best known for his production of Connecticut coppers.



COIN WORLD OCT 23, 1995

Colonial Americana
Dan Freidus

to youthful foolishness.

Buell was born Feb. 1, 1742, in Killingworth, Conn. He apprenticed to learn silversmithing. The Jan. 7, 1764, issue of *The Connecticut Gazette* described his arrest for altering Connecticut bills from 1 shilling to 30 shillings. He had passed one of these altered notes to Zephaniah Clark. Buell was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to have his right ear cut off, the letter "C" branded on his forehead.

He was jailed on April 6, 1764. His sentence was life. Being tough on crime was one thing when writing a law, another when facing the cost of life imprisonment, so significantly shorter sentences were common.

The State Assembly granted Buell's request to be let out on £100 bond if he agreed to stay within the town limits of Killingworth. He was released on July 21, 1764. In October 1765, he again petitioned to have the restriction of his travel lifted. Both the Upper and Lower Houses of the Assembly turned him down. He petitioned the Assembly again in October 1766, asking "compassionate regard and pity on his youthful follies." This time he was granted freedom of movement.

Apparently his invention of a lapidary wheel for polishing gems, such as the tourmaline found in Connecticut, impressed the Assembly though they did require that he post a £200 bond.

Over the next 19 years, Buell wandered through a number of careers, racking up both significant technological accomplishments and debts. He was the first type founder on our shores, granting one industry a little more independence from

England. He was an accomplished copperplate engraver, producing Yale's diplomas in the 1770s.

In 1784, he engraved the first map of the United States by an American. He was also a lapidary, jeweler, silversmith and privateer. The careers were sometimes concurrent, sometimes sequential. He was also married at least four times and had a number of children.

Numismatically, we know Abel Buell for his efforts producing Connecticut coppers. His Mint work produced two important innovations. He invented a coining press which was said to produce coppers at the rate of 120 per minute, twice as fast as other coining equipment.

Unfortunately, we know little about the design of this press. But we do know that literally millions of coppers were minted in Connecticut between 1785 and

1789. The dies for many of those coppers were manufactured by Buell. His other innovation was to produce a master "hub" which was used to produce many dies. Only a few details were added by hand. This is one reason so many Connecticut dies differ only slightly.

In these coppers we find the beginnings of the principles of mass production. A few dozen major types of Connecticut coppers are easily spotted, but there are actually more than 300 die

varieties, many the work of Buell.

Buell left the United States for England in 1789. When he returned, his attention turned to cotton mills. He strayed through a number of careers again before dying in the alms house in New Haven on March 10, 1822.

The career that biographer Lawrence Wroth said "began in disgrace and ended in failure" had nonetheless left a mark on American history.

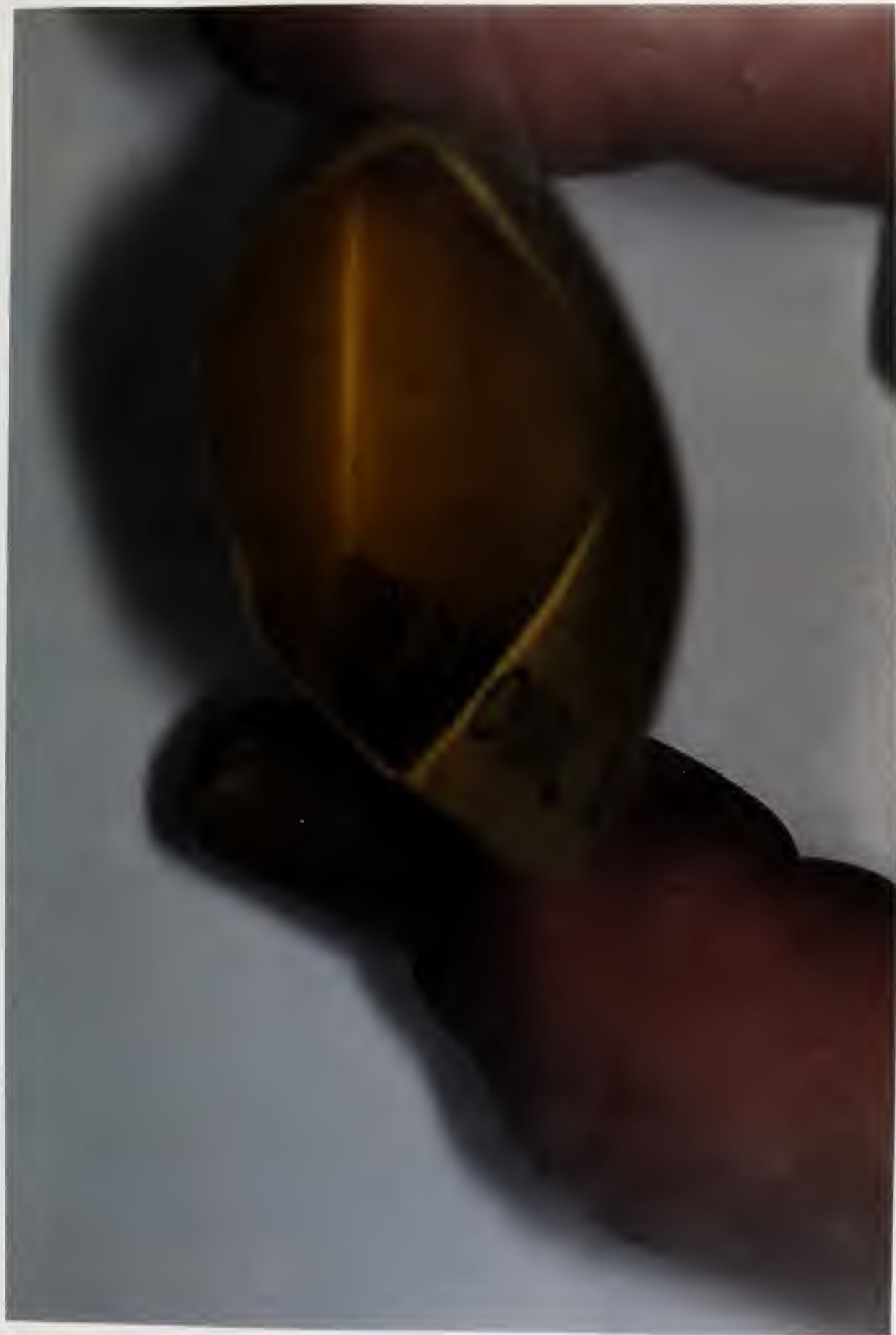
*"He invented a
coining press
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coppers at the
rate of 120 per
minute."*

Dan Freidus is a collector specializing in Colonial coins and currently serves as editor of *The C4 Newsletter*.



RYDER ENVELOPE 1786 4.1-6
PUTNAM CO. NATIONAL BANK

ONAL B



1786 CONN

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Fair.



